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ELON COLLEGE, N. C.

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ESUOHECIRPENOS'NWORB.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Elon College Monthly.

Vol. 1. JUNE, 1891. *No. 1.*

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BUSINESS MANAGERS,
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SALUTATORY.

With this issue we make our smiles and bow to the public. We greet one and all with pleasure, and hope to make many friends, as we expect to find may critics and enemies. We, the students of Elon College, have decided to put ourselves upon the plain of criticism. The idea has grown in our mind that we can publish a paper that will do to present to the public and herewith present the result of our first effort.

Where there is work, there is prosperity: where there is a mind, a working mind, there is success. Recognizing this fact in the begining, and knowing that the growth and prosperity of our paper rest upon our own shoulders, we do not propose to undertake this noble work "single-handed." We ask the hearty cooperation of friends.

To make the paper a success is our object: to make it worthy of your subscription is our duty; and we shall put forth our best efforts to give our subscribers satisfaction. Lend us your aid: give us a helping hand. Let not one dollar frighten you. Kind words and dollars cheer editors, and it takes money to buy paper and pay printers.

We cannot judge our monthly by the past, for this is

the first work on this line that Elon College has ever undertaken. We cannot judge its future by what it has been; but with the consolation that "where there is a will, there is a way," we press forward to the work.

Other Colleges have papers and they succeed, and why cannotThe Elon College Monthly prosper? It can succeed—it will succeed, if all who can, will aid. It will be a helper, a worker, an advertisement for the college. Now, if you love the College, subscribe for the Monthly, and you will help the institution. Especially, do we call upon the patrons and friends of the school to take it. Patrons, do you feel united to your children by the tender cord of love, and do you love the school? Do you feel interested in our college, and are you anxious to know how your children are getting on in college? Then encourage your children by reading what they have written when you were asleep. Friends, take the paper for the benefit it will do you: take it for your children to read at home.

We need help: we need encouragement: *we need money.* When you subscribe, forward your dollar at once. We cannot run a paper without money. If you wish to encourage us; if you think our paper worthy the price, subscribe for it.

We beg that we may not be criticised too severly. We are young in the cause: we are "fresh." Bear with us patiently. If we go wrong, censure us, and we will thank you. If we do the best we can, bear gently with us. Give us an encouraging word and send in your name and your dollar.

S. E. Everett.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

It is only within the last few years that College Journalism has come to be recognized as a necessary factor in college work. But now it is safe to say that no college is complete without it. As narrow text-book exclusiveness has ceased to be a predominant principle in the workings of a progressive institution, any feature that tends to elevate and to broaden the intellectual standard among the students is accepted as necessary to a prosperous existence. We would not under-rate the importance of thorough training in text-books, of extensive reading in the libraries, nor of vigorous activity in society work: for in his text-books, the student lays a broad and firm intellectual foundation; in the library, he collects his material and builds upon this foundation; in the literary society, he learns to use this material; while in the college journal, he brings it into practical service. It goes out to the world, is received for what it is worth, and influences thought and action in proportion to its practicality and plausible reasoning.

Some may say that the world receives few ideas, and is moved to little activity by college journals; that school-boy productions are fitted to influence school-boys only. It is too true that the great majority of men in the outside world look upon us in just this light; they subscribe for our magazines "not because they ever expect to read them, but simply to encourage the boys, and to aid the enterprise." The result is that the poor school-boy's ideas, that have cost him so many hours of trouble, anxiety and hard work, go unread. No influence indeed! How could they exert an influence upon an unwilling, self-confident and non-receptive brain, perhaps several yards from the waste-basket—the first and final resting place of most college papers?

But while we admit that the direct influence of work in college journalism upon those not immediately connected with the college, is unjustly meager; yet, it can not be denied that the indirect influence is powerful and lasting. The students who take an interest in this kind of work receive a benefit which is measured neither by time nor by money.

Go to the various institutions of our country, and you will almost invariably find that the strongest men are those on the journal staff. They come into immediate contact with the brightest and best thought of the time. The state and national papers, the best selected social, economic, political and religious magazines are eagerly and inquiringly read and digested. In this manner young men come to take an abiding interest in the practical issues of the day, and when they go out into the world they are not crammed merely with text-book theories and principles, ready to blush and stammer if asked a question about the tariff, civil service reform, or the silver question; but we find them well informed on all these, and so, ready to take an even start with those who understand and influence thought and action. The literary impulse thus received extends itself into all branches of inquiry, and better rounded men leave our colleges than could otherwise be expected. We would not claim an undue influence in this line of work upon the student body; but what it is, and the end that is attained, is well attested by the close thinking and polished writing of the college editor; and, in after life, by his success, which is surely partly due to this fact.

Another, and by no means unimportant benefit arising from the college journal, is its influence upon the college. It is an advertisement, and a paying one, that is scattered from county to county, from state to state, not simply publishing the existence of the college, but

indicating the character of the work done. A man may glance over the journals from the University, Trinity, Wake Forest and Davidson, in this state, and soon see that they are the centers of a healthful and invigorating literary influence, and this fact will bring in more students than months of canvassing and talking about their advantages and educational fitness. And again, the college paper is the great medium of communication between the *alumni*. It keeps the institution and its interests continually before their minds, it binds them together in a kind of brotherhood that is both pleasant and beneficial. As a proof of this you will find that a college's strongest and most lasting friends are those who take the college paper. Then, with these and other influences, together with the living examples furnished in the personal qualifications of those who go out from these institutions year after year, if under christian management, and pervaded by an earnest, progressive literary spirit, there is no excuse for failure.

With these facts in view, and stimulated by the high-toned excellence of the magazines of our sister colleges, we come before the public, with the determination to do what we can to emulate their examples in the creation of a higher development of the literary taste in *Elon College*.

E. L. MOFFITT.

GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE.

When we speak of the growth of any object we can get a clearer conception of the degree of development by contrasting its beginning with its relative standing to other objects of the same class at the present : just in the same way may we see the development of our college into Elon College.

In June 1887, the Graham Normal College property was leased by the General Convention of the Christian

Church South, for the purpose of establishing a college. Up to this time the Christian Church South, had not been able to support a college. Soon after the school (known as Graham College) had been established, it was seen that buildings better suited to the needs of a young and flourishing college were greatly needed. So in 1888 the General Convention of the Christian Church South, decided to erect new buildings and to establish a college that would compete fairly with other colleges in the State.

It being decided that the new school should be known as Elon College, a beautiful location was selected on the North Carolina railroad, eighteen miles east of Greensboro. Funds were solicited for the erection of buildings. Being ably assisted, not only by many of our leading ministers, but also by hundreds of laymen, their noble hearted wives and daughters, and friends of the Christian church, Rev. W. S. Long, A. M., D. D., former president of Graham College, and now president of Elon College, has succeeded, by great personal sacrifice and much laborious work, in erecting a $40,000 college building and a commodious three-story brick dormitory; and on the 2d of September, 1891, the first session of Elon College opened with 76 students.

When we look at the long tedious march of Wake Forest, Trinity, and of other colleges in the State, from their beginning up to their present standing, we can but exclaim, how greatly has God blessed the efforts of the Christian Church South, within the last four years, in establishing a college that to-day fairly competes with the older colleges in the State.

But we would not boast of our prosperity, for when we think of the many hard difficulties that those colleges that have led the way, had to overcome in other days, when illiteracy and superstition were their great-

est enemies, and when the Civil War, like a thief, robbed them of their boys and closed their doors, we feel that our rapid progress is due in a great measure to the noble work of other colleges and schools, in bringing education into general public favor. This being our condition at the present, we feel grateful both to other colleges and to Him, the Giver of every blessing, for the prosperity that has thus far crowned our efforts ; and by the aid of these we hope soon to be in the front ranks, bearing our part in enlightening the masses.

In the fall of 1887, the Christian Church South, could say for the first time that she had a college of her own where she might educate her young ministers, and teach boys and girls to be ornaments to society, to be moral guides to corrupt humanity, and to be consecrated active members in the church.

During the past year the growth of the college has been considerably greater than it has of any previous year of its existence. There has been an increase of 75 per cent. in the patronage, and 100 per cent. increase in the theological class. The president visited the Middle Atlantic and the New England states last winter and made many valuable friends for the college while there. The students have been united all the time, both among themselves and with the faculty, in elevating the social and religious status. Several young men have been converted in the Y. M. C. A., and through its influence and the influence of an interesting prayer-meeting, quite a number of the young men and young ladies have been led to consecrate themselves more fully to the great work of life,—blessing humanity and serving God.

Many have labored hard and contributed liberally to make Elon a success, and their efforts are being richly rewarded; but the burden is weighing heavily upon

their shoulders. They need other helpers to "hold up their hands" in their great work. Who will help by soliciting patronage, by making a donation to the library or by giving one, five, ten, or as many dollars as he can to strengthen the college financially.

The future of this republic depends upon the loyalty of its subjects; the future of a New South depends upon the virtue and energy of her brave sons and fair daughters; the future of Elon College, a contributor in this grand work, depends upon the combined efforts of the different conferences of the Christian Church South. Let every one do his duty and we shall have 200 students next year. Let Elon continue to prosper and in ten years she will be a peer of the best colleges in the State. W. P. LAWRENCE.

IS CO-EDUCATION A SUCCESS?

The question "would co-education be a success", has often confronted us. Many minds have been thoroughly agitated on the subject. Our people have seen and felt the necessity of a higher standard of education for the female, as well as for the male. Our parents have desired daughters more nearly complete in their maidenhood. Our brothers have longed for sisters capable of being more beneficial to them, sisters who would be their equals in intellect, as well as in beauty and grace, in knowledge as well as in morality. Our young men and old men have seen the pressing need of better wives —wives competant of directing the household as it should be, wives in whom they could find more congeniality, who could sympathize with them in all their toils, share their pleasures, and aid them in their life work. Yes, men have wished for true companionship. For the accomplishment of these things, woman must be more highly educated. Female colleges have failed in turn-

ing out women sufficiently qualified to perform their various duties. But how must our girls be more efficiently educated, what changes can be wraught by the means of which their higher culture may be attained? Such questions as these have time and again presented themselves vividly to the thoughtful mind, the result of which, is the system of co-education. Many well grounded arguments have been produced both for and against it. After a long while some of our best northern and western colleges adopted the system; but it was only recently that southern people could decide to try it in their higher institutions. Among the small number of those which have thrown open their doors equally wide to the male and female is Elon College, of the Christian denomination, south; and now we hasten to our subject, asking you, kind reader, to pardon us for speaking from experience.

Last September our doors were opened. In came boys and girls. Many anxious hearts have observed closely each single deed which might be a point either in favor of the system, or against it. Some of us were even opposed to it rather than prejudiced for it. But after a year's work it is now gladly said that co-education has proven a success. You ask our reasons for this assertion. Well, after having had direct knowledge of the workings of female colleges and some indirect of male, some observations have been made which we now wish to note, and with profound respect for those colleges, for we feel no little interest in their behalf, we must say that in a school where co-education reigns supreme there are some advantages, there is a difference in the boys and girls. Admitting that the senior is always superior in intellect to those who are not so fortunate as to wear that name, and not forgetful that no female has the honor of being one here this year, admitting these

exceptions, it is sincerely alleged that the girls do compare favorably with the boys in the recitation room.

It has always been grand to have young men for classmates. What an incentive it is to a girl to be engaged in a rivalry with boys in the class room! It is a singular fact, but none the less true, that girls will not try to excel another as they will those of the opposite sex. It is surprisingly strange how little the spirit of rivalry manifests itself in female schools, how low the aspirations of the girls are; but when young men are seen daily striving for the goal, girls are compelled to seek higher fields. Young men know not what influence they exert over girls. To the learned students of certain male colleges many of us girls owe much, for it was their brilliant minds that made us put forth greater efforts to soar to worlds of wisdom and renown.

But some parent is heard to say that co-education is a farce, for his daughter who is equally bright as his neighbor's makes much lower grades at the co-educational school than his neighbor's does at a female school. Let us tell you, a paper that would bring 100 at a female school will bring only 91 or 92 at a co-educational school. Probably this can be accounted for from the fact that the majority of teachers at a female college are women, and woman, not being so hard hearted as man, gives the girls the best grade possible. But one thing sure, a man looks at the papers and not the pretty faces, and grades accordingly—and closely you may rest assured. Our boys behave well during chapel services. Not so often are they seen reading Virgil, Logic, or a novel during religious devotions, as some other boys have been seen to do.

Probably some one asks if there is not too much sentimental work done in school. We answer no more than elsewhere. Who ever knew a boy or girl past the age

of sixteen who did not love some one? It may not be true love, and we are pursuaded to believe that there is comparatively little *true* love in the world. Young people will love at home as well as at school.

"The law was enacted in Heaven above,
That like begets like and love begets love."

The writer's observation has been that the more highly one is educated the more noble person will he seek for a lover. Thus it seems to us that it is the very thing for boys and girls to be educated together. They will know each other better, have a profounder esteem for true worth, and be far more competent to select a suitable companion. We admit that the hearts of students of co-educational schools are not stone, but we are pursuaded that the evil resulting from the affections of the school boy and girl will be wholly overbalanced by the good which will accrue from their having equal advantages and privileges in the class-room. Again, it is absurd to think that a student sound in mind and body cannot love and still be a law abiding and diligent pupil. On the contrary, a man or woman of any will-power can love devotedly and yet not act in a way that will give the teacher the least apprehension of such. One thing observed is, that the young men and ladies of co-educational schools are truly moral. We do not hear boys swearing as they walk through the campus, or see them lying on the ground in a state of wretched drunkenness. The young men seem to strive to be the equals of the ladies and *vice versa*.

When all our colleges open wide their doors, our girls will be better prepared for their life work, our young men will have a truer knowledge of human nature and a more profound respect for the true woman.

Yes, co-education is the cry, for it can be, it must be, it has been, and it will be a success.

IRENE JOHNSON.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

AN EDUCATED MINISTRY.

It is amusing to observe the degree of complacency with which some argue against an educated ministry; but it is rather disgusting to observe how boldly some advocate it and how timidly they practice it. The former belong to that class of laymen who are too stingy to contribute for that purpose, the latter to that class of ministers who are too lazy to work for an education. Of course, I make no mention of those who have not sense enough to obtain it, for, it is my opinion, God calls no such men into his vineyard.

We will now notice a few objections commonly employed by the classes named above.

They say that if God calls men into his service he will give them the power necessary to perform that service. It is true that God provides whatever is necessary, but is left with man to accept or reject. God simply helps those who help themselves. He who does not sow will not reap. He who will not work must beg, sponge, or starve. In all things there is a part for man to do. This may be seen in the miracles of Christ. When the man who had a withered hand would be healed he must stretch forth his hand; when the blind man would receive his sight he must go wash. So it is when man would be qualified for his special calling, God gives the means whereby he may be qualified, but goes no farther. Man must do the remainder.

They point us to some uneducated man who has been a success. Yes, some have; but statistics show that for every uneducated man who succeeds, scores will fail, and seven hundred and fifty educated men meet with success.

They say that the grace of God is more important than an education. Who does not know that? Any man except an atheist will admit the statement. The intimation is that God will bestow his grace upon an ignorant man rather than upon an intelligent one. Such an inference is

absurd in the extreme. That would simply be placing a premium on idleness and ignorance. God does most for those who do most for themselves; and surely the man who has studied diligently for years to obtain an education has done more for himself than the one who has remained in idleness and ignorance. For example, there is one denomination that opposes an educated ministry; but what has that denomination ever done for the advancement of civilization and the promotion of the gospel? It has dwindled into insignificance, and will soon be known as a thing of the past. All such in the conflict of religious denominations must fail

They refer to the Apostles as ignorant and untutored men. This is simply untrue The Scriptures give no authority for such a statement, and a man shows his ignorance when he refers to the Apostles as an argument against special culture and preparation for the ministry. The Apostles were the wisest band of ministers ever sent forth to preach the gospel. Christ did not send them forth "empty handed," as some claim he does for them at the present day. For three years they learned at the foot of Jesus those lessons of truth and wisdom which made them "wise as serpents and harmless as doves." Besides they were endued with a superhuman power which God in his wisdom no longer bestows upon man.

Among other ministers of the early church were men of vast learning. Paul was among the best educated men of his day. Apollos, we are told, was a "Jew, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures" Now, Alexandria was at that time the world's great center of learning, and to be reared there was to have the best educational advantages that the world could then give. It was here that Archimedes, Hipparchus, Strabo and Aristophanes acquired that knowledge which has preserved their memory through all succeeding ages. It was under such influence that the great disciple was reared and became a man of great learning and power. From this school also came the christian fathers, Origen and Athanasius.

There is another and more liberal class of opponents.

They admit that a minister ought to be educated, but say it is often impossible. Yes, this is true; but only in one case—when the man has not brain enough to obtain an education. The day when a young man of talent and energy could not obtain an education is a thing of the past He is to-day surrounded by colleges and seminaries which are only too glad to welcome him to their halls and to favor his circumstances. If he shows himself worthy the purses of friends will open to him. But suppose he is thrown entirely on his own resources. Let him read the biography of great men—learn what men have done men can do. If the man who aspires to more worldly fame can toil and suffer and sacrifice to prepare himself for his profession, most assuredly the minister can do the same. The way may be rough and long; but there is no "palm without dust,"—no crown without a cross.

N. G. Newman.

OUR FOUNDATIONS FORMING FOR FUTURE USEFULNESS.

We stand, as it were, on the threshold of time; the past is fading away in the distance; the future lies before us, shrouded and veiled in mystery, and as we stand between these two eternities, our thoughts naturally revert, in sad retrospect, to the past, ere we look with eager anticipation to the future.

Year after year the band of workers will increase, who go forth from this institution bearing their deplomas, eager to act their part in the great drama of life. The instruction and discipline we have received here will aid us to lay our foundations broad and deep, and now it lies with us to build upon them. The scaffolding of rules and restraints will be taken away and hereafter we must stand or fall upon our own responsibilities.

How we would like to lift the veil of futurity and catch a glimpse of the lives of one hundred and fifteen students who will go out from this institution this year. What variety there will probably be among them! The

lives of some will be long, some short; some honored and useful, others less fortunate; all having their share of disappointment and sorrow, as well as satisfaction and joy. The imagination would visit the realm of shadows sent out from some window of the soul on life's restless waters; but it comes back wearily with no olive leaf in its beak as a token of life beyond the closly bending horizon. Faith alone can build a bridge for us. We hope that the training which we have received in this institution will fit us the better to bear the troubles, to overcome the obstacles, and to enjoy the blessings and pleasures which fall to our lot; for we feel that this has been the object of our teachers. There is for us a larger field of activity and greater responsibilities than was for our forefathers, therefore we need careful preparation for what awaits us. It is for this purpose that our education is intended; not only that we may acquire so much knowledge of Latin, English, Mathematics or History, but that we may learn the better to think and to form correct opinions. ANNIE GRAHAM.

THE WORLD A MIRROR.

Frown into it; nothing but frowns will be reflected. Everything will seem to be frowning; everything will seem to be wrong. The sun will not appear to shine so brightly. The flowers will not smell so sweet, nor present all of their charms. The birds will not have the usual melody in their chirpings. Friends, tried and true, will appear cold and distant, and the smiles and merriment of others will sound like hollow mockery.

Smile into it. What a change! All things resume their usual beauty. The sky grows bluer; the sun shines more brightly; the landscape becomes more lovely; the birds sing more sweetly; friends become more genial; people grow more social and are more easily managed; and the whole universe teems with joy and gladness.

Such is life. Whatever we give we must prepare ourselves to take. The things we sow we are bound to reap.

The fruits of our labor are constantly being laid away in the great storehouse of the world, and we receive a recompense according to their value. Our actions shape our destiny and the influence of our course is reflected by others, after we pass the portals of eternity.

Many a man to-day, is in part actuated by the works of a Shakespeare, a Milton, an Emerson, or a Longfellow. Great numbers are invigorated by the wholesome doctrines of a St. Paul, while the life our Savior is feebly portrayed by many a human soul. Thus a man cannot live altogether to himself. Some one will find him out; some one will patronize him; some one will see something in his life, his conduct to admire or to assimilate, and will thus act the part of a reflector.

The world has fixed its eyes upon us. We are watched, and that closely. If we do a good deed there is some one ready to commend; if we do a bad deed there is some one ready to censure; if we do anything either good or bad, there is some one ready to impose upon us an unjust judgment. But what of that? What does it matter to us which way the world may judge us? It matters a great deal if we are doing wrong; it matters nothing if we are doing right.

Right is the standard under whose folds we should endeavor to march. Why? Because it carries with it our happiness, the happiness of our own countrymen, the happiness of the world. Demosthenes stood before a mirror and practiced gestures until he lost all his awkwardness, and could move his arms as gracefully as any polished speaker. We stand before the world to-day, and practice deeds of right, of justice, of charity We may be awkward at first, and during our endeavors the world may reflect our deeds in all their awkwardness; but practice, continual practice is all we need to make us appear natural in the performance of our duties.

Mortals spend a few years here and pass away, but their deeds do not decay with their bones. Napoleon still lives so does Wellington. The story of the hatchet and the cherry tree is still told to children all over this Union. The *Iliad*

is read by a greater number to-day than ever before. The world is reflecting the deeds of these great men and the lives of men are being influenced thereby. Then let us beware how we act before this great mirror; and let us remember that

"Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing won is lost,
Every good deed nobly done
Will repay the cost"

H. S.

THE MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS OF A SENIOR.

The general opinion now is that a feeling of joy, delight and fond anticipation, unmixed with care, pervades the Senior's life. The Freshman thinks that the work of three years will place him in this longed for position. The Sophomore lays his books one by one on the shelf, and sighs as he thinks of the next two years and the work they will bring. The Junior ascends into the higher branches of knowledge, and discovers something of thought and reasoning to be encountered, but looks for a brighter day, when the next year shall dawn upon him. The Senior enters upon his work knowing that three years of his college life are behind him, and that he has reached this position only by hard toil and honest, earnest and persistent effort.

He now begins to review his former ease and pleasure, and to compare them with his present hard toil. He has ascended to higher planes; his knowledge has increased: his horizon has become extended; his view has broadened: and now he looks beyond college walls; and beholds some of the stern realities of life. As his head begins to ache and his eyes begin to burn, his reflections, at the midnight hour, form for him a new experience. His former anticipations are not realized. His store of knowledge is still incomplete, and he realizes it. He had formerly dreamed that positions of honor and trust would await his acceptance when he closed his college career. He had thought that the learned would be his associates, that the great would do him honor, that wealth and luxury would pour

into his lap, and that with the utmost ease he would perform the most extraordinary tasks.

His reflections now teach him that these were fancy's early illusions. For him the world has assumed a different appearance. The learned say you can enjoy our association only by preparing yourself to enter into our thoughts. He sees that each profession yields just what well-directed efforts draw therefrom, and that extraordinary tasks are not performed by dreams. In short his observations say that life is a reality, and that only such things can be made a success as are brought within the domains of reality

He now knows (for such have been his reflections) that diplomas have never turned the wheels of progress, nor brought up from the depths below the treasures of nature but stored away in the hidden recesses of the earth to await man's discovery and development. His contact with the thoughts of scholars, as contained in his text-books and his knowledge gained by broader research tell him that the world calls for men. Tasks begin to multiply, and the operations of his brain drive from him the idle thoughts of former days. All that laborers have done, that students have learned, that workers have accomplished, now rises before his meanderings to cause him to do and to be something. The choice now lies betwen servitude and freedom. He may be a man or a dwarf. The manifold eyes of the world begin to observe his actions; and to his astonishment mark his efforts. Benefits for values given are demanded and he does not refuse to respond.

Reflections such as the above crowd out all the little joys and destroy such sources of happiness as he thought he would possess. But now grand possibilities arise and allure him on. Voices from unoccupied fields offer to him an invitation to come and take possession.

He now sees a thousand new avenues of pleasure opening before him, and such opportunities as he never before contemplated. A desire for present ease, so prominent in every life, and one for future usefulness demand his consideration.

After all, his reflections at the midnight hour lead him

to conclude that to do nothing is to be nothing, and to be something he must do something. The demand is for more Seniors; but the Senior must know that he has only reached one turning point in life's journey; and that at each turning point business multiplies, tasks grow larger, and life becomes more of a reality.

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they were toiling while others slept,
Onward and upward in the night."

C. C. P.

COURTESY AT HOME.

Courtesy is that delicate attention to the feelings of others that leads us to avoid any act or deed that can cause them pain or inconvenience—to give to others the kindly care that will add in every way to their comfort and happiness and keep all around us in a state of pleasant feeling. The foundation of courtesy is unselfishness and a desire to please.

Where can its influence be more grateful and more lasting than at home? Who can so well appreciate the pleasures of courtesy as those with whom we are in daily intercourse? Consider the charms that would be diffused in our homes if every member made it a rule to observe all the kindly courtesies of life, making the same effort to be agreeable to each other, as they would feel bound to make in a social circle of friends and acquaintances.

Many persons who are the very cream of politeness in company, at home are petulant, rude and tyrannical, keeping the atmosphere that should be most serene, clouded and dull; carrying the face that beams with smiles outside with gloom or indifference inside, (giving abroad smiles and courtesy, and carrying gloom and rudeness home to greet those who are dearest to them.)

It is not enough to refrain from actual unkindness or gloom; real kindness and cheerfulness must be exercised to make our homes what they should be—the brightest spots on earth. The man who will carry a costly bouquet

to a mere acquaintance, and allow his sister to move a heavy piece of furniture, is not a true gentleman, though his manners abroad be the most polished in the world. The talents or accomplishments that will charm a circle of friends, will surely make home happier if displayed there.

Courtesy at home is the true, inborn politeness of heart, that will make a man carry to his mother the book she has expressed a desire to read, invite his sister to take a pleasant walk or drive, play for an hour with the little ones, assist his younger brother with a difficult lesson, watch the plates at table to supply them with what is within his reach, and refrain from any rudeness, sarcasm or vulgarity, that can wound or annoy others. Happy is the home where selfishness is not allowed to enter, and where gentle, forbearing courtesy is the rule of all, where the happiness of all is the consideration of each one.

There the father enters to find his arrival expected with loving welcome, to give his praise for meritorious acts or words, and to receive the respectful affection of his children. There the mother rests from weary work in the active willingness of her children to share her burdens. There sisters and brothers unite in loving emulation, to win the smile of their parents, to make each other happy by loving words and thoughtful acts.

"The mild forbearance at a brother's fault,
The angry word suppressed, the taunting thought
Subduing and subdue, the petty strife
Which clouds the colors of domestic life;
The sober comfort, all the peace that springs
From the large aggregate of little things—
On these small cares of daughter, wife, or friend,
The utmost sacred joys of home depend."

W. H. Albright.

LOCALS.

Examinations.

Commencement.

Vacation is almost here and school mates must part.

If you want your mouth fixed, any good pictures, dry goods, books, etc , read the advertisements in this issue.

Mr. W. L. Smith has recently built and opened up a nice hotel near the depot.

Prof. Newman has been suffering a great deal from nervousness. We hope that he will be speedily restored to good health.

A number of handsome dwellings have been erected in our village during the past winter and spring, and quite a boom in building is expected during vacation.

Mr. W. J. Laine is superintending a good Sunday School at Shallow Ford.

Rev. W. C Wicker preaches once a month at Mt. Vernon, where he has a good congregation.

Mr. J— and Mr. N— happened to meet up in Mr. G—'s room a few nights ago. Mr. N— said to Mr. J—, "If I were you, I wouldn't pay $3.00 a term room rent."

Mr. J— "Why ?"

Mr. N— "Because you don't stay in it any."

Miss —— wants to know if the Faculty will allow her to talk to a certain young man just a little.

The young men have been doing some faithful work on the campus. The young ladies are going to do their part by planting flowers and evergreens as soon as the walks are prepared for that work.

Rev. J. P. Barrett. D. D., and his noble wife paid us a

pleasant visit the first Sunday in May. The doctor has been quite unwell for several weeks. May the Lord bless him with health and strength that he may continue in his useful labors. He has been one of the main workers in making Elon what it is.

Two of our young preachers will graduate this year. Then, we predict for them a series of lectures on "Woman's Rights," that is, when it takes only one vote to elect. Look out girls!

"Leather Head" had rather risk his life on the bell rope than be caught by a monitor.

One of our young preachers, in royal dignity, was parading the campus when another young preacher asked him if he wanted to sell any railroad stock. He answered, "No, but I'd like to hire a brakeman."

Things that make me tired:
"Trade last."
"Chewing gum."
"The blues."
"The scaffolding around the tower."
"Rats."
"The above lines."

"Sailor Dirgins" is a very unpleasant host according to what "Kildee No. 2" says about him. "Kildee" went around to spend the night with "Dirgins" and was very badly abused for putting his feet on the chair round, spitting on the floor, etc., by "Dirgins," who was his master in strength. Shortly afterwards a request was made in prayer meeting for every one that would make *something* a specialty for prayer during the next week, to stand up. "Kildee" was among the number that rose up. On being asked for what he was going to pray, he replied, "I am going to pray for strength to whip that "Sailor Dirgins."

Wanted: Two young men who will smile at two young ladies in time of chapel exercises and on all other occasions when in each other's presence, one dozen young men who will stand around the chapel doors and see all the young

ladies pass in and out, two young ladies to take "two yokes" off of a young man's neck, and one young man who will never fail to speak to a young lady with whom he has an engagement. Liberal rewards will be paid for the above.

It seems that our boys have an unwieldy aversion to some kinds of labor and especially to working the public roads. One evening when the road overseer made his appearance in our village, not a few boys were seen running from him as if he were a lion. At supper time many of them were seen, like bush-whackers in the time of war, going in at the back doors of the boarding houses. In fact so frightful was the approach of that overseer, it is said that when he entered the college and knocked at the door of a certain Professor's room the Prof. escaped through the window and doubtless did some damage to the wall with the toes of his shoes as he slid down from the window. After he struck the ground the prevalent idea in his mind must have been, "heels save the body" from the manner in which he escaped through the rear of the campus to the nearest thicket.

The new railroad law requiring young ladies to give both their name and age to get their express packages out of the depot is meeting with no little opposition among the Elon girls. Young lawyers, if you don't want the girls hopping mad at you and pitching into you on every side, never make a law requiring them to tell their age.

Blessed is the *Professor* that expects nothing for he shall not be disappointed. Many Professors put on a long face when their students recite a bad lesson; but of all the long faces I *ever saw* was Professor A's a few days ago, when he was disappointed in not receiving a rose from his girl. A student went off on a visit Saturday and Sunday and saw a Professor's girl; on Monday morning he met said professor, and thinking he was going to ask, if she sent him the rose, told him she did not send it before he could ask. He understood the boy to say she *did* send it; and some time during the day he approached the student and ask him for it. The

student replied: I told you she did *not* send you one. The Professor was so badly "hacked" that he got the boy in his class-room, and made him promise to get him a rose of some kind. The student pulled off a sweet cream rose that his own girl gave him, and with many sighs passed it over to his Professor. Beware, students, when you talk to your Professor, speak plainly; and be sure you make him understand before you leave him—or the *rose* is his.

ATTENTION STUDENTS!!

It matters not what kind of a pr ogrammay be arranged for a commencement, it cannot be executed to the letter and with success unless proper conduct on the part of the students. There are some things actually necessary to be done by the students or commencement will be a failure. Let us here mention a few:

First, there will be many visitors present. These visitors are coming, not to listen to the public speaking, but to see you (the students). You are of much more importance than the preacher, or the speakers chosen for the occasion. Therefore you must make yourselves as conspicuous as possible. This you can do in several ways. Never think of being in your seat and ready before speaking begins. Wait until the speaker has announced his subject and is well under way, then enter and (especially if you have on new shoes) walk up as near the speaker as possible and seat yourself, not for the purpose of listening to the speaker—never—but for whispering to the one nearest to you, and above all things, when you hear one entering the chapel, be sure to turn in your seat and gaze at him until he has taken his seat. This must not be omitted as it is calculated to lend much inspiration to the speaker. And one other thing actually necessary just here. The marshals must be certain to go up and down the aisles two dozen times each during every speech. No commencement is complete without this. Then as soon as speaking is over and the audience is dismissed let every student rush for the door and station himself just on the outside

to view the visitors as they come out (or rather let them view you). If possible get a cigarette and light it immediately—as this will add much to the dignity of the occasion and the admiration of the visitors.

During intermission, while there is no exercise in the chapel, students should patrol the campus, all the while keeping as much noise as possible,—whistling, singing or yelling. At this stage of the exercises two cigarettes —one in each corner of the mouth—should be used instead of one. At no time should any student be without his walking cane.

Every body will be here for the special puspose of closely observing the marshals and these should keep going and be every where and very busy all the time. Marshals are for ornaments, not for use, "eyes on and hands off." Let all closely observe and follow the above directions and our commencement will be a grand success.

ANONYMOUS.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Shall we save our country, or shall we turn willingly from our duty and let it grow up in ruins and destruction? God has placed us on earth amid pleasure and happiness. He has given us a work to perform; and let us train the mind in youth to do this work. The trees and the fields that put on their spring garments in May and all the mysterious workings in nature satisfy us that man's power is weak compared to God's. In nature we have not power; but man has influence over man; boy has influence over boy; and they should use their influence in some good way. The Y. M. C. A. is drawing into its work young men and boys who have never given religion a thought. They readily give up their bad habits and take delight in studying the word of God.

Our Y. M. C. A. began weak, and is somewhat weak yet, but we thank God that it is growing. God has been with us in our work. We organized with only 19 members and that number has increased to 45.

Twelve from our association attended the Durham Convention. All came back with brighter smiles, and hearts filled with the good work. Some boys were sent that were not taking much part in the Y. M. C. A.; and after attending they became prompt members in the association.

It is doing a grand and noble work at the present. We have a Bible class on Sunday evening. Several of our members preach at different churches two or three miles around the college, and also have Sunday School classes which they attend every Sunday. Prayer meeting is held in the College chapel every Sunday night, and one of our Y. M. C. A. boys conducts it.

We have had the pleasure of being paid a visit by members of other colleges Their visits are appreciated and would be glad to have them again. The State Secretary has not paid us a visit yet, but hope to have him with us next session. We expect to be better prepared next fall and we will be able to do better work.

Our officers and committees have been elected and appointed for next session. Our object is to get every boy in school to join the Y. M. C. A., and not only to join, but to work and receive the benefits of our meetings. Fathers and mothers wish their boys and girls to be trained up in a good way, and we are going to do all we can to cheer the parents' hearts and shape the tender characters while young.

S. E. E.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

AN HOUR IN THE READING ROOM.

Among the most pleasant hours during the day should be that in which the Reading Room is open. Students grow weary of text-books, and need the recreation that good newspapers and magazines can afford them. Yet students are often negligent about reading. Thep are forgetful of its importance. The less one reads the less he will wish to read. A young man, or woman, may delve deep into their text books from September until June, yet, if they neglect visiting the Reading Room they will find, on going out from school, that they are sadly lacking in knowledge on many subjects about which they should be well informed.

In the Reading Room students will find their denominational paper, which they should always read. How little is that person worth to his denomination, who knows nothing whatever of its work, or even its principles. Then one should read the secular papers of the week and thus learn what the world is doing. Especially will the girls enjoy such magazines as the *Cosmopolitan*, *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Monthly*. Those interested in political economy, and every one should be, will find many valuable articles in such as the *National Economist* and the *Forum*. In the latter, also, the young man interested in politics will find many fine theories and much valuable information, and here let us say that the *Forum* is among the very best magazines published, and since one of our North Carolinians is now on its editorial staff, it will be even more interesting, especially to those of us who know his people and in our childhood listened with admiration to his eloquence.

The health journals should be read by all, for every one should

attend carefully to the body, the dwelling place of the soul. When health is lost then all is gloom.

The educational magazines are entertaining and beneficial. Among them are those of the leading colleges of our own State; and we would also mention the *Literary Digest* as very good.

Lastly, we would urge you to read the *Homiletic*. Its articles are written by most able Divines, Each one should study it carefully. From it young ministers will receive many helpful thoughts. Especially will its scientific department afford delight to the students of moral philosophy. There are numerous excellent publications which time does not permit us to mention. But frequent the Room yourself and learn of the abundance of wealth it has in store for you.

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THE

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THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Just fifty years ago at the next annual commencement of Oberlin College, Ohio, three young women of that Institution were awarded diplomas—the first honors of the kind ever bestowed upon their sex. That day recorded a signal triumph and marked an era in the educational world. That day witnessed the first symptoms of decay in a long-standing and deep-rooted prejudice against the higher education of women. So rapid has been the progress of this movement, and so great is the contrast between that day and this, that the student of to-day looks with little charity upon the educational views of his ancestors. There was a time, however, when the prevalence of ignorance made opposition to higher female education excusable, but to-day he who would stand in the way of her intellectual progress must be considered not only the enemy of women, but a foe to the most vital interest of our race.

The old idea that woman is capacitated for little education and needs less is fast passing away; yet there still lingers in the minds of many a remnant of the old prejudice. Many and various are the objections still urged against the higher education of women.

1. *It is claimed that the intellectual world is not her appointed sphere.*

While it may be true that woman was not designed speciálly for the intellectual world, yet, in the vicisitudes of life, it often becomes her most fitting place. The constitution of nature and the organization of society provides that man shall care for woman, but in actual life there must be many exceptions. Many women have to support, not only themselves, but also a family. To all such a

higher education is of inestimable value; for without this she is forced into uncongenial employment, where she is overworked and poorly paid. The compensation to women for manual and the lower grades of intellectual labor is unjustly small. If a woman maintains herself and family at manual labor, it must be done by the slow but sure sapping away of her own life's blood. To all dependent women a higher education is the surest resort. There she receives "like compensation for like services" and occupies a position, not only congenial to her nature, but consistent with her ability.

2. It is said that she will marry as soon as she leaves college, limit her sphere of usefulness to the walls of her own home, and society will receive no benefit from her education. This idea is the offspring of ignorance. That woman's sphere is the home is the strongest argument in favor of her higher education. No place on earth needs more intelligence than the home. How inconsistent are men! They consider no amount of skill and learning too great for those who are to manage the complex business enterprises of our land and to direct the affairs of State; yet, they claim that woman, who is to mold and govern the home—the most complex as well as the most important organization on earth—needs little or no education, no special culture or training. Can anyone need more wisdom than she to whom nature entrusts those helpless beings, whose bodies are to be developed under her care, whose minds are to be trained or shaped after hers, and the destiny of whose immortal souls depends largely upon the wisdom and intelligence of her who rules the home?

Upon the culture and development of the young women of the present generation depends the manhood of the succeeding, and upon that manhood depends every vital interest of Church and State. Ignorant mothers means ignorant children. Yes, it means more than this. It means a posterity, which, instead of adorning society and blessing the world, will prove an actual curse to humanity. It means wretchedness; it means poverty; it means crime!

3. The most valid and humiliating objection to attempting the pursuit of a higher education is the one so often given by the women themselves. They remind us of the educational advantages and the encouragement given to young men, but denied to them. This is only too true and should make the educators of our land blush with shame. The great discrimination in the educational advantages of young men and young women is a disgrace to civilization. And in no part of the Union is the distinction greater than in the two States most largely represented here to-day. In North Carolina there are only about twelve female colleges, and the course of instruction pursued at these is a reflection upon the noble young women of our State. A graduate from the best of them could not enter the junior class at the University, Wake Forest, or Trinity. Virginia—a State

noted for her many noble institutions of learning for her sons, has not one for the higher education of her fair daughters. The Virginia girl who would obtain a liberal education must seek it beyond the limits of her native State. Like most other States her female colleges cannot give it, and in that State—but in that State only—woman is forbidden to enter any other.

4. It has been asserted that woman is weaker physically and mentally than man, and therefore unable to pursue the advanced studies of a thorough college course. That she is weaker, physically, all admit. That she is weaker mentally is an unsolved and at present an insolvable problem. To affirm such is simply an idle and unfounded presumption; for at no period of the world's history has woman been allowed to measure her ability with man.

If physical weakness is an argument against the higher education of women it is an argument against the lower. Every student knows that the first years of college life are the severest on the constitution; and in those schools where women pursue the highest course we find the smallest per cent of ill health. "The higher education of woman is a conservative, not a destructive force." The average college girl is a happy, healthy, rosy creature; while the one who stays at home, reads "trash" all day and talks "nonsense" all night, is sickly and sentimental—a living shadow—a sad monument of wrecked womanhood!

To say that woman is not capacitated for the higher branches of learning, is to deny that she has a capacity for the simple elements of knowledge. The elementary principles of an education are the most difficult part. The student who has spent five years on Arithmetic often masters Conic Sections in five months. The mind, like the body, acquires strength and vigor by exercise; and thus, in the intellectual world, to him who thoroughly explores his pathway it becomes brighter and more pleasant to tread. The great trouble is, that our young women seldom go far enough in the course for the pursuit of knowledge, to become easy and pleasant. They tread the thorny wilderness and the barren desert, and climb a little way the rugged mountain of knowledge but few ever ascend to the summit to view those sweet fields beyond—the goal of intellectual delight to all who would possess them.

But this idea, like every idea grounded in ignorance or superstition, must yield before the onward progress of intelligence. Yes, it is even now fast yielding. Female colleges of high grade have been established, and male colleges and universities have one by one thrown open their doors to women, until now only one third of the American colleges remain barred against her. And the time is not far distant when the last college door, for a long time so strongly barred against her, will fly open at the gentle sound of her approaching footstep; the great store-house of knowledge will fully yield up to her its long hidden treasure; and her

genial influence, like the radiant sunbeam, shall penetrate the darkest recesses of earth, diffusing the glorious light of wisdom, until the last barrier to her intellectual liberty shall have been broken down, and the last cry of oppressed womanhood is forever hushed.

N. G. NEWMAN.

LIFE IS SHORT.

Looking back upon the past ages of the world and the generations after generations of the human race that have passed away, the brevity of human existence and the insignificance of individual influence becomes apparent. True, there are instances of men whose names and actions are still quoted for their power and influence in their lives, but to each one of these are millions who lived and died forgotten centuries ago, whose names now live only upon a crumbling tombstone.

Life after life has passed and faded. Each one filled for a time its niche in the world, performed its portion of labor, felt its share of pain and pleasure, and then passed away to the grave that waits for all.

While nature smiled unchanged through centuries, the sun shone, the rain fell, the trees waved in graceful beauty, man came and passed away like a cloud over the heavens, forgotten as the vapor is forgotten when the sun absorbs it in its glorious rays.

While we live nature will smile; when we die the sunlight will still fall upon our graves, and the great works of creation take no note of our loss—for the world still offers the attractions she presented to our ancestors, and when our names are forgotten the same pleasures will await coming generations. Only a short time and the end will come to us as it has come to our predecessors. Only a little while and the throbbing heart will be still, the busy brain will cease to plan, and the active hand will be passive. Only a short span of pain and pleasure and the coffin lid will close above us, the last solemn prayer be said, the tears that fell from the mourner's eyes be dried and our names heard no more, even in the household prayer. This life, thus brief, thus unimportant, is yet a preparation for a higher and more enduring existence in a home where death does not come, where mourning is never heard, where the perfect existence, denied here, is promised to those who earn it in this brief sojourn on earth. It is but a brief time we have in which to gain this blissful eternity, and none should be wasted in rioting or evil.

We may compare life to a school in which to learn the lessons that fit the soul for eternity. This life is only a transitory and introductory scene

for us to prepare ourselves for the realities of the unknown future which awaits us all. Let us in the school of life direct our attention more closely in the future to those subjects which tend to prepare us for Heaven and Heaven's blessings. We may compare life to a journey in which we travel to a haven of everlasting peace and joy. Yes, we are either travelling this journey, or we are going down to eternal destruction as fast as the cycles of time roll around.

Whatever of evil we may escape in life, whatever of good we may miss, one lot that cannot be escaped awaits all mankind. We must all yield to the march of death. We cannot bar the way for the conquering warrior who steadily advances towards us, every day drawing us onward to the inevitable end. He may come in hours of deepest joy to the bridegroom at the altar, to the mother caressing her first-born, to the youth who has touched fame's golden circle. He may claim the philanthropist with his hands distributing merciful gifts; he may strike down the murderer beside his victim. No age will save us—no place will hide us, when death seeks us. Let us then so live that the grim monarch will be greeted as our truest friend, that he will but unbar for us the portals leading to a glorious immortality.

"Death's but a path that must be trod,
If ever man would pass to God."

It should be kept always in mind, not as a terror but as a wise kindness of our Heavenly Father, that we cannot know the day nor the hour when our brief career shall close and the gates of eternity be opened for us. We shall die and be forgotten here, but each word and act of our short sojourn will influence the future life for which we are preparing. How important it is, then, that we launch our ships aright before we sail across the boisterous ocean of life.

Job says: "Man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not." Let the brief life, then, be passed in useful deeds and good influence, that we may live a little while as a beloved memory, and earn the Kingdom of Heaven for life everlasting.

"'Tis sweet to think, when struggling the goal of life to win
That just beyond the shores of time the better years begin."

W. H. ALBRIGHT.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

After a thorough examination of both sacred and profane history, it has been decided that this, the nineteenth century, is by far the most enlightened era of man's existence. Nations at present enjoy a purer religion and live under a better form of government than any nation that has ever preceded them.

Now, when we come to think on this subject, we would naturally ask the cause of this high state of civilization and to what such advancement is due. Is it because so many great inventions have been made, and because the mind of man is being developed? We would say that it is not wholly the outgrowth of these, for the ancient Greeks and Romans reached the highest intellectual attainments—at least in some respects. Then why not call their era the greatest? Is it because great explorations have been made, and because the world is in one sense larger to-day than ever before? We would say no; for the world was explored about four hundred years ago; then why notcall that era the greatest? Because there is on record no startling change along this line to associate with that period. Then to what is such advancement due? We ask, to what change in the customs of men shall we attribute this high state of civilization? Let us turn for a moment to the history of the Greeks and Romans, and see if we can ascertain why their era was not the greatest. They had fine intellects; they produced fine artists, profound philosophers and grand orators; but woman, that nobler and purer part of God's creation, they kept in seclusion; they allowed her no privileges, regarded her as a creature inferior to man in every respect, considered her a disgrace to the family, and looked upon her as a slave; and surely no age can be called great in which the pure and holy is trodden under foot.

Coming on down through the "Dark Ages," we see woman still in a measure disregarded, but gradually growing into importance; but even as late as three or four hundred years ago, we see her held by England as government property and sold to American colonizers for from 100 to 150 lbs. of tobacco. But the oppressions are the sad facts of the past; the present is far different—for to day woman is admitted into the high schools of learning on equal footing with man; she is allowed to plead law, practice medicine and preach the gospel, and is loved and honored by all.

Now, since woman has never been allowed these privileges before, and since the age in which these are allowed is the greatest on record, we have a right to assume that our high attainments are due to woman's rights, and if this be true we have a right to

believe that, if she be allowed greater privileges, we will grow to be a greater nation.

Woman was created a helpmate for man, and if she be so essential in home affairs, why not let her help us run the government? The Constitution of the United States declares that all persons over twenty-one years of age are citizens, and provides that all citizens have the right of suffrage; then how can any one deny this right to any law-abiding woman of this republic? She is amenable to the laws even as a man; her work has been to educate and uplift the rising generation, and yet she is not allowed to help make laws to protect that which she has so faithfully nurtured; while any ignorant negro who can neither read nor write, any foreigner who has taken out naturalization papers, is allowed a voice in forming our laws, though he owns not one square inch of land in our country, and may not be able to speak even one word of our language. Surely, such as this is unjust, when there are numbers of unmarried ladies and widows in our midst who own property which is taxed to keep up the government, and who have to abide by the laws of the State; still they must remain silent, while those who feel no interest in their welfare must have a voice in making laws to govern it What absurdity!

This is an age in which brain and not brawn, should be the ruling power; but we see that a sad mistake is being made when the ignorant "coon' is allowed to vote, while the educated ladies of our land must stand back with their eyes shut and see our country misruled. Let us not drag longer in ignorance, but let us be aroused to a sense of our duty to the rising generation, and let us purify corrupt politics by allowing the fair ones of our land to help us reform the government and make it fit for their fathers, brothers and husbands to live under.

It has been said that woman should be allowed only one vote in a lifetime and that that vote should elect the candidate; but let us go further and say that if one such vote can make one man so very happy, in heaven's name, let her vote once a year and cause the nation to rejoice.

J. H. JONES.

EDITORIAL.

WOMANLY WOMEN.

When God took one of Adam's ribs and made a female she was called woman. But among this sex there seems to be a growing tendency to throw off the mantle of womanliness and put on that of manliness. As a proof of this it would be unnecessary to make mention of the girls who wear *dudine* shirts, collars and ties, or of those who puff the cigarette, or of those ladies who wear *bloomers*, but the class to which special reference is made embraces those who plead so zealously for Woman's Rights, and all such as enter the various professions that belong exclusively to men.

One of the first propositions that the Woman's Rights advocates might set forth would be, that since there are more females than males, women must necessarily enter into many kinds of employments in order to be self-supporting. Surely there is plenty of work for the honest laborer; there are numerous ways in which she may gain an adequate competency and still keep within the limits of womanly propriety. Indeed, she should be energetic and work with her might; most heartily do we think such her duty; but would that she might never forget that she is a woman! If she enters all the occupations of men, and by so doing comes in contact with dissipation and all manner of degradation, do we for a moment think that she will still be a gentle and modest woman? To behold some Belva Lockwood makes many a lady blush for shame at the departure of her sex from its true sphere.

"Let's teach ourselves that honorable stop,
Not to out-sport discretion."

Again, not forgetful of a peculiar tenderness toward old maids, yet most sincerely do we believe that a lady becomes a truer type of the 'women perfected' when she becomes a gentle and loving wife and a tender and sympathizing mother than in any other situation on earth. The love that then fills her soul awakens within her the more subtle feelings and thoughts that tend to all that is grand and noble and sublime. Surely there will be no difficulty about the maids finding husbands if they will make themselves worthy of true ones. Not that all who remain single are not worthy; as a matter of course they stay single voluntarily. But we believe that if a lady is what God wishes her to be, He will, if she seeks divine guidance, provide her just such a companion as she needs.

It is upon women that the future destiny of our land, to a great extent, depends. Take woman from our midst and soon man would sink into barbarism. Her influence is in keeping with the end for which she was created.

"And the Lord God said, it is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him." Woman in her perfection is mild, meek, loving, patient and inspiring; she is a combination of all that a man needs to make him happy. She soothes his aching head and heals his bleeding heart. "She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life." In order to attain this perfection she must be guided by laws that lead to such results. Yet, when she leaves her home and walks up to the ballot-box, or enters the law-office, she no longer fulfils her mission. She neglects her parents, she neglects her brothers and sisters, she neglects her husband, she neglects her children, in truth, she neglects herself, her country and her God. She was "created for man." St. Paul was speaking of her when he said, "Teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their husbands.' It was she whom he admonished to adorn herself with "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of great price;" and "in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety." Again, it was she of whom he was speaking when he said, "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve."

When she, of whom Paul has thus spoken, pleads at the bar or casts the vote into the ballot box, then has she fallen, then is she a failure. According to the sacred Scriptures she is not accomplishing the end for which she was designed, and what other can she be than a complete failure?

It is womanliness that men love and adore in ladies. This quality consists of many virtues; among them, amiability, discretion, modesty, sympathy and motherliness, and when the fair creature is wanting in these, when she, instead of ruling the world by training the little ones, attempts to rule it by making herself as nearly as possible a man, then it is that she has lost her loveliness. For her the true gentleman has no admiration, no esteem, no love, but only scorn, disdain and extreme intoleration. She no longer wields an influence for good over him; and were all women of this class, ere long man would rush into utter wretchedness.

What more delightful service can a woman wish than to administer to the wants and comfort of loved ones and of all human creatures, in just the way that God intended her to do? We pity, we deplore her who can find more joy in taking upon herself the work allotted to man than she can in being a true sister, an affectionate daughter, a devoted wife, a beloved mother.

She is the noblest of girls who lives for her parents, her brothers and sisters, and exerts such an influence on those around her that they likewise partake of her goodness. She is the happiest of women who performs faithfully every duty of a devoted wife

And the most blessed of women is that mother who beholds her daughters as they become true women, and her sons as they become true men.

"Oh the difference of man and woman!
God made her, therefore let her pass for a woman."

IRENE JOHNSON.

THE FARMER SHOULD BE EDUCATED.

The condition of the farmer in Colonial times and even up to the war for Southern Independence was quite different from what it is now. Then the farm was cultivated for what it would produce for the pleasure and comfort of farm life. Now it is cultivated for what it will produce in dollars and cents.

In Colonial times the farmer was regarded as second to no class, socially. To-day he is, and stands far down the scale in the social circle. This is due in a great measure to his inferior intellectual development. In all ages of the world the illiterate class has occupied a subordinate place in society, as well as in national and general religious affairs.

In the earlier part of our history, the educational advantages of the country were not to be compared with those of the present. Consequently there were but few who were highly educated. The man who possessed common sense and the ability to reason was influential, both in private and in public affairs. This is not the case now. In the last three or four National Congresses there have not been farmers enough to constitute the agricultural committees.

During the close of the eighteenth century and during the beginning o the nineteenth the farmer had many disadvantages, if we compare him with the farmer of the present. But we must remember that he possessed also many advantages over the farmer of the present in that he was of a higher and more influential class, comparatively speaking. In olden times, as we often hear it expressed, the grain from the farm made bread for the family and food for the horses, cattle, and swine. The range for grazing cattle was good. So the family had milk, butter, and cheese for their use at a very small cost. The mast of the forest often was sufficient to fatten the hogs which made all the pork and bacon the family could use. In the garden were grown many vegetables which took the place of groceries that farmers now buy. A patch of cane was raised, of which syrup was made. From flax and cotton, both of which were raised on the farm, and from the wool which was cut from the sheep that fed on the range, the wife and daughters made the garments for the family.

The products of the farm often paid the parson's fees, and the state and county taxes. The husband and his sons made the agricultural implements of wood cut from the forest. Dry hides were tanned on shares, so the material for foot-wear cost no money. Many were the methods of those days to live without spending

so much money in buying the necessaries of life, as the farmers of the present are accustamed to do. Then the farmer was independent and did not need an education to strengthen him in the social and political circles. Since that time there has been a greater degree of mental development in other circles than among the farmers. He has allowed others to think and act for him until he has fallen into a state of almost irrecoverable subordination. Inventive genius has helped to place the farmer in the condition that he occupies to-day. We would not censure the inventor for this, but rather the farmer, for the manner in which he allowed the introduction of agricultural machinery upon the farm to choke out his interest in educational and political questions. The introduction of agricultural machinery upon the farms of the United States has cost the farmers millions of dollars. Through their efforts, by the aid of machinery to become the financial rulers of the country, they have become the financial servants. City life, all the while, has been becoming more and more desirable, while the reverse is true of rural life.

Because of the subordinate position of the farmer, our most talented and learned young men seek association and homes with the inhabitants of the cities and towns. This cannot possibly have any other than a serious effect upon the civilization of the rural population. At one time in the history of Italy, city life became so attractive that all of the refined and cultured inhabitants of the country migrated to the cities. This worked serious injury to the civilization of the remaining population of the country. The influence of the cultured farmers was taken away from the country and added to the already superior culture and refinement of the cities, making two distinctinct civilizations, one for city life and one for country life.

The same interesting history was repeated in France just before the Revolution, and doubtless was the principal cause of that event. In the United States that much to be deplored part of history is being repeated again. What benefit is the history of other nations to us if we do not profit by their errors? The most profound political philosophers cannot possibly frame any law that will, in its execution, benefit the farmer, unless there is a united effort on the part of the farmer. The first step in this effort is an *education*. The leaders are the enlightened, the servants are the illiterate. Enlightenment is the price of freedom, ignorance is the price of slavery. If the parents of our country will not educate their children, compel them to educate them, or we shall continue to grow weaker and weaker until we shall go down beneath the vortex of our own illiteracy and corruption.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

THE FRESHMAN OF FORMER DAYS.

Is it possible that gloom shall shade the lonely, but happy home around which beautiful flowers grow, where trees give shade as no where else,

where birds sing their melodious songs, and the yell of the old negro is heard from sunrise to sunset? But the charming birds and the beautiful scenery will not console the old woman when her husband decides to send her son to college. The atmosphere at once seems to be impure. The old lady commences to scratch her head as if some of the family were to be hanged. For two or three days the old hen and her little chickens remain in the coop unthought of, the cows low around unheard. The whole plantation is in a complete tumult; but the old man does not give any thought to the source of the old lady's grief. He knows what to do (or, at least, he thinks he knows). He may be harassed by grief, the heart may be throbbing within his breast; but like most men it is concealed from his wife, unknown to the world. So he says that his son must be ready to enter school when it opens. The old woman, rampant, goes to work to fix him up. Everything in the house is turned up-side-down, from the garret to the bottom floor. Old home-spun suits are thrown into the rag-bag, and six inches added to his best pants to cover the tops of his old brogans; striped shirts are packed away in the closet, and white ones made in their places.

After continued toil the old man's son is made ready to step out, as it were, into another world. No period of his life will be so full of imaginary things and air castles as this one now upon him. Fully conscious of the fact that he will return home a Shakespeare, a Moore, or a Milton, he freely gives up the old barn-yard, lays aside his rambles through the oat fields, turns his dog over to the old man; and leaves his mother with tears running down her cheeks as if sorrow would darken the home forever.

This act in the drama of his career being complete the old mule is brought out of the stable, his tail roached, ears trimmed out, and 'hooked' to the cart to take 'soney' to the depot. Old Uncle Ben and son have their parting words going to the depot. He sits in the bottom of of the cart, back turned towards the mule and face to home, taking in the last view; while Uncle Ben hastens his way on, punching the donkey in the ribs and kicking him with his old boot, until finally they reach the station. Fresh goes into the depot and calls for license to Raleigh, or Richmond, or Norfolk. The agent, of course, knows what he wants, and passes the ticket to him. Uncle Ben approaches the door as the ticket is passed to the boy, and says, "Son, you know what master told you." "Ye-ye-yes. He told me to spend as little as I could." So he asks the agent if he will not take off some by paying money "cash down;' but no reply is given.

The train soon approaches. Fresh steps on board, and entering the car he pulls off his hat and with the old plantation grin salutes the people with a bow, and drops himself on the cushion seat, only to rise again with increased rapidity upon finding it a little more "givy" than his old chair

at home. The Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors, discover that he is a Fresh and gather around him like bees around a hive. He is told of the fun in snipe hunting, water-melon eatings and all other miraculous things too numerous to mention. Every time the train stops he goes to the door blundering over the seats and shines his eyes "like carbuncles." Going on in this terrible state, soon the old college building rises before him, and the excitement of getting off the train causes his trip to pass away like a dream. Everybody is rushing to find his room, while the 'Fresh' stands off with hands in his pocket up to his elbows, until some Professor goes up and accompanies him to his "shack." Now he has a very lonely time until eleven or twelve o'clock in the night when the blacking troop begins to blow the mystic horn. Soon the troop is heard coming up the stairs. Horns, fifes, flutes and tin pans are making the old college ring. The Fresh commences to pile chairs, bed-stead, and everything he can find, even the wash-bowl, against his door; but this does not prevent the adventurous troop from its dark deeds. The door is thrown off its hinges, bedstead turned over, and Fresh is found curled up in the corner with eyes shining like young moons, and grinning like a 'possum' when a bulldog is about to grab him. Lights are all extinguished and the 'comedy' is commenced, each actor performs his part unsurpassed. The poor boy is blacked with Mason's best blacking, hung down in the well a while, and then carried back into his den. The remainder of the night he spends in trying to remove the traces of earlier experiences. Morning comes and he goes to his breakfast, without uttering a word to anyone. The day passes and he is not heard from.

The next night the doors of the theatre are again opened at eleven o'clock. The actor is put on the stage to cut the 'Pigeon Wing,' 'Mobile Buck,' 'Ranktam, tanktam, going to the fair,' 'Chicken in the bread tray,' etc., and kept at this until one or two o'clock that night. Then he crawls into his "bunk" and rests quietly until day. The sun rises over the horizon and appears brighter to him than it has since he left the old country home. Now the roughest period of the Freshman's life has passed, and he is becoming to be a popular fellow, at least he thinks so, when the boys walk around him and offer him ten cent cigars, cigarettes, &c. He is persuaded to join the societies, and generally gives his name to be carried into all. Fresh wonders if he is the same boy that drove the cows around the old barn-yard, and tries to think if he ever wore home-spun pants over the tops of his shoes. No one can beat into his head with a ten pound weight that he is not a Burke, or a Washington Irving.

So it was with the Freshman of former days, but for the last two or three years considerable changes have been made in most all colleges. At the present time the Freshman is received and accompanied to his room by a committee. He is given a hearty

welcome, all extend to him a hand of warm friendship instead of meeting him with a blacking brush in hand to greet him with a rub.

The time has passed when the Freshman has to be blacked on entering college. It has fallen beneath the surface of gentle manliness, likely never to rise again. Time is too precious to be spent in such frivilous deeds as blacking and abusing the Freshman and leading him off into bad habits.

> "A pebble in the streamlet scant,
> Has turned the course of many a river,
> A dew drop on the baby plant,
> Has warped the giant oak forever"

One little kind word from a Sophmore, or a Junior, or a Senior may turn the course of a bad boy, when a Freshman. Turn the little rivulet before it is swollen into a mighty river. To-day the school boy's career is a glorious one—one that is a pleasure to think of—one that is a joy to reflect upon when grown old from toil and care—one that will forever be thought of as a bright and promising season rather than as a dark and gloomy struggle.

S. E. EVERETT.

THE EVILS OF SLANG.

A question of doubtful issue stares the literary world in the face to-day: *What is to be the ultimate effect of the use of such an appalling amount of slang?* Many of us are too much accustomed to look upon this question with a kind of careless and indifferent regret. We are fully aware of the existence of such an evil; yet, we excuse ourselves from attacking it, either on the grounds of its being of such minor importance that no serious results need be apprehended; or, because we think that the custom has become so prevalent that we can never check it. It is a blind and thoughtless mistake if we allow ourselves to be reconciled to this nefarious habit, for either of these reasons, or for any other. *There is no excuse for it.* But, the fact of its existence cannot be denied. And as the question stands, the educators of our country, and all those interested in the strength and purity of our language, must meet it. It seems that the people of the United States are wedded to their slang phrases; and what is especially to be regretted is the fact that almost every day adds some new word to the slang vocabulary; and almost every day finds a new victim to use them. If the habit were confined exclusively to the ignorant classes there would not be so much reason for concern as to its final results; but the fact is very apparent to us, that nearly all slang expressions originate with those who have at least a moderate amount of education and intelligence; and it is from these that the less intelligent derive their hurtful supplies of low and meaningless expressions. Many intelligent men would be surprised if they knew the number of slang words that have crept, unconsciously perhaps, into their language of every day life; and it is in this fact that the supreme danger lies. While a man is unconscious

of the corruption in his speech, the evil germs are expanding and ripening into a dangerous force that cannot be overcome without the most determined and continued effort. It is such an easy matter for us to fall into little errors, and such a hard matter to get out of them. It is so easy to use slang words, yet so hard to give them up. Men cling to them as treasures—but what costly treasures!

It has already been stated that it is mainly from the comparatively intelligent people that our slang terms originate. It is another strange fact, yet, none-the-less true, that among college students we find the greatest amount of slang used. When one boy hears a slang expression he uses it in the presence of others, and within a very short time it has spread its damaging influence over the entire school. Other vocabularies become corrupted, other free and pleasing styles of expression become labored and unattractive. In this way our influence may be felt by hundreds, and may be traced by the coarse words, the unpolished language, and the weakened thought of those who have shown themselves as careless as we have been.

It is generally conceded that the use of slang originates either in a desire to appear witty, or from a lack of vocabulary sufficient to express our thoughts. To him who would be witty, the pure old English language holds out an untold wealth of words and combinations, capable of being moulded into wit that smacks of sense, rather than of non-sense. He whose vocabulary is not sufficient to express his thoughts, will do the world far more good by keeping them forever to himself, than by expressing them in terms that will either wrench their meaning, or rob them of meaning altogether. That slang phrases cannot convey a definite idea is readily seen from the fact that they may be applied to any thought. For example, a young man will express his love and admiration for a young lady by the meaningless phrase, "She gets there;" a young lady will sum up her opinion of a young man in the same, "He gets there;" we express our appreciation of a speaker's talents, of a teacher's work, of a horse's speed, or of a negro's clog-dance by the same never-failing "He gets there." In short, we apply it to anything, and in any way we choose. In this way these slang words take the place of a pure and meaning vocabulary, and in a short time we have become so accustomed to using them that it is only by a stammering effort, if at all, that we can recall the proper word. How many have had this unpleasant experience, when they would be glad to appear to the best advantage! Did you ever think that your convenient, witty slang had robbed you of your ease, strength and beauty of expression?

We are accustomed to look upon slang with too much leniency and too little concern; and it is only when we meet its evil influences face to face in actual experience that we recognize our mistake in using it. Many men have been robbed of a smooth and

ready flow of language by its alluring convenience; yet, many times these same men will attribute their poverty of expression to *natural inaptitude*, whereas it is nothing more than *natural laziness*. Slang, furnishing, as it does an expression for every thought and for every phase of thought, causes us to adopt it for convenience, and to save ourselves a little mental trouble in securing the proper word to do us service. Thus it brings on mental carelessness, mental laziness, and finally mental stagnation.

The habitual use of slang impairs the reasoning faculties, and results in a general weakening of the intellect. This assertion will doubtless be denied by many; but only take the habitual user of slang as your proof. Deprive the mechanic of his proper tools for a considerable length of time, and gradually he forgets how to use them with his accustomed skill; his hands and his fingers fail to act as they once acted, and a coarse, unpolished article is the result. Deprive a man of his proper words for a considerable length of time, and gradually he forgets how to use them with his usual readiness and accuracy; his mind fails to act as it once acted, and a coarse unpolished thought is the result. Our words are the tools of our minds, and if they are indefinite and meaningless, it naturally follows that our ideas must be likewise indefinite and meaningless, for the whole cannot be greater than the sum of all its parts; and if we give expression to ideas at all, we find that they are but the coarse, rough, unpolished products of a coarse, rough and unpolished vocabulary. The mental man is subjected to natural laws, as well as the physical man. Every one is ready to admit that the reception and absorption of impure elements into the physical system diseases and impairs the entire body. Is it not as reasonable to suppose that the reception and absorption of impure elements into the mental system diseases and impairs the entire mind? Only converse for a moment with the habitual user of slang and you have a sad, but unmistakable proof of its poisoning influence. You find him careless and reckless in his conversation; and when he reasons, if he reasons at all, it is generally in a hasty and reckless manner which, of course, wholly unfits him for the finer intellectual discriminations. As the best houses are built by the most careful workmen, out of the best and most carefully sesected materials, so the best thoughts are originated by the most careful thinkers, out of the best and most carefully selected words.

We now have a forcible and beautiful language, capable of expressing any thought or any phase of a thought. There is no reasoning so subtle, no wit so pungent, no emotion so deep, but that the pure old English language furnishes means of expressing it with a clearness, force and beauty that never fails to make men thoughtful, gay or sad, according to the will of the writer or speaker. Can we afford to allow this language to absorb those evil germs that will eventually destroy its clearness, sap

its force, and rob its beauty, simply to satisfy a passing whim? This will inevitably be the case unless some steps are taken to check the ever-increasing amount of slang that comes into the language of conversation day by day. Let those who claim to form the intelligent part of the world discountenance the evil habit; and thus, deprived of a respectable recognition, slang words and phrases will gradually disappear from the language and live only as relics of an idle and foolish tendency.

E. L. M.

THE DARKEST CLOUD HAS A SILVERY LINING.

Jamie Weedon was the son of an humble peasant. In childhood he was a promising boy. His mother, who loved him as dearly as ever a mother loved her son, did everything in her power to train him in the way of truth and holiness. She fain would have educated him as well as his cousin Johnny Franklin was educated, but on account of poverty the only education she could give her dear boy was the words of advice from a christian mother's heart.

Jamie's father was a dissipated wretch who, in his courtship and marriage to Miss Fannie Parham, proved himself a deceiver of the highest type. So badly was Miss Parham deceived in Mr. Weedon that nothing but grief and the deepest gloom settled upon her once hopeful and pleasant life. Soon after their marriage Mr. Weedon forfeited his last friend and counsellor for the bottle and its accompanying vices. Gamblers, despots and assassins became his associates. They would often go to his rude cabin and gamble and carouse all night long, only to increase the intense grief that was fast wasting Mrs. Weedon's life. In the mean time Jamie had become quite old enough to observe the folly and wickedness of his father's life and to feel a manly sympathy for his heart-broken mother as she often would press his delicate form to her bosom and try to express her deep sorrow to him and warn him against the course of his father.

Time passes on and we find Jamie almost grown into manhood. His cousin Johnny Franklin has been fairly educated and is received into the highest circle of society. He has many advantages that Jamie covets. One day while comparing his life to Johnny's he resolved to run away from home and go to a good school that he had heard of. So, on a bright August afternoon he stole away from his unpleasant home, not letting any one know of his departure. He had not a cent of money, and his clothes—one suit—were not respectable. When he had gotten a few miles from home

he found himself in a strange land; then as never before a peculiar sensation fastened upon his mind. He thought of his dear mother at home; the future was full of gloom and doubt. He was as an oarless boat tossed upon the waters of a doubtful sea. As the sun went down behind the western hills and nightfall approached, a dark chain of clouds began to rise above the distant horizon. Jamie tried to get lodging for the night, but all in vain; there was none to pity or befriend. Having come into a dense forest he concluded to spend the night there. Hungry and sad he laid himself down by a large tree. The flashes of lightning which every few minutes broke the thick darkness, the mutterings of distant thunder, the moaning of the night wind among the trees, all contributed to make the uneasiness of Jamie more dreadful.

The night passed on, the clouds approached, the lightning flashed and played across the heavens, the thunder burst into terrific peals, and the rain fell in torrents as the howling wind swept through the forest with destructive fury. After the clouds passed over and the night was tranquil, the moon came out and shed its rays most beautifully upon the billows of the dark, frightful cloud. While looking upon that beautiful picture, though drenched with rain, hungry and shivering with fear, Jamie asked himself this question: Will not the brightness of success reflect itself in the dark cloud that is overshadowing my life if I will only take courage and strive to succeed? This thought gave consolation to the poor boy and rocked him into a sweet slumber.

When morning came he soon found a gentleman who gave him some bread to eat, and after hearing his story employed him to work on the farm. After he had served his time with this gentleman he was given a recommendation to the principal of the school to which he started when he left home. Here, by persistent effort ahd untiring energy he succeeded in obtaining a fair education. Through the virtuous qualities instilled into his young nature by his mother and the earnestness with which he pursued his studies, he won for himself the friendship and admiration of his teachers and schoolmates.

His father died soon after he left home and left his mother alone. Though poor and bowed down under grief, her friends administered to her needs until Jamie returned from school. Since that time he has been successful in business and has cared for his dear mother as kindly as a loving son could. By his kindness great consolation has come to his mother's heart. and the silvery lining of the dark cloud that once overshadowed her life, throws a light of peace and gladness upon her pathway in the evening of life.

Let both old and young remember that the "darkest cloud has a silvery lining.". Discharge of duty will bring its true reward; if not in this life, it will in the life beyond.

RETLAW.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The interest in the Association, as the session begins, is indicative of the accomplishment of much good among the students and in the neighborhood. Nearly all of the Freshmen have joined, and we are glad to state that the majority of them are active members.

Both our business and religious meetings are held every Saturday evening. These meetings are well attended and are very interesting. They furnish food for our souls. May the interest increase until every young man in college shall have joined. Fathers and mothers, we need your earnest prayers that through the Y. M. C. A. we may grow in grace and become strong in the truths that pertain unto life eternal. Some young men who are beginning to lay foundations for life have not made Christ the rock of their foundations, but are building upon "the sinking sand." How sad is the mistake of their lives! Before this year shall have closed, may Christ be the corner-stone of their moral structures.

The committee on general religious work has called the attention of the Association to the necessity of establishing religious services at two points in the neighborhood. Young ministers will be sent to these points soon.

The young ladies have organized a Young Ladies' Prayer Meeting which meets every Sunday afternoon. We are glad to know that they have acted so wisely in the organization of this prayer meeting. May it be to them what the Y. M. C. A. is to the young men.

The Y. M. C. A. room in the college building has not been completed, consequently we have to occupy other quarters. We hope to have our room nicely fitted up and furnished before the beginning of another session.

May God's blessing be upon the college associations and upon the Y. M. C. A. and its interests everywhere.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

LOCALS.

School.

Preps.

Fresh.

Whole heap of 'em.

Several handsome houses have been built during vacation.

Homesickness is a thing of the past and the most of the students are doing good work.

Wanted.—To know why Miss J. is so much interested in reading a book entitled, "Seeking a Husband."

Dr. Long's handsome residence will soon be finished. A nice house, situated in a beautiful place.

Mr. L., eating dinner said: "Pass the chicken, Bill." Mr. G. replied: "We have no bills, but plenty of necks."

The Wise Man.—Mr. A., thinking it a hard rub to get through here next year says: "It is cheaper not to graduate. I will not have to pay five dollars for my diploma."

A "Fresh" throws a ball into the well; thinking he has been at college long enough to master most anything, he undertakes to turn the well over and pour the ball out.

Mr. P. ate seven ears of corn for dinner and called for two bundles of fodder to make out his dinner. The servant: "We have no fodder, but I will tie you out after dinner and let you graze."

A young preacher smoking a cigar calls a boy: "Come here I want to show you what money will do." The boy: "I wish I had your photograph I would show you how to make money."

A Freshman.—A Fresh. goes to the Secretary to pay his incidental and library fees and says: "I reckon I had better pay my Diploma fee while I am down here; it will save one more visit."

Mr. E., wanting a subject for an essay, asked some of the boys what to write on. Mr. M. said: "I would write on paper if I were in your place." R-a-t-s ! ! ! !

Mr. M. lost his hat the first day he was in school and got one in its place not so good as his. Mr. L. asked why he did not get a good one. Mr. M., "I could not find one to fit."

E., the Conqueror.—A Professor asked Mr. E. to go and write a synopsis of *possum* on the board. Here is his work: "A sympathy for the word o'possum

Pres. Indicative Pass. Indicative
O'possum Go'possum
Imperative,
Im'possible."

Rev. W., conversing with our President, thinking he would have to throw out some of his "chokers," brought out his Logical term, "*Rhetegormatic*" for *Categorematic*. Dr.

Long was downed, and had to ask for an explanation. The Doctor, of course, gave him the correct word, *Categorematic*, but Mr. W. would not accept it. He said that he had as much right to make a word as any other man.

Senior and Junior speaking on the night of October 30th. The public are cordially invited.

Rev. C. J. Jones, D. D., paid us a visit not long back. We appreciated his visit, and hope to have him again.

The crayon drawings of Miss Bessie Moring took the first premium at our late county fair.

Miss Mattie Neville, of Chapel Hill, who has been with us taking art, left October 9th, for Texas, to teach.

Is there room enough in a piano box for two to be comfortably situated? Those desiring information on such subjects may inquire of the Prof. of modern languages.

We would be pleased to secure a copy of "The Elon Private," but as its name is "Private" and the editor is only known by his red head, we cannot hope to get a copy soon.

Prof. Armstrong, of Trinity, will lecture here on English Friday night, October 28th. Come and listen to a lecture by one of the finest English teachers in the South.

November 5th is a day longed for by the students, for on that day the college will suspend work and the school turn out in full to the Exposition at Ra[illegible] a kind invitation to relatives and friends to meet and greet us there.

Everything is moving on nicely at our college, except one of our Professors, who is "somewhat on the lift." He broke up his hoofs very badly a few weeks ago running across the campus to get a "chat" with his best girl, Miss L., before she returned home. Prof. was confined to his room for awhile, but we are glad to say that our Prof. is now able to enter his class room by the aid of a crutch and a cane.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Rev. N. G. Newman, valedictorian of class '91, is now residing in Norfolk. He has the pastoral charge of Berea and Providence churches. He is a young man of rare moral and intellectual worth. We predict for him a life of great usefulness.

'91. Rev. C. C. Peel is pastor of Burlington Christian Church. A visit from him a few weeks since was enjoyed. Come again.

'91. Mr. Herbert Scholz is principal of Chatham High School. By the way, rumor says he has recently grown passionately fond of music (?) We think it a suitable time of life for him to love music, flowers, and the ladies.

We are glad to say that Elon is justly proud of her first-born sons. Their presence is sadly missed; and here we would beg them not to forget us, but lend a helping hand by contributing an occasional artic[illegible] to the MONTHLY.

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THE

ELON COLLEGE MONTHLY.

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THE CAPITALIST AND HIS LIMITS.

Under habits of industry, economy, and frugality, wealth must increase more rapidly than where idleness, luxury and prodigality abound. No one will deny the exclusive right of every one to acquire, appropriate, or hold in fee simple, property resulting from honest toil; provided in the exercise of such right he does not infringe upon the liberties of others. The unequal capacities of men, enabling some to acquire wealth more rapidly than others, should be of practical benefit to our present system of industrial pursuits. Without capital in larger amounts than some have shown ability to acquire and capacity to govern, many industrial pursuits must be neglected and the wheel of progress must forever stand still.

The advantages of such industrial pursuits to society are too plainly evident to need more than a casual mention. With them the laborer finds employment, the wants of society are supplied, and wealth becomes the natural reward of productive industry. So long as there is a harmonious union of labor and capital, each earning and receiving its proportionate amount of the profits, the state of equilibrium is undisturbed, and prosperity, bespeaking the dawn of a brighter era, attends the actions of men. Under such a system the people soon begin to march with quickened step to the music of progress; the whir of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the roar of the furnace and the throb of the locomotive.

But as soon as wealth begins to multiply in the hands of the capitalist, he begins to oppress the laborer and to control the market, and so turns all

the profits into his own coffers. Wages ever on the decline, become so meager that they scarcely enable the laborer to eke out a wretched existence. Such a system must make the poor poor indeed, and the rich infinitely richer.

On contemplating these facts we see how millionaires, a term formerly dreamed of only by those whose chief desire for existence was to see wealth increase in their hands, have multiplied to an alarming extent. To-day one-half the wealth of our nation is said to be in the hands of forty-thousand families, while seventy estates are estimated at an average of twenty millions of dollars ($20,000-000). Some have reached two hundred million and now the billionaire is expected.

As forty years ago the evolution of such enormous fortunes was an inconceivable American possibility, we are now led to ask how far this concentration of wealth will go.

Will the billionaire ever come? Without a change in our present financial and social systems, the billionaire is certainly coming, and at a rapid rate. With such interest to represent, the best services can be secured, and the most trustworthy agents can be employed at home and abroad, while the most remunerative industries move at the mere will of the capitalists. The period of the lowest rates of interest in the United States has been the period of the most rapid accumulation of large estates. By the dawn of the fifth decade of the coming century, with our existing customs, we may expect to see the billionaire's advent.

What will be the effect of this advent upon our social order? Lurid pictures of tyranacal cruelty and relentless despotism have been presented for the consideration of thinking minds. The power of capital has already exerted an influence over the ballot-box. The agents of the capitalists have long ago made the lobby rooms of our legislature their favorite resort. Universal experience tells us that the masses breathe out a spirit of discontent as wealth becomes more concentrated. The increase of gambling in New York, Chicago, and other large cities already clamors loudly and bespeaks the ruinous effects wrought upon society by such accumulations of wealth. Such accumulations by no means increase the wealth of the nation, but concentrate what already exists. The few are enriched at the expense of the many.

The one great question formerly was, "What shall we do without capital?" The one great question to-day is, "What shall we do with our capitalists?" We now have this monster upon our hands and the tenth decade of the nineteenth century promises to add much to his already ponderous weight. In the train of the millionaire are a multitude of paupers whose bodies are without comforts and whose intellects are without culture. In the train of one whose wealth has been enormously increased we may reasonably expect a much larger

number. The Law of Primogeniture and the Feudal system have passed away, but the evils of those days will be surpassed when the bulk of the wealth of the nation becomes centered in a very few. Both political parties are to-day pledged to the support of capital. The Republican party has pledged itself to an uncompromising adherence to a system of taxation of the poor for the benefit of the rich. The Democratic party, venturing on a long existing custom, accepts the same terms.

It has been said by many that the rich will not busy themselves about politics. The facts declare that the case is otherwise. The election of a president is centered in New York. Both political parties in New York are under the influence of capitalists. Chauncy M. Depew, the great railroad magnate, is the central figure in the Republican party. No gathering is complete without his august presence. He has but to dictate and his bidding is done. Governor David B. Hill, the champion of the free coinage of silver, rules Tammany Hall; Tammany Hall rules the Democratic party; the democratic party rules the whisky traffic, whose money coffers influence every election. Money, not brain; capital, not honesty; wealth, not statesmanship, is made the controling element in this political machine of ours. Three years ago the Vice Presidency of the United States was purchased by a New York banker, at the same time the Post-Master Generalship was sold for four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) to a Philadelphia dry-goods merchant; while only a few weeks since, a gold miner of California purchased a United States Senatorship with his bag of gold. In the name of God and oppressed humanity, I ask to what extremes will we allow the filthy lucre to lead us? Should such continue, the overthrow of the American government, now existing more in name than in reality, becomes inevitable.

But a tide from the opposite direction promises relief to the oppressed. The miseries of the down-trodden have raised a cry never to die unheard. Bounds have long been fixed, beyond which capital cannot go. The laborer must have a sufficient income with which to sustain life, or life will cease to exist. Wealth must cease to increase when life is taken from the many for the benefit of those allured by the seductive influence of gain. The system of indirect taxation, burdening the poor for the sake of the rich, has long prevailed. Under such a system a man is taxed on what he spends, not on what he owns. The poor are taxed to enhance the products of the rich. The one great plea is that the rich will provide for the poor. But no system of legislation can be justified that witholds from the laborer his just earnings in order to make him an object of charity. That benevolence must be faulty which replenishes the larder of a man in his dying hour with what he should have enjoyed in health.

The demand now is that taxation

shall be as the protection granted. The Republican party has labored hard and long to prevent a moderate tariff. Tea and coffee were first made free. Sugar has been added to the free list, and the demand now is that it shall hereafter remain so. A deficit of fifty millions of dollars must be supplied from other sources. All this tends only to lead a dissatisfied public to yearn for a full system of free trade.

Justice will sanction this demand, and espouse the cause of the oppressed. In every age of the world oppression, when on the extreme, has been the means of defeating its own ends. The haughtiness of Cæsar placed a dagger in the hands of Brutus; the villiany of Charles the First called Cromwell into the field; the tyrrany of George the Third drove the American colonies to arms and absolved them forever from the dominion of Great Britain; and the weight with which indirect taxation has oppressed the poor and the needy will bring immediate relief to its sad victims. In the reaction now beginning, but which will be all the more sweeping the longer it is delayed, all taxes imposed upon the poor for the benefit of the rich will be swept from the arena of existence.

The days of tariff will soon be numbered, and leave a choice between an income tax and something less open to fraud, less objectionable to the good. This form of raising a revenue, as objectionable as it is to the manufacturer and the mine owner, is one of the demands of the Farmer's Alliance; and, no doubt, will be the resort of Congress for meeting the expenses of carrying on the affairs of the government. A multiplied number of circumstances will make such a system more grievous. Exemption from former burdens of taxation and absolute gains therefrom, will again be sought, but in vain. The activity in securing a large pension list will reward its devotees with the exalted privilege of contributing thereto. The former burden bearers will be comparatively free. Thus the few will groan under the burden they have been active in creating. Heritage will call a division, and legal claims will hold in check vast fortunes. The voice of the clamoring public will be heard, and relief will surely be given. Advancing civilization must correct former evils and supplant them with principles of justice. No one will either demand or desire an equal distribution of wealth; but the oppressed must be relieved, and the oppressor must be restrained. Then will peace take the place of turmoil; harmony, the place of discord; order, the place of confusion. Then will prosperity, happiness and good reign, instead of feuds, dissatisfaction, and illmanaged government. Then will capital become the servant of the people and contribute whereever its results are applied. The billionaire cannot come, but will find an impassable gulf between himself and his eagerly sought wealth.

C. C. PEEL.

WOMAN'S ELEVATION ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

As the normal sphere of everything in this world is that which it is competent to fill, and would fill if there were no serious hinderences, it seems that woman's sphere would be self evident. But, alas! there are many hinderances to the full mental, moral, and spiritual development of women; not to such an extent in our own fair land, where woman is loved and respected, as in benighted heathen countries, where she is a mere drudge, and is subjected to a debasement far worse than that of African slavery.

The contrast between the scraggy, stunted growth of our most barren hillsides, and the gigantic trees that have towered toward the sunny skies of California and Australia, for ceuturies, illustrate the parallel contrast between woman, the hopeless, ignorant slave of barbarians, and woman, the queen regent of a society that knows and appreciates her true value.

Much more than half of the surface of the globe to-day illustrates the blighting effect of a degraded womanhood. Take as an example the vast Chinese Empire. As in their primeval barbarism, the Chinese still look upon woman as a slave, who was created to minister to their very wants, and who is with horrible frequency the victem of infanticide.

Father Goette, recently arrived from China, reports that at one Missionary station in North China there are 1,500 female children, rescued from death in the cemeteries, where they had been left to die, by their fathers.

Poor in the midst of nature's almost unlimited wealth of soil and mines—stagnating centuries behind the progress of civilized nations; ignorant and incompetent, but too ignorant to be owner of its inferiority—comparatively feeble in its military power; shunned by other nations which bar out its teeming thousands stamped with personal inferiority, and a strange monotony of appearance as a worn out race, China has realized the inevitable result of its national treatment of woman.

Man and woman are eternally bound together, though differing in body, in brain, and in soul, and however low woman is borne down by false institutions, the entire nation is borne down with her; and however high her career it is emphasized in the glory of the nation.

The nation that ignores the elevation of its women, and trample on their social and moral rights goes down with them into the valley of ignorance and humiliation, sinking in social disorder, poverty and crime, until some stranger nation becomes its master, or redeems it by contagious influence of example.

In our own and all other christian lands woman is loved and honored, free and happy, and we find succeeding generations growing physically, in-

telligently and morally better, while in heathen countries where the law of brutal selfishness reigns supreme, she is abject and suffering, ignorant and depraved, and her demoralized, degenerate, descendents sink deeper into poverty and vice. Cruel, unjust treatment of woman is a crime not pardoned by the laws of nature; and the nation which is guilty of such, may expect to "reap" a just recompense of reward.

Had one-half of the wealth and labor expended on the immense Chinese wall, been appropriated to the culture and elevation of its women, no wall would be necessary to keep the territory of the superior race which would have existed to-day.

It is not extravagant to believe that when the voice of fully developed woman is heard throughout the world, neither walls, war forts, nor steel-clad navies will be required; for nations, controlled by woman's beneficent influence, will no longer be hostile; and the ten millions of men now under training in our armies and navies will be dismissed to peaceful industry.

But we do not wish to be misunderstood as being in favor of "woman's rights" in the general acceptance of the term; for all true, noble women shun, or would shun, the gladiatorial-like combat in the political arena; and woman's influence is more effective coming from sources other than the ballot-box; though "the power behind the throne" which controls the destiny of nations is the influence of mother, wife, daughter, upon father, husband, son.

Christianity alone offers a prospect of redemption to woman and humanity.

The law of love to God and man demands the perfecting of woman, which is the elevation of society to-day and posterity in the future.

There are millions of human beings who know nothing of God or His wonderful love, and who are not responsible for their failure to serve Him. But we all should be forcibly impressed with the thought that we have the responsibility, and the power of spreading the Gospel. We are to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every living creature,' and if we do not feel called to forsake our homes and friends to go ourselves, we should give liberally of our means to send others to carry the "Bread of Life" to poor dying humanity.

As woman is the greater sufferer in heathen lands, woman in our own land of blessed freedom and enlightenment should have her sympathies fully aroused, and should be especially interested in sending missionaries to foreign fields to alleviate the suffering of our fellow-creatures; and to point them to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." And we would not only have our women interested in this grand cause, but cannot the entire moral power of the world be enlisted for the redemption of miserable, enslaved women in all lands? And may we not send missionaries to all nations to rouse their moral senses, and incite their women to think, and to demand emancipation?

ALBERTA MORING.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

As there has not yet been anything said to our students concerning athletics, one of the most necessary things in student life, perhaps a few words about it may not be out of place.

Too many of our students fail to take the proper exercise, and in fact all here at Elon, I am sorry to say, neglect it. It is time that some one should try to arouse a spirit within them, for without exercise their bodies must necessarily be weak and undeveloped.

We notice that athletics does not receive attention as extensively in the South as in the North. This should not be so. We Southern boys need exercise as well as the Northern boys. We need that "go ahead" spirit about us that some do not have in their exercise. You come into College and go to each boy's room and ask him to come out and play base ball with you and what is his answer? "I will hurt my fingers, or bruise my hands," (poor things, just turned loose of the plane handle about a month!) or he will get sunburnt, or such frivolous or nonsensical excuses as these.

You take the man who never takes any part in athletics, and takes no exercise, and generally he is the man who lounges around, bores and "deadbeats" other boys. He is the man who takes his seat upon an old goods box and lazily puffs his cigarette, or fools his time away with little things that do him no good at all—a hundred times worse than any athletic game.

If those who fail in health would only take plenty of exercise in connection with their work they would never be brought to such physical wrecks. Now, some may say that it will take up too much time from their studies. Not so. If every one would spend an hour each evening in good exercise he would feel much better and could study with much more ease; and there is no one who could not easily spare an hour every day.

I am sorry to say that the boys at Elon are not taking any exercise scarcely at all.

If I must say it, they are lazy in that respect; you can't get them out to play any game whatever. Now there are a few who would come out if the others would only join them.

If the students would but think how important it is for them to take exercise, they would, if they care anything for their health, no doubt do better.

And now I appeal to the boys at Elon to try to see if we cannot do better in the future in this respect. The Faculty has kindly given us a ground and we can, by some work, make it one of the most beautiful in the State; and why not go to work and show our appreciation by putting it in a condition for use?

Why can't we have a foot ball team? We have as good material as any other college in the State—good active men, and a big center-rush.

Now fellow-students let's get to work. Only compare him who takes plenty of exercise with him who takes none, and it is clearly seen that the one is healthy, strong, manly-looking, fresh and ready for hard work when night comes. The other is a pale, sallow-faced, sleepy-looking fellow who is always complaining and who finally becomes a physical wreck.

Some parents say they are afraid for their boys to play at any athletic games for fear they will get hurt. Get hurt, indeed! Even granting that they might bruise their fingers or scratch their faces a little, what is this to be compared with a sallow-faced, sickly, dyspeptic, lazy son? Parents, stop and consider, lest in trying to make "hot-house plants" of your dear sons, a November frost, or a December North-wester, take the tender little things unawares and "nip them in the bud."

You often hear the question asked, "Why does that young man look so bad?" You hear various answers, of course. Some say too much hard work, while the real reason is not enough of exercise. Of course there is such a thing as too much hard work, but if we will only take the proper exercise it will require a good deal of work to be too much.

How much better do we feel after an hour's exercise every day! Of course some don't know for they never take any.

The time is coming when, if the students do not take more care of their health than they have in the past the Faculty will have to take the matter in hand, for everyone knows that life without health is a failure, and a miserable one too.

There is a pressing need now of a well equipped gymnasium at Elon. It would not cost a great deal and it would surely be a most benefitting thing to the students. Our health would be better, and we would be more capable of doing the work that lies before us. Let some friends of the institution who want to do something that will be of untold benefit to hundreds of boys and girls that will come here, equip a good gymnasium, and thus add a most important feature to our college life.

B. F. LONG, JR.

The Cultivated Intellect a Source of Pleasure and Profit.

Happy is the man who, while he lives in the world without, lives also a better, purer and nobler iife within; who has in his own bosom the invisible power which both sustains life and raises him above its unhappiness and injury. Happy is he who can at any moment, turn aside from the

clamor and tumult of life to calm retreat and refreshing solitude; who can look upon and understand and yet not be affected by its gross employments, its petty cares, its sordid avarice and its vulgar pleasures. Thence, as from a citadel of strength invulnerable, he looks out upon the poor struggler below, not with complacent pride, but with the calm composure of freedom, the pure and blessed serenity of a mind at ease, unmoved and immovable. 'Tis here that we can smile at the world's frowns, defy its enmity, defeat its malice, and ever rise above the infirmities of nature, and exult in that in us which decays not.

The age of power and force is passing away; the race is no longer to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Let the intellect of the people, by which alone they can be effectually controlled, be correctly cultivated, and our fair land will no longer be convulsed by those scenes of turbulence and violence which threaten disgrace, if not destruction, to our institutions. Wherever the cause of literature and education is involved, may we be found their firm friends, their steady and unyielding advocates; and in doing so, we will do much to advance the cause of virtuous freedom, and to benefit our own country.

Among the many appellations by which this era has been characterized, it has been called the "age of education" and among the various improvements and advantages of this enlightened age, the healthful influences of education, united with a sound morality, are spread over our land and extended to all classes and orders of men. This is a greater triumph than the overwhelming victories of the sword. It is more beneficial, more lasting, more cheering to the good and patriotic of all countries. It brings no desolation to the home, or destruction to the lives, of our people. It does not sow the seed of discord and strife over the face of society, but blends together the interests of whole communities, and renders them models of order, harmony and fraternal love.

The idea that the government owes everyone an education is fast gaining ground and rooting itself in the affections of our people. Nor is our system confined to the mere abstract and theoretical branches of learning. These are not wholly disregarded, but are so blended and united with the practical and useful as to make a nation of intelligent, industrious and thinking freemen.

The cultivated intellect, such as America ought to produce, purifies our national taste, elevates the sentiments of the people, and brightens the golden links that bind the patriot to the land of his birth. It exalts the reputation of our country abroad and with posterity, more than the most heroic achievements of the crimsoned field.

The Greek and Roman classics have been studied and admired in every age and in every land where mankind has been able to appreciate the grand and beautiful in composition. To suppose a time in the history of the world when these unfin-

ished models of taste shall be forgotten, would be to anticipate the arrival of a period compared with which the sombre gloom of the dark ages would be a golden flood of light.

What a noble instance of the mind's triumph have we in Milton! With what admiration, amounting to reverence, do we behold the poor old blind man as "broken by the storms of State" and driven from the world, he paid the debt he promised to posterity!

Let the intellect of our people be cultivated, and you will find that our land will not only become more pure and enlightened under such an influence; but the power of this influence will be felt long after the hands are calmly disposed for that mysterious and silent rest. Love shall come with tears, and shall lay her beautiful garlands upon such graves; and the world shall be better that its inhabitants have lived.

ANNIE GRAHAM.

THE POWER OF THE WILL.

The old adage which says: "Where there is a will there is a way" expresses perhaps only a partial truth; yet it enumerates the principle which has characterized the men who have created epochs and made history.

The failures in life are mostly traceable to a lack of the necessary will power for success; and the brightest lights that illuminate the pages of past biography are the results of an indomitable will.

In the great conflict of life where mind is brought in contact with mind, and muscle with muscle, in working out the destiny of human affairs, the will is the directing power, and sustains the same relation to the lower forces of intellect and muscle that the commander in chief sustains to the inferior officers and common soldiers upon the gory battle-field.

It is this will-power which has built the thrones of Kings, guided the star of empires, and out of the heart evolved those principles of liberty and equality upon which have been reared great and grand republics. The history of man is but the record of result; and as we retrospect the past, and pick out here and there the heroes who have figured upon its pages, they are found to be the men whose motto was "I will," without the addition of the weakening, energy destroying phrase, "If I can" In time of national peril when the future of our government seems threatened by internal corruption or external force and dominion, these men have ever come forward and won for themselves a place on history's pages; and what is far more, have enshrined their names and memories in the hearts of their countrymen.

What American heart can ever be-

come so dead to all the noble sentiment implanted, by divine wisdom, in the human breast, that it shall cease to be thrilled when the memory recalls, and the imagination hears, the notes of American freedom ring out from Independence Hall in the solemn stillness of that twilight hour, July 4th, 1776.

It was but the culmination of the will-power which had been gathering force by the slow accretion of many years which now burst forth with volcanic power, every man declaring "I will be free." And armed with this invincible weapon, the people of the revolution waded through the battle-fields of carnage and death for four long and bloody years, contending under many disadvantages with the most powerful nation on the globe ; and yet, triumphing over English prowess and English oppression. She maintained her cause with heroic fortitude and reached the goal of her determination.

This one mighty effort of will-power, using whatever means could be secured for the accomplishment of its purposes, changed the current of history and gave birth to this great republic.

But even as great as have been the results, and as gratefully as the heart responds to their pleasant memoires, it is not perhaps the most notable triumph of the human will. From the 12th to the 16th century Roman Catholicism held undisputed sway over the religious world. One by one the Pope had grasped every human power, both civil and ecclesiastical. According to his absolute dictation, kings reigned and were deposed, and by his decree subjects were absolved from their allegiance to the temporal rulers. With a despotism that far outstripped all other despotisms, he held the destiny of men in his hands and consigned the dead to ruin or to happiness. But while this cloud of papal despotism hung like a pall over Europe there was growing up in the poor miner's hut at Eilshen a young man of heroic mould whose will was destined to shake Popedom to its foundations and rob it of its strength. Thus Luther, though at first doubtful and hesitating himself, sounded the clarion notes of religious freedom, whose reverberating tones echoed from heart to heart and from city to city, till Europe, convulsed by the power of his conviction, was compelled to discourse with his words and think with his thoughts. And though he strenuously affirmed the impotency of the human will as a tenet to religious faith, he was a living example of his mighty power to heap up the crystals of society and to remould them into other forms. But these are only conspicuous examples of a mighty power whose undeveloped resources are possessed by every individual.

Life is what *we will* to make it, though not always what we wish it were.

The student who says "I will" and acts accordingly is the student who wears the honor of his class and gains the approval of his preceptors. And after the picket line skirmishes of college life have been fought, and the

real battle-field entered, it is the man, actuated by such principles and burning with such zeal, who rises above the wrangling, vulgar multitude to write his name with the few immortals upon the roll of honor and upon the more lasting tablets—the hearts of his countrymen.

DAN.

THE ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING ENGLISH.

Judging from experience and observation in the study and use of English, it is evident to everyone that it is one of the most important studies in a college course for boys and the most important for girls. There is nothing that so accurately determines one's rank in every phase of life in the social, or in the intellectual world as his English. We could do nothing creditably without it. We are almost entirely dependent upon it for recognition among the cultured of the world. That in society it is the great gauge and passport, it is not neccessary to stop to convince you; for all who have ever been in society at all have felt the cramping effects of a want of a thorough course in English. We may have all other qualities necessary to make us appear well among our friends and among strangers; we may wear fine clothes; we may have a pretty face, an agreeable manner and a good name; but what are all these if we show ourselves ignorant of the use of our own language? When we converse it is only in a broken manner; we are unable to collect our thoughts and to express them in any but a stammering way, showing very plainly a lack of training and of culture that will of a necessity lower us in the estimation of those by whom we are surrounded and will assign to us a position in the social circles humiliatingly below our true aspirations. Now, we may console ourrelves with the thought that these remarks refer to a very ignorant class. It is an ignorant class, but one with which we come in contact in our daily life; and many of us are among the number. Then let us rid ourselves of this brand of ignorance which we voluntarily fix upon ourselves; and let us make a careful study of our language which will make us feel so much at ease when in contact with our fellow men, and what is better, for our reputation, will make us appear so to others.

But, beyond its social importance, we find numberless reasons for a careful study of English. Many young men desire to enter politics, or to choose some profession that will bring them before the public. Think of a lawyer or an orator on any occassion trying to speak without a good knowledge of the power and hidden forces of the instrument by means of which he would express himself. He would be simply a bore to all who

might listen to him and a veritable rasp to the cultivated mind. It is just so with a preacher. He may have good thought in his sermons, but he cannot produce the desired effect if his sermon is not well delivered, and as a general rule a poor delivery is the result of want of confidence in one's own fluency of expression; and if we feel thus ourselves what can be the feelings of the poor suffering humanity who have fallen victims to our ignorant tongues?

Give our ministers a thorough knowledge of English together with their good thought and they will be more interested themselves and will be more likely to interest their congregations.

There is another reason, beyond personal qualifications, that should urge us on to a more thorough comprehension of English in its different branches. It is, that in our general reading we may be able to enter more fully into the thought and spirit of what we read. Those who have never studied the qualities that make up good reading matter do not know what a mine of hidden truths lies beneath the surface of a sentence, or a figure that can appear but little more than beautiful to their undisciplined minds. There is little pleasure in reading the different authors if we have never studied literature enough to appreciate more than a simple story; and if we know nothing of the merits that go to make up a good book. But what is more enjoyable after we have studied a good book; have been brought into full sympathy with its author and his subject, than to sit down and study over the surroundings and the circumstances under which it was written? There are few things more enjoyable to the intellectual man than, by reading good books and magazines, to commune with kindred spirits who have thought and written perhaps centuries ago.

The lack of a good knowledge of English is seldom more vividly felt than when we sit down to write a letter. So few can write a good English letter; yet, how many try and succeed wonderfully well—in boring the helpless recipients. We may write a letter using all the kind words and flowery terms we can think of, but if written incorrectly, the good effect intended is, to a certain extent, destroyed by the ludicrous side brought out by our ignorance. But, on the other hand, if we are masters of good English, it will give us a good flow of language, resulting in smooth, precise expressions; and these expressions will gradually culminate in a correct and well written letter.

In the last place, but by no means the least, we may well say that a patient study of English will prepare us for an ever dreaded task. It is a task which when announced casts a gloom over the whole school room. It makes girls frown, it makes them cross, it makes them wish they were at home, it makes them cry, it makes them *sick*. Surely no girl at Elon can fail to guess immediately what this terrible task is—an abominable *essay*.

ELLA JOHNSON.

VIRGIL.

Virgil, the great Roman poet, was born the 15th of October, 70, B. C. It was at this period that Lucretius' songs were at their height; it was in this age that Cæsar was exploring neighboring countries; it was at this age that Cicero's voice was sounding throughont the courts and echoing throughout the Roman Empire; it was about this time that the Roman Empire had first perceived any symptoms of her decay, but as to her fall, it had not yet been expected.

So from this time we begin to perceive this poetical light begin to grow brighter and brighter until the surrounding literary lights gradually begin to grow dim, overshadowed by a lustre more brilliant and more dazzling. But does this sparkling light eclipse only the Roman literary lights. No, it darkens the majority of lights that have illuminated the nation since its first flash of intellectual brilliancy. It is as brilliant to-day as it was years and years ago. Old empires have been destroyed; kings and queens have ascended their thrones, wielded their sceptres and passed out of existance; laws and governments have been organized and re-organized; lands that once lay at rest, unknown to man have been discovered, inhabited and organized under laws formed to restrain and to protect the people; yet, through these long and changing periods, that sparkling intellectual star is as brilliant to-day as it was when it was first visible.

Virgil enjoyed an unquestionable supremacy among Roman poets. What Cicero was to prose, Virgil was to poetry; and with the Romans, as with all other nations who have possessed a great political and prose literature, poetry holds supreme power over prose literature. Prose will become inert when poetry is becoming more and more attractive to man, to the nation, to the world. It should not be understood that Cicero's orations have been forgotten, or have become obsolete, or have grown dull; but we must see that Virgil's works will live when Cicero's are dead. His poetry perpetuates the true idea of the national imagination and the deepest vein of the national sentiments. It was on the banks of that softly gliding stream Mincio that he first began to sing the Eclogues and Georgics. In these pastorals or Eclogues, he pictures beautifully the Greek shepherds keeping their flocks in some woodland country. A few lines might be mentioned:

"I surely heard, that all from where yon hills,
Begin to rise, and gently slope again
Down to the stream, where the old beech trees
throw
Their ragged, time worn tops against the sky,
Your poet master had redeemed by song."

Throughout all the pastorals we find every expression grand and melodious. The Georgics, like the Eco-

logues, took their origin from the Greek.

Lucretius sang "on the nature of things," Virgil, also, but in a different way. The revelation of power and life of nature, first made known to Lucretius, were able to charm the Romans only after they had passed through the mind of the poet Virgil. It is said that he was born on the very day that Lucretius died. It would seem that Virgil was very much attached to Lucretius's verses and had a desire to imitate him.

The long interval between the overthrow of the Western civilization and the revival of letters affords testimony of the depth of the impression which he made on the heart and imagination of the ancient world.

Virgil's poems were written nearly 2000 years ago, yet they are familiar to every college student.

The introduction to "The Shipwreck on the Coast of Carthage," is never forgotten by those who read it. It is a pleasure for an old man to imagine himself in school and repeat these words:

"Arms and the man I sing, who first,
By fate of Ilian realm amerced,
To fair Italia onward bore
And landed on Lavinium's shore."

Virgil's works have made his name immortal. Besides his brilliant intellect he was a good man; a man that looked to the interest of his fellowmen; a man that never forgot to help his neighbor; a man that would live unknown to fame, to assist some troubled soul. It is said that once on entering a theatre that the whole audience rose to salute him with the same honors that were paid to Augustus.

Virgil opened the way to epic poetry; other great men have tried to walk in his path but have fallen far short of it. Spenser, the "poet's poet," was full of Virgil. Milton, "prince of poets," as some one has said, sang beautifully; but the poems of Virgil will eclipse Milton's when they are brought into contact with each other.

This grand and noble genius is a favorite of all mankind; he is loved by by the poor and rich by the good and bad; the world does honor to his name.

ED. EVERETT.

EDITORIAL.

MEMORY WORK IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

Perhaps one of the most injurious habits of study that many students fall into is *memorizing the exact words of an author*. This method of preparing lessons is especially enticing to those who have ready memories; it is resorted to as being much easier than a close study of the thought, yet it is a very damaging practice. It leaves us many times, not only utterly ignorant of the thought intended to be imparted; but, what is of still more import, it tends to lessen our desire for a thorough knowledge of all subjects, and results in the unnatural weakening of reasoning faculties, perhaps, naturally strong. It is generally true that when a student cannot answer a question in his own words, he knows very little about it.

The power to make others' thoughts our own is shown by our power to state them clearly without reference to the text; and unless this faculty of thorough comprehension is carefully cultivated and rigidly adhered to, there will be an unconscious weakening of the powers of reason, resulting from mental inactivity in discriminating lines of thought. Yet, there are so many who persist in this method of preparing, at least some of their recitations; and the result is almost invariably failure on examination, especially if original work be given. It is far better to understand one principle well than to memorize a hundred for a daily mark; for where memory is the chief factor in the preparation of a lesson, the daily mark is the only evidence of our knowledge of the subject—we certainly will not give evidence of any knowledge of it when we come face to face with it in practical life

If, in the preparation of a lesson, we accustom ourselves to a thorough investigation of every principle that is presented to our minds, we will acquire a readiness of thought, and an accuracy of reasoning that will never fail us. The ability to reason accurately and to reach a conclusion readily is an evidence of a bright and cultured intellect; and recognizing this to be true we cannot be too careful in preventing our ready memories from usurping the offices of the reasoning faculties. Though the process of subordinating memory to reason may be a slow and irksome one, it must be done, if we would render ourselves worthy of recognition in the estimation of thinking people; and after we have undergone the process we find ourselves abundantly repaid for every toilsome moment spent over a lesson, however dry or intricate. We often hear it said that those who have to

work the hardest for what they get out of a lesson make, in the end, the brightest and most intellectual men. This is because they are not aided, and at the same time duped, by a willing, yet treacherous memory; but all along through their course of study they are acquiring habits of thought and an application to work, however tedious, that must eventually result in a well disciplined mind capable of formulating ideas based upon truths that cannot be denied because they have originated from a known source. The student who has a quick memory is duped into the idea that he knows his lesson simply because he can repeat it from beginning to end; and so, in neglecting to go to the bottom of things he comes out of college with the most essential faculty of his mind undeveloped, and he adds one more proof to the general assertion that lessons quickly gotten are as quickly forgotten. This is not necessarily true. A ready memory properly utilized and directed by the hand of reason is a blessing that few enjoy; yet, when occasionally we find a man thus blessed, we recognize him as an intellectual genius. He is the man who lives in advance of his age and holds up the light by which others are guided into the unknown future. Then, if you are in the habit of memorizing your lessons, for your own good, stop it; and never deceive yourself with the idea that you *know* a lesson simply because you can *repeat it word for word*—a teacher wants no better proof of your utter ignorance of it. *One truth well and firmly rooted in the mind is worth a whole book of principles loosely stored in the memory.*

M.

A PLEA AGAINST MODERN EXAMINATIONS.

It is a question at the present time, whether final examinations are of advantage, or disadvantage to students. They have already been abandoned by some colleges, and the new idea seems to be popular wherever tried. Many intellectual men that have experience in teaching, have set up the cry against them. In the best journals and magazines are found weighty articles in opposition to them. While on the other hand there may be some things in favor of examinatians, yet those to the contrary will over-balance them. The first thing that occurs to the mind of a man who favors the modern system of examinations is, that a student would not apply himself as he should, that he would neglect his books. This may be true, or it may not. But, a student that will neglect his studies just because he is not going to have a long, wearisome examination posted up before him at the close of the term or session, for him to toil over the live-long day, is not going to study anyway. How many students get through to-day by cramming! Is this mechanical work of any service to them? Do they remember it until they reach their homes? No. Such a student may

remember it until they reach their homes? No, such a student may stand on Trigonometry, or Analytics, and may get a high grade when he could not tell where some of his formulae came from, if he should be asked by his Professor. This is done merely by "spotting the teacher," by employing the leader of the class to solve the problems, and by cramming them into his head the last two nights before examination.

The Professor is capable of judging a boy that has been reciting under him four months and a half or nine months, without carrying him through that feeling that penetrates the heart of every student at the very thought of an examination.

Frederick Harrison said the more he saw of examinations the more he felt like it was ruining education altogether. He has also said: "Mechanical examinations never can test any knowledge worth having; all that it can do is to debase and pervert education." This seems a little strong, but nevertheless every professor and student must acknowledge it to be a fact; and this being true, why is it that the colleges are holding on to the old system of examinations so closely? Is it because it was customary in former days. If this be, so, why not follow closely the teachings of Aristotle instead of the inductive system of Lord Bacon?

We can not afford to work with the tools that our forefathers used Times are changed, and the minds of men are changing also. Though great improvements have been made in the system of education, improvements in almost every respect; yet, wisdom and knowledge are in their infancy, it takes some time for a new plan to work itself into common use. It is only a question of time, when examinations will be abandoned in all colleges. "The sooner the better."

S. E. EVERETT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE READING ROOM.

One of the most important things in the development of physical strength is good and wholesome food. Without it our bodies soon become weak and famished. Just so it is in mental and spiritual development.

Each of the three natures of man must find food and nourishment from some source for true development, and if any one of them is neglected the man is incomplete. The symmetrical union of his triple nature is necessary to make him what the world expects of him, what he should expect of himself and what God, his Creator, would have him be. Then anything that tends to this end should be regarded as very important, looking at it from a sense of duty to himself, to his fellow-men and to his God.

In one of the contributions of this issue of the MONTHLY you will see the importance of Athletic sport as a means of development for the physical man; and it is left for us to show the importance of the development and

the medium of development for the mind and for the soul.

While we fully understand the importance of thorough training in the various branches of science, and that it is necessary for a man to spend much time in the text books that are used in our colleges and schools, yet this is not enough for the development of the mind.

When young men attend school for a considerable length of time and yet cannot converse on the living issues of the day, knows nothing of the political questions that are agitating the minds of their countrymen, both North and South, it is very evident that these young men have had very little of the true nourishment that is so needful to them in making a reputation for themselves and for the institution which they represent. Many young men that might be well informed in the living, acting thought of to-day are mere "dummies" when approached on these subjects, because they do not read, because they are blind to all the world around them. They think they will become wise by cramming Latin and Greek for a course of four years, but they fail to understand that it is far more important that they know something in the living present. If all the rules of many studies that are used as discipline were forgotten entirely the students would be almost as well prepared for the realities of life; but not so with the questions that are agitating the minds of our people to-day.

They affect our country, our homes, ourselves; and we must know them and know how to meet them on their own ground.

These things must be learned by reading the leading political periodicals of the day. Many of them come to the reading room, such as *The Forum*, *The Literary Digest*, *The North American Review*, in fact all the political news may be found in the various periodicals that we have sent to the College.

Students that expect to make law a profession will find many questions of interest and of great importance along the line of law.

Many questions that are destined to affect our future prosperity, such as the free coinage of silver, the tariff, the civil service reform and various others that are coming before the people daily, would be of great interest to any one actively engaged in the political affairs of our government; and why not to those that expect to enter soon upon the arena of political activity?

Minsterial students will find much in the various religious papers and magazines which is of great importance. Living questions are being agitated by some of the ablest divines and new phases of thought are constantly being brought out by the religious world; and every minister of the gospel should not only be apace with the masses of the people, but he must be ahead if he would lead, and and lead successfully.

There is a great deal of religious

literature in our library that is worthy of the study of every one who enjoys spiritual food. It is very important that we do not neglect our bodies, the temples in which God must dwell; more important that our minds be not neglected, for in the world there is nothing great but man, and in man the greatest quality or attribute is his capacity to reason; but the most important thing that God has intrusted to man is his soul; then how infinitely important it is that we do not neglect that immortal part of our being. There is no better way of acquiring useful knowledge, in addition to what we obtain from our text book, than by reading good literature. In it we can converse with our noblest statesmen, our most brilliant intellects, and our ablest divines. Lord Bacon says that "reading maketh a full man," and experience says lack of reading maketh an empty man; then I would ask, "Fellow-student, which is preferable?" Let not the moments that might be spent in developing your minds and in strengthening your souls be spent in idleness, but read and become strong, intellectually and spiritually.

W. C. WICKER.

EDITOR'S STUDY.

Among the developments of the present decade we doubt very much if there have been any so marked and so rapid as that which is termed "magazine literature." In fact the very best talent of the day, and that too in neat, cultured style, is displayed in these monthly productions and then, too, it has the advantage of that freshness and vigor not displayed in most books. Thousands of copies of these monthlies go forth from the press into the homes and libraries of our country laden, as they are, with discussions of questions, political, social, economic and moral, with an ability and intelligence not to be found elsewhere.

A few years ago magazines were comparatively infrequent in the homes and by the firesides, but now no home is complete, no library begun, without one or more of these monthly visitors.

He who spends his five dollars for *The Forum*, *The Century*, *The North American Review*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Cosmopolitan* and others of similar character, has by no means spent it for trash, but has invested in something of real worth and merit.

* * *

In modern journalism there is, it seems to us, a tendency very much to be deplored. That the daily and weekly press moulds, as well as reflects, national character we think, will not be denied. Yet for a moment examine the columns of a secular daily or weekly. What do we find? Very little, if any. One-half proba-

bly taken up in recounting the sensational occurrences of the day or week —murders, train wrecks, mine explosions, and thrilling accidents of many kinds, fit only to create a sensation and alarm the imagination. Good subjects those to bring about sober thought and calm deliberation—the two necessary pre-requisites to stability of character and development of intellect!!! And as for the other half of the sheet, it is busied with party abuse—defamatory declamation against the political party opposed to the one of which it is, or rather professes to be, an exponent. If you desire to decide who is one of the most abominable people on the face of the globe just read Democratic papers all the time and you will not be long in making up your mind that Republicans should justly bear the stigma. On the other hand change your reading altogether and allow nothing but Republican papers to be perused and you would soon decide that the Democrats had indeed and in truth sinned away their birth-right and all was lost with them save that which is dishonest, false and mean A wonderful instrument that for moulding national character and standing out as the literary exponent of the age!! Noble themes these for an enlightened age—sensational hobgoblin and political clap-trap!! We may imagine the results when we remember that the secular paper is read in preference to and much more than all the books.

* * *

Without doubt the political economist has a problem before him now which he may set himself about solving in good earnest and then we doubt very much if the results will be as forth-coming as might be desired.

"Agricultural depression" is probably the best name to be given to the new problem, but that does not cover the entire ground, since the depression among the agricultural classes reaches to all classes. Again there is not merely depression, it is almost, if not quite, stagnation in some pursuits at least. The problem within itself is a puzzle and we are not surprised that the many plans for solving it are puzzles. Stated *in toto* it runs somewhat after this style: The farmers are having a hard time. In the industrial world there is something wrong, and the laborers especially are the victims. There is as much land now as in former years and it is as fertile, yet in the rural districts especially it is hardly saleable, and there are more people to be fed, the sun shines and the rain falls as in former years, but in spite of all this, farm products are low and farming does not pay. Mortgages are growing where once forests grew, and with greater rapidity; and many of the farms, east and west, can be bought for the bare cost of their buildings.

That almost sounds absurd and contradictory, but if not true we are much mistaken. What is the matter? One would-be-economist says "High tariff." Another, "Unjust and unequal taxation." Another, "The

limited coinage of silver," etc., etc.

The farmer wants legislation, and the merchant wants legislation, and the manufacturer wants legislation, and everybody (almost, if not quite) wants to get to some town (either great or small) and all, young and old, male and female, with probably a few exceptions, desire some office and that too under the United States government!! A strange problem this, and what the result will be no human mind can foresee. There is surely something rotten somewhere in the state of denmark—woefully so—and where is the economist, the statesman or the philanthropist to probe the wound and remove the eating sore?

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

PRAYER.

Our prayers flit on golden wings,
To Heav'n's eternal shore,
And then from God the bounties bring;
Rewards in boundless store.

They move like angels in the sky,
In star light's mingled gleam,
Or, like the moon light from on high
Falls o'er some gentle stream.

And then they rest on Jesus' breast,
In calm delightful praise;
The soul that sent them then is blest
And joy to God doth raise.

O, holy thought! O, blessed thought!
How we in thee repose,
Since God to us has kindly taught
Such lovely truths as these.

W. C. WICKER.

Our association continues to increase in interest, and in influence upon the young men of our college.

Meetings are regularly held every Saturday evening for business and for reading and studying the word.

Rev. J. R. Moose, of Trinity College paid us a visit during last week and conducted a meeting for us. His visit was highly appreciated. We would be glad for him to give us another call.

Our Association has established two Missionary points, at which there is preaching monthly.

Some of the young men visit families in the community and conduct family worship by reading and prayer, they are working in the Sabbath schools at different places near the college.

There is a prayer meeting conducted every Sunday evening in the College chapel, for the public, under the supervision of the Association. The young ladies hold a prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, which is conducted somewhat on the plan of the Association. From these meetings comes an influence that tends to elevate the status of christianity among the christians and to throw a holy restraint around those few that are not christians, as almost all attend.

The Association on Thanksgiving Day was largely attended, and a large number of young men voluntarily expressed their thankfulness for God's goodness and love to them during the past year.

There is no doubt but that the Association has been the means of maintaining a much stronger influence for christianity than could have been done otherwise.

W. C. WICKER.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We welcome the *Guilford Collegian* to our Reading Room. It is a neat magazine, and the fact that it comes from a college that has opened its doors to both sexes, makes it even more interesting to us. We cannot agree with its editor in thinking that "the true mission of the college journal is above all things else, to give the *college news*." It seems to us that a college magazine should be very instructive and of a high literary type. However, we are always glad to hear the news from other colleges and expect real benefit and profitable instruction from the *Guilford Collegian*, especially since such able men as Dr. Sanderlin and Prof. W. H. Blair have consented to be among the contributors to its columns.

The *Trinity Archive* comes to us in a handsome new dress, which adds much to its attractiveness.

The arrival of the *Archive* is always hearalded with delight by the more frequent visitors of the reading room.

In the November number an article entitled, "A Plea for Co-education in College and University Work," by W. P. Andrews, is worthy of the most careful consideration of the thoughtful reader. We consider it one among the strongest articles on the subject we have ever seen.

Elon College can truly appreciate and heartily endorse all Mr. Andrews has said.

He says that co-education of the sexes is in keeping with nature's way; that the system makes discipline easy; that to open the doors of male colleges to females is a principal of economy; that young ladies are mentally and physically able to do the work required of young men, and that "woman's plea for equal advantages is not the idle request of sentimentality, but that it is the earnestness of woman's prayer for that mental preparation which will enable her to be a better wife, a better mother, and a better and more efficient citizen." and also that it will enable her to be self supporting if need be.

Mr. Andrews has ably discussed each assertion, and it really seems in so forcible a manner as to convince any reader even though he be an old fogy.

To his last statement surely there is not a true woman in our land but who will most heartily agree and feel like applauding it.

Mr. Andrews closes by expressing a desire that Trinity may be the first college in North Carolina to adopt a system of co-education. We suppose that he refers directly to those colleges that have so far admitted only males; however, we sincerely hope that he is aware of the fact that Elon College opened her doors equally wide to male and female September 2, 1890.

As we go to press the North Carolina University Magazine reaches our table. We find it an interesting and instructive journal. There are some strong articles in the last issue.

It is learned from the editorial department that many improvements have been made in the University during the last few years. One especial evidence of the improvement is that more original work than heretofore is required in the preparation of these in several departments — a plan that is in every way commendable, and from which much good must necessarily accrue.

A Glimpse of the Chinese and their Empire.

China Proper has an area of 1,399,609 square miles and a population of 370,323,545, the area of the United States being 3,025,600 square miles with a population of only abont 65,000,000. The country is traversed by numerous rivers and high mountain ranges. The rivers, with the canals, form some of the most frequented highways in the empire. A very remarkable feature of China is the existance of a vast area of loess. This peculiar formation of earth covers an area of about 250,000 square miles and is invaluable for agricultural purposes. Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, exists abundantly. It is said that one of the most remarkable coal fields in the world exists in the province of Shanse, and Baron von Richthofen has given it as his opinion that the world, at the present rate of coal consumption, could be supplied for thousands of years from Shanse alone. In the country surrounding Pingting Chow the extent of the coal field is incalculable, and the above named writer, in speaking of the whole plateau, said, "These extraordinary conditions, for which I know no parallel on the globe, will eventually give rise to some curious features in mining."

Copper, iron, zinc, lead, silver and gold are found in considerable quantities, and as regards quick-silver, Kwei-chow is said to be probably the richest in this metal of any country in the world.

The land is productive and especially so in some provinces. Baron von Richthofen in speaking of the province Gan-hrvuy said, "The exuberant fertility of the soil in lower portions of the province is not excelled by anything I have seen in temperate climates. No expense has therefore been spared in protecting the lowlands by embankments and introducing a perfect system of irrigation. Both deserve the highest admiration. On the King river I have walked for miles through fields of hemp the stalks of which were from eleven to thirteen feet high. Cotton, too, is raised in large quantities."

The products are abundant and of many varieties, among them, grains of various kinds, potatoes, tobacco, tea and sugar; ginger and camphor; petroleum, sulphur, and marine and rock salt; timber, rattan and bamboo; medicine, rice paper, China ware, silk,

and various kinds of cloth; many varieties of fruit, and numerous other products together with those before mentioned. Much of the produce is exported. The trade reports for one year show the exports from the city of Fuh-chow Foo to have amounted to £4,397,320, 19s, 4d, while the imports to the same city amounted to only £1,332,387, 11s, 8d.

Horses and mules are said to be in as common use in China as in any part of the United States.

The Chinese are especially fine farmers. Scarcely a foot of available land is left uncultivated. All ordure is penuriously hoarded and used. With them the richness of the land increases rather than decreases. They can gain a competency with a very limited acreage. Within a radius of a hundred miles around San Francisco they now rent at least 50,000 acres of fruit and bottom lands for which they pay from four to ten times what a white lessee could afford to give for the same and yet they prosper well. In China a population of 800 to the square mile is not uncommon in the best agricultural districts; while in our country many a square mile has only one family on it, and that family near starvation. Indeed, it is said that the Chinamen are as far ahead of the agriculturalists of the United States in what they can get out of a given area of land, as we are ahead of them in our manufacturing and transportation interests.

For some reason the Chinese seem peculiarly adapted to toilsome labor. They can work twenty hours out of twenty-four. With them "industry is the road to wealth." They can endure far more hardships than can Americans. In one four story building, on a lot 34½ by 137½ feet in size, more than 200 Chinese are housed. It is even remarkable how little they seem to dread to put themseleves in uncomfortable positions. To be crowded or to have no where to sleep comfortably, are things of but little moment to them.

It is widely known that they can subsist on a limited supply of food.

They are a people of marked ingenuity. The story is related that an American manufarturing company, trying to excel the Chinese in skill, made an extremely small needle and sent it to them to see if they could make one equally small. The Chinese bored into the American needle, and having placed within the cavity a needle of their own make, screwed it together and returned it to the American manufacturers.

The Chinese are very close observers and keen critics. Really they are among our severest critics. They censure Americans very much along many lines, and (must we admit it?) their stern accusations are often founded on solid bases, and are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the censured.

Another characteristic of the Chinese, and one worthy of approval, is their spirit of co-operation, which is seen and felt in many of their transactions. In this country the Chinese

emigrants have co-operative systems in all their various business relations.

Again they have an undying love for their country. No people have been more loyal to their fatherland than the Chinese. Their motto is, "China for the Chinese." Their spirit of loyalty is instilled into the people from their infancy. Chinese emigrants ever fondle caressingly the hope of returning to their native home; and when they die in foreign lands their remains are always carried back to the longed-for home of their childhood and placed among those of their adored ancesters.

Some writer in speaking of this spirit of fidelity, thus draws the comparison between it and that cold selfishness of Americans. "The American family is a grass, whose seed is dispersed to the four winds and takes root wherever it finds a favoring soil; the Chinese is a banyan, whose boughs bend reverently down and plant themselves in widening circles around the parent stem, the vital union remaining unbroken from age to age."

Another feature, and one worthy of the profoundest approbation, is, that the Chinese have no wine, a reeling Chinamen is rarely ever to be seen on the street.

The Chinese are great lovers of learning. We quote from a well informed writer on the subject. "The Chinese are eminently a literary, in the sense of a reading, people. The system of making competetive examinations the only royal road to posts of honor and emolument, and the law which throws these open to everybody who chooses to compete, have caused a wider diffusion of book learning among the Chinese than is probably to be found among any other people. A learned Chinaman thus remarked to Dr. Martin, president of the imperial Tung Wen College, Pekin, "Your superior skill in the mathematical and mechanical arts we are ready to acknowledge, but you must concede to us the palm in philosophy and letters."

The government may be called a patriarchal despotism. The emperor is considered as a father to his people and is held responsible for their training and also for their behavior. The reigning emperor is Kwang-sen, who is only twenty years of age. It is said that everything learned of him so far is favorable to his amiability and intelligence, and that his character will exercise a determining influence on the future of both China and his own dynasty.

Recently the Chinese Empire has been inhospitable to foreign nations. It cannot be determined as yet what the result of the Chinese system of government may be. Mr. Young Wing, the well known scholar and diplomat, having been invited by America to aid in a "Convention for promoting the general adoption of republican government," thus wrote: "In view of what the United States government has done, for the past twenty years, in the way of enacting obnoxious laws against the Chinese, and without

any provocation, flinging insult after insult in the very teeth of the Chinese government, I cannot for the life of me see how republicanism is to become universal, or how the torch of American liberty is to enlighten the Eastern races when they are shut out from its light."

Another Chinese characteristic, and one which must eventually materially affect the condition of the people as a nation, is their self-confidence. China firmly believes she can accomplish as much as any other nation. She is unwilling to depend on another country for her supplies. When the Chinese learned that they needed coal, they set about to find and open coal mines; and now steam and railways are being introduced. Not long since it was proposed to set aside a portion of the income of each province for constructing a railway to Pekin. They allow foreigners to bid on the contract for the building of the road, but this is only to learn from them their plans of work, for they never entertain such a thought as having foreigners to construct their roads. "China," they say, "is a world in itself; and if her resources should be properly husbanded and judiciously exchanged between the different sections of her vast domain, she would not need to seek in foreign lands for either merchandise or market." With their indomitable will-power and proverbial patience, their undertakings will finally, without doubt, prove successful.

Let the indifferent reader think, if he will, that the above mentioned facts concerning China and its inhabitants —the peculiar features of the country, the natural resources and abundant products, the singular characteristics of the people—let him think that these truths are of no significance, but the careful and logical reader must see that they point to an important epoch in the future history of the empire—to a great and powerful China in the coming ages

IRENE JOHNSON.

LOCALS.

Snow.

Christmas is coming.

Dr. Herndon preached for us on Thanksgiving Day.

Dr. Long has been suffering from *la grippe*, but is out again.

Several students entered school the last of November. Prospects for spring term encouraging.

THE CHEMIST.—Mr. O——, being asked how to weigh a substance lighter than the air, replied: "I know of no way but to turn the scales upside-down."

Our poet, entering the Dormitory, asked: "What is that balmy, spicy odor that wafts in at the casement and seems to send new life spinning thro' my sluggish southern blood? Why cannot we always have it thus?"

It is hinted that we ought to have a half-cent in our currency. The object is to give the generous an opportunity to contribute to Foreign Missions and to attend all the entertainments.

One of our Professors is taking art. His success is wonderful! Why, he drew a hen that was so natural to life that when he placed it on the table it didn't hesitate to *lay* there.

During the reception a married man approached a young lady while she was talking to her best fellow (at least the fellow thought he was her best) and asked the pleasure of promenading with her. The reply: "What pleasure is there in my promenading with you and you a married man?" Boys, if you want a good time, never marry; and never have but one sweetheart, and let that always be the one whom you are with last.

Fresh.—I won't believe anything I can't explain.

Soph.—Will you explain why some cows have horns and others have not?

F.—I mean I don't believe anything that I can't see.

S.—Have you ever seen your backbone?

F.—No; but I felt it one day when an ox gored me in the back, and broke off his horn, and ever since you will see occasionally a *cow* without *horns*.

Friday night after Thanksgiving was the "Fresh.'s" night for public speaking. The exercises finally drifted into a reception, which was very much enjoyed. The "Preps" said "We made a 'succeed' of it."

A GOOD WAY TO GET WOOD.—One night while the snow was on the ground, some boys planned a way to secure some wood (theirs being out). They knew some "Preps" that had a big pile of wood in their room; so they decided that one would go in

and pretend to the "Preps" that he could mesmerize a person, and while he was trying to mesmerize, some one of the others would carry out wood. The boy appointed went ahead and entered the room, and after talking a while he brought up the subject of mesmerism, and told them (the ones in the room) of his mesmeric powers; of course they wanted to see it done. He took his man out in the floor and blindfolded him in order to perform the work; the crowd rushed in to see, and while the excitement was going on the *Wood Co.* was bearing out wood. The next morning the owners of the wood got up to make a fire, and found all their wood gone. One said to the other: "They 'messed-and-rised' all of our wood out of here last night."

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THE

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BUSINESS MANAGERS,
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The Spirit of Philanthropy vs. Self Aggrandizement.

Many men who claim to be christians, entertain the erroneous idea that the world was created for a temporary place of pleasure, and that by and by they will be carried from earth to the true haven on flowery beds of ease, there to remain in quiet repose throughout the endless ages of eternity. They seem to think that there is but one thing for them to do, and that that is to get as much pleasure out of the world as is possible, giving no thought for the welfare and the pleasure of poor suffering humanity. To such persons, let it be said, awake, shake off this blind delusion, and go about performing your duty in a way that is pleasing in the sight of God.

Be it far from me to attempt to deprive any one of a single pleasure that God has intended for him, but would that every one would awake to a sense of duty, so that he may make his fellow men happier, and in so doing become happier himself. "If thine enemy be hungry give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty give him water to drink. For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee."

My friend, does not your conscience smite you when you look around you and see the many wives and children suffering from cold and hunger, while your wardrobes are filled with good comfortable clothing, and no one to use them; and your pantries loaded with the rich stores of the earth, and no one to eat them? You can make many poor people happy by giving

them from your wardrobes; you can preserve the lives and health of many starving children by giving them of your loaded board.

Why not give to these people instead of casting your surplus upon the ground, to be trodden under foot of man? In so doing you will not only be happier yourself but you will be a blessing to humanity.

Look again into the homes of our country. What is the condition there? In many you find the inmates extremely ignorant, taking no interest in life or in business. Few of them have opinions of their own, and many are destitute of ambition. They are satisfied if they get something to eat, a place to sleep, and can now and then indulge in some form of dissipation.

Deep down in the recesses of your heart there is, doubtless, a still, quiet voice gently telling you to lay aside self-aggrandizement and establish institutions of learning for this low, ignorant class of mankind.

Think of the thousands of dollars that George Peabody has spent for such purposes. He gave $125,000 for education at Danvers, Mass.; he gave $1,000,000 for the advancement of learning in Baltimore; he gave various sums to Harvard; he established Peabody Institute, and has spent much more, all for the benefit of the human race.

As an outgrowth of this, many men have been raised out of the mire of ignorance and obscurity, and have been placed on a level with the noted literary characters of our day. They have been aroused from their stupor and caused to begin life anew, determined to make something of themselves and to make the world better on account of their having lived in it. Not only has Mr. Peabody been a blessing to his fellow men, but he had the blessed satisfaction of knowing that his life was not a failure.

While the social and the intellectual development of man is of infinite worth, no one can value the awakening of the human soul. We all know this to be true, yet how many of us are willing to do anything for the advancement of christianity in our land? What a noble example do we find in the greatest and truest philanthropist that was ever placed before the eyes of any people! We see Him leave the courts of heaven and descend upon the earth to become the Savior of the world. From the very dawn of His existence down to the present time He has been a blessing to humanity. He has been teaching, by precept and example, the glorious truths of the gospel, thus drawing man from sin and superstition, and placing him upon a higher plane of morality. After spending His entire life in healing the sick, opening the eyes of the blind, speaking peace to troubled hearts and helping sinful man in every way possible, this great Philanthropist humbly laid down His precious life at the foot of the cross for the redemption of fallen man.

My friend, because you think that you cannot do so much as some one else, is no excuse for you to sit idly by and leave your duty unperformed; but you should endeavor to improve

every talent that God in His mercy has given you, ever remembering this fact, that man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.

If you do not feel called to the pulpit, you should give of your means to fit and prepare those who do feel it their duty to preach the gospel of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. If you do not feel called to the foreign field, it is a duty you owe to yourself, to your fellow-men and to your God, to give unsparingly of your wealth to send missionaries to the heathens, that they, through the spirit of the Lord and through His tender mercy, may be brought to the light of the gospel and be saved from everlasting ruin.

ELIJAH MOFFITT.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

"Why slander we the times?
What crimes
Have days and years, that we
Thus charge them with iniquity?"

The soul is never satisfied unil it is liberated from its tenement of clay, but it longs and yearns after God. And this is not peculiar to the Christian's soul, but by referring to history you will find that in every land, in every age, there have been altars to the Known or Unknown God.

"It is now agreed as a mere question of anthropology that the language of the soul has always been, 'I perish with hunger.' There is a grandeur in this cry from the depths which makes its very unhappiness sublime."—(*Drummond*). It is not strange then that we should long for something higher, nobler and better; but 'tis folly to propose to cure the ills of the present by reverting to the thought and life of the past.

Only a few years ago a prize essay was published that had a wide circulation—"Primitive Piety Reviewed"; and now every little while a wail is lifted up over church degeneracy, and the "good old times" are sighed for.

Now I would not claim that the religious world of to-day is all it ought to be or might be, but I hazard little in saying that the church has made definite and sensible progress from the first, and never was better than to-day.

Never was more ignorance of the past displayed than by those who talk of the degeneracy of modern times.

Never was the church so bright and fair as now, and never did the sky of the future redden with a more glorious promise of the coming day.

Let us glance up the line of the ages and see something of our progress. Take an inside look at the

church in Corinth, that Paul founded and established. Here is a man retaining for a long time his standing, and threatening a division in the church, who is guilty of a crime so flagrant that now, not only would no church think of retaining him, but no decent society would tolerate his presence.

Look again into the same church on Sunday morning; disorder and revelry are heard. They have turned the Lord's Supper into a banquet, and are perhaps intoxicated at the communion table. Paul writing to them from Phillippi reproves them thus, "What! have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God? What shall I say to you? shall I praise you in this? I praise you not."

Come down to the year 350. The church historian Eusebius says the church, pastor, bishop and people are full of strife, rivalry, hypocrisy, and every form of wickedness.

Then a little later Chrysostom says the church of his time is more like a market or theatre than a church. People desecrate the Lord's day by buying, selling and gossiping. He closes his lament by saying, "Everything is filled with their abounding corruption."

In the tenth century the picture is drawn in no brighter colors. The General Assembly in Scotland in 1596 tells us of drunkenness, gaming and debauchery as characteristic of the religion of their time.

Even 150 years ago the minister and deacons took their toddy between sermons. It was no infrequent thing for reverend gentlemen to go home, after an evening out, with the wrong hat on.

Then the people in New England were seated in church according to their wealth and social rank. Single men and women were seated in separate galleries by themselves. Benevolent and missionary societies were either unheard of or put aside as questionable novelties. There were no religious magazines or newspapers, and of the many benevolent enterprises of our age, scarcely one was existent. And yet in spite of these facts, there are large numbers of people perpetually bemoaning our degeneracy, and sighing over the departure of the "good old times" of our early American life.

In those "good old times" men lived under clouds of frightful superstitions, shadows of which still remain. Hundreds of persons, some of them intelligent, and numbered among my intimate friends, shrink from beginning any important work on Friday. Many will twist their necks almost into an attack of rheumatism rather than see a new moon over their left shoulder.

Lord Byron would leave the table if salt was spilled, and Dr. Johnson always wished to leave the room right foot first. Numbers of people to-day believe that the moon and stars effect all kinds of home and farm arrangements, from *making soap* to *planting potatoes*. All these are but broken remnants of superstitions that but a little while ago reigned in awful supremacy of supernatural horror over

the world. Years ago all insane persons were "possessed," and every black dog, cat or hen was either a witch or devil. And so the whole life was passed under a lurid cloud of superstitious terror.

It is to modern science alone that we owe our emancipation from the yoke of this tyranny. Astronomy has shattered the follies of astrology; and eclipses, no longer moon swallowing monsters, prove to be very natural and well behaved shadows. And since we have studied Psychology we know that insanity is only a disease of the mind to be treated, and oftentimes cured; and witchcraft is folly.

And now let us notice social life in the olden times. Swearing in the drawing room was no uncommon thing ninety years ago among the first society people. Dean Ramsey gives us an anecdote that will serve to show how it was regarded. A sister speaking of her brother as being much addicted to the habit, said to a friend, "Our John sweeres awfu' and we try to correct him for it," but, she added apologetically, "nae doubt it is a great set off to conversation." Indelicate expressions, such as now no respectable company would endure, were then quite common in society. Eminent lawyers would use language in the court room, in the presence of ladies, for which they would now be indicted by the sheriff. John Hancock is said to have made a remark at a dinner party that caused all the ladies at his table to rise and leave the room, amidst a roar of laughter from the *gentlemen* left behind. It has not been so very many years since it was customary for the ladies to leave the table as soon as dinner was over, while their husbands, fathers, brothers and friends remained to revel in drinking, smoking, profanity, and obscene jesting and story-telling.

The advance of our social life is marked by more purity, more intelligence and more refinement. Our manners have never been so sensible and simple, and the means of all enjoyment and development have never been so universally accessible as today. Our educational advantages are so much better than those of former times. There has been improvement not only in schools of high grade and colleges, but in the public school systems especially. Free schools were not very popular, as one may readily infer from a remark made by Gov. Berkeley, of Va., in 1675. "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing presses. God keep us from both." The schools as a rule were poor; generally the first qualification sought for in a school master was that he should be able to thrash out all the big boys, and if he could do this and make a good quill pen he was counted a success. Whether his pupils learned anything or not was a minor consideration.

As for the girls, one hundred years ago, their sphere was so definitely settled, and was so very narrow, that what and how much they knew was considered of very little importance.

But happily such a state of affairs is now a thing of the past, and I rejoice to see the time fast approaching

when all our colleges will open wide their doors and admit them on equal footing with their brothers, as our own well-beloved Elon now does. Leading institutions of learning in this and other states, are agitating the question of co-education, and it has been predicted that in less than five years the University of North Carolina will receive young ladies as students. May that prediction prove true!

While it is nothing but right that we should reverence the past as father of the present, yet when we compare the affairs of church, society and state of former times, to those of to-day, no one can reasonably think that the "good old times" were better. I cannot believe that God is suffering the world to grow worse, and if it is growing better let us not cling so tenaciously to the past, as to have no hands to grasp the good the future will bring to us.

"No longer forward nor behind,
I look in hope or fear,
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of Now and Here."

ALBERTA MORING.

A SHAMEFUL DESTITUTION.

Very seldom do people possess all they need in this life, and it is equally seldom that people use rightfully what they do possess. The majority of men are lazy mentally, and this is especially so among the uneducated. It takes long continued mind-training to make one delight in mental work, and he who has not had the advantage of an education cannot be expected to do much thinking, unless you call aimless imaginary day-dreaming thinking. Thus it is that the uneducated are so easily led by the educated, and, at the same time, so shamefully imposed upon. They do not think, neither do they know how to think. They are simply like the ox which is hitched to the cart and guided in the desired direction by the *jee* jerk or *haw* pull of the chain around his horns. Sometimes that chain is drawn very tightly too, and has a cruel and exacting driver at the end.

This is about the case with the farmers of the South. Ignorance is their greatest enemy. Had it not been for their ignorance, never would they have been in the condition in which they find themselves at the present time. But that they are uneducated is an obstinate fact, and the worst of it all is, the majority of them cannot realize that they are uneducated. If they only knew their condition, mentally, they would not rest until they had made some effort to rescue themselves from the sad fate of death by mental starvation. Many an old farmer, with his face besmeared with a mixture of tobacco juice, dust, tar and grease, sits down to his

meals three times a day, without ever thinking about his mind being starved into a pigmy from a lack of proper nourishment. There are some brains, no doubt, among our farmers, so small that a magnifying glass of considerable power would be required to descry one speck. This is strong language, but it describes the condition exactly.

The farmers are not altogether responsible for their condition. They have not enjoyed the benefit of education and do not know how good it is. A man cannot tell anything about the merit of a thing until he tries it. He may see its effects on others, but he must experience it to know what it would do for him. This is the case exactly in regard to education. The farmer does not by experience know its value, and hence does not put forth the proper effort to educate himself and his children. What the farmer lacks is an awakening to his needs. And this awakening will have to be done by educated young men and young women, if it is done at all. What we need in the field is plenty of young blood and enthusiasm to push the cause of education to the front. The older heads are good workers, it is true, but the younger ones are they who can now do the most good. The farmers are being stirred up on this question a little, but the stirring has hardly begun, comparatively speaking. Never was there a time when more golden opportunities presented themselves to competent young men and women than today. The fields are white; the harvest is great; but how few the laborers!

What a graud thing it would be, were the agricultural classes standing shoulder to shoulder with our professional men in point of intellect! What a great reform this would bring about in and around the rustic homes of our land! How much more intelligently would all our affairs, both domestic and political, be carried on! To bring about such a reform a great, an overwhelming amount of work is to be done. And yet we think it will be done. Great reforms are slow, but when they come they are lasting. God speed the time when the yoke of ignorance shall be lifted from the necks of all who now are groaning in bondage!

HERBERT SCHOLZ.

THE TRINITY IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Without solid foundation-stones, the most magnificent edifice must soon leave but a heap of rubbish to mark the scene of its former beauty; without pure and honest principles, apparently strong organizations must soon find oblivion their final resting place, "theory and failure" the inscription upon their tombs. Just so it is with that great organization—the Civil

Government. There must be at the helm something more than a mere human form; the legislative halls must be filled by men of brain and stability; and the fundamental principles, the energizing forces, which underlie the governmental structure, must be firm and continuous through every struggle. Governments have arisen, flourished and decayed; kings and princes have been dethroned, and empires have crumbled to earth never to rise again; Jewish corruption gave birth to Gentile supremacy; where once stood the blessed Jerusalem of our Savior—that Jerusalem, the mention of whose shrines caused Jewish hearts to swell with pride—the lazy Turk now smokes his evening pipe. The weakness and corruption of Roman rulers needed but the shouts of victorious Goths to hand down to posterity another political warning. These admonitions have been heeded, and to-day we live under a government that can never be placed upon the catalogue of nations that were, but are no more, as long as our social and religious institutions are allowed to remain the uninjured pillars of our existence, the bulwarks that protect us from civil and foreign foes.

With the modern Trinity, the Home, the Church, the School, as the foundations of governmental strength, nations are nourished and maintained upon that high plane of excellence to which only the most favored can aspire. As every student of political history knows, the earliest ideas of government were derived from the home. There, first, was seen the need of discipline and understanding, in order that mankind might live together in harmony, mutually aiding one another; there were developed those grand principles of right and justice which have ever protected the rich and poor, the weak and strong, in life, liberty and property. There the ruler receives his first practical lessons in government, and a loving mother instills into his mind those humane and christian principles that cause him to be loved and supported by his fellows; there the private citizen is taught to know his sphere, and to be submissive to just laws, but a formidable check to the oppressor. It is true that from rostrum, bar and pulpit the home has received the most beautiful tributes; in its honor, ministrels have touched their deepest chords, and poets have sung their sweetest songs; yet, how inadequate are all these! Even when the social influences of the home are forgotten, and it is thought of only as a pillar of government, we feel that only angels, accompanied by all the harps of the heavenly shores, could sing its praises worthily; for there is the living centre from which spring noble ambitious, true patriotism, and manly characters; there virtue reigns as queen; there hand grasps hand, heart beats to heart, and soul responds to soul in affectionate confidence. May the words, "Home, Sweet Home," never fail to touch a responsive chord in the heart of that man who says, "I love my government"; for where the family gathers, characters are formed; where the cradle is rocked, nations are born.

But the home, in order to aid the government more effectually, in order to be the more perfect in itself, must be surrounded by the hallowed influences of the church. The words of Solomon, uttered many centuries ago, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people," were true then, are truer now. It is a fact that without the Christian religion Greece arose to an eminence to which few nations dare aspire; but within all that glitter of wealth, within those circles of literary men who fed the hungering Athenian mind with the subtleties of abstract ideas, within that social and political domain was a rottenness which finally changed Grecian art and learning into Grecian slavery and ruin. The Roman eagle soared proudly over land and sea, from Africa's dusky shores to Albion's chalky heights; the sound of a senator's voice was sufficient to calm multitudes; the blast of a Roman trumpet, or the glare of a sentinel's watch-fire was sufficient to strike terror to the hearts of outnumbering foes; but without a righteous people to sustain him, even a Cæsar could not have saved her from the greedy, barbaric hordes that poured from beyond the Danube to humble her proud temples, and to bury that government at whose altar nations were wont to kneel. She lacked the influence of the home upon her youth, the influence of the church upon her body-politic. For all ages the church has had a wonderful influence upon the State—in fact until the 16th or 17th century, it was almost the State itself. The Pope was the great central light before whom all other lights grew pale; the oppressive tyrant by whose hand private citizens were wronged, at whose edicts princes trembled on their thrones. Yet, notwithstanding this oppression, the church of the dark and middle ages can scarcely be praised too highly, for, when that pall of ignorance, superstition and corruption hung so darkly over the whole world; when heathenism was advancing with floating banners, with blood-stained weapons, and with the cry of victory almost upon its lips, then it was that the Christian church ascended the mountain heights of those benighted lands, and lighted watch-fires which, fed by the love of God and fanned by His holy spirit, sprang into flames whose sparkling rays pierced the darkest corners, whose gentle warmth touched the soul of man, and sent up over every land the glad song, "Glory to God in the highest; and on earth, peace; good will toward men!" To-day, just as much as in ages past, the influence of the church upon our government is as oil poured upon troubled waters. When social and political tempests threaten to demolish our institutions, when infuriated mobs would bathe their hands in innocent blood, it is the powerful arm of the church that bears the flag of peace from State to State, from the mountains to the sea. It purifies citizens, refines politics, dethrones vice and enshrines virtue, for where church-spires tower evil cannot reign supreme.

The third great pillar upon which the government rests is the school;

though the last pillar formed, it supports no mean portion of the edifice. Until comparatively recent times, universal education was a thing unknown. Could we expect to find strong, united and lasting governments upheld by an ignorant multitude, when rulers, led on by avarice, regarded neither God nor man? Could we expect clouded and superstitious minds to inaugurate plans by which to insure a successful existence? Just as well expect to run the Mississippi river into the desert of Gobi. Education is the guiding star of every nation; with it she may light for herself a name that will stand bright as long as the world shall stand; she can wreathe for herself a crown of glory that will rival the splendor of the heavens; for, in a nation where the home is held sacred, where the glad peals of church bells announce that God is the moving spirit, education adds a refinement that nothing else can give. Around the fireside and at the altar of God, the heart of man longs to do what will be best for his country; in the studio and in the library he learns how this can be accomplished; his mind is enlightened, his soul is elevated, and in his every act the purity of his character looms up. It casts a ray of sunshine into that humble cottage, and arouses bright intellects that seemed doomed to be veiled for eternity; it carries an electric spark that seeks the inmost recesses of man's soul, and throws into activity every element of his moral being. Can it be said that such influence upon the citizen is lost to the nation? The character of the nation is determined by that of its citizens. Let universal education be our aim, for there is not a man, no matter how humble, who does not make himself felt in the government; there is not a child, no matter how small, who does not have an influence upon the man.

Who has studied governments and not ascribed their greatness to the home, the church and the school? They are the ever-welling fountains from which gush forth the life-streams of republics and principalities. Around them cluster our only hopes of existence, for there the germ of civilization is planted, and if nourished and matured by kind, patriotic hands, a strong, healthy nation soon stands out as a monument, not of the death, but of the long and prosperous lives of the greatest fortresses of individual liberty and national greatness. As some one has said, "Prosperity in public bodies is the effect of righteousness; public happiness is the reward of public virtue; the wisest nation is usually the most successful, and virtue walks with glory by her side."

The Church, the School and the Home go hand in hand; weaken one, and scarcely less severe is the shock to the other two; strengthen one, and new life invades every fibre of the others; demoralize one, you demoralize the nation; demoralize all, and the doom of that nation is sealed. Destruction and ruin are visibly written upon every pillar; the banners that once waved so proudly are now in tattered folds, and upon the single

slab that remains to tell of her former glory, the hand of God has written: "*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*" God grant that the curse of Belshazzar and his nation may never be ours, but may our schools continue the fountains of knowledge; may our homes remain unsullied as our mothers have made them, and may our churches continue to spread their hallowed influences until "every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess" the blessed Ruler of the Universe. Let ruler and people join in harmonious union to strengthen these pillars upon which governments rest; let "Justice and Righteousness" be the nation's motto; and at the final day of reckoning, when the trump of God shall summon all nations around His throne in Glory, let every voice waft on high a song of thanksgiving and praise in honor of our national safeguards—the Church, the School, the Home!

M.

EDITORIAL.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Mr. R. G. Moulton, A M., of Cambridge, England, has defined University Extension thus: "University education for the whole nation, organized on itinerant lines." "But," he continues, "when we talk of University education for all classes, we do not mean that every individual will get the same thing out of it. * * * * University Extension teaching is a sort of stream that runs from the University or similar institutions; the stream flows over the whole land, and every body helps himself as he wishes or as he can. Each helps himself and can help himself only according to his capacity. What you have to do is to see that the water is pure."

As is already known, this method of teaching had its origin in England about twenty years ago. Since that time it has developed somewhat rapidly. People in various places have engaged in it extensively. The beneficial results have been marked, especially at Oxford and Cambridge. At these Universities the work has much improved and the interest has widely increased. In England this method of instruction consists of six elements: lectures, classes, syllabus, weekly or fortnightly exercises, examinations, and certificates.

The first attempt to introduce English University Extension into the United States was made in 1887 by individuals connecte with the Johns Hopkins University; but the system was first established in Philadelphia. Since that time it has been introduced in various places, both in Northern and Western States. In every instance those who have attended the lectures have manifested interest and the organization has accomplished good; though, of course the results have been more favorable in some places than in others. George William Curtis, Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in speaking of University Extension, said: "The development of the movement and its extraordinary success are the most significant facts in the modern history of education."

And now since this system of teaching has been sufficiently experimented upon to prove that there are benefits to be derived from it, the question arises, whether or not it must be introduced into North Carolina.

It is an undenied fact, that there is always a need for the greatest intellectual development possible. It is also true that the masses have not this development except to limited degrees. And now, since this system must and will be effective in arousing a thirst for knowledge, and thus bring about intellectual growth and development, it seems desirable and even urgently needful that our educated

men and women hasten to introduce University Extension into our cities, towns, villages and rural districts.

Like all other things of value, there will be some expense in the organizations; but capital invested under the right leadership, will doubtless yield a large per cent. interest.

It would be useless to enter into an enumeration of the beneficial effects in the various departments of life that would result from a University education of the masses; these can be readily seen; but that which is of especial import, is that our people at once set about finding out how soon, and by whom, University Extension must be introduced into our State. There is plenty of material and it certainly ought to be utilized.

IRENE JOHNSON.

TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

A great complaint is made about the farmer's not being educated, not sending his children to school, not thinking of anything outside of his barn-yard. It is true that the farmer needs to be educated; it is true that the man who earns his bread by tilling the soil is suffering from the want of that precious gem, education; yet, there are others as much or more in need of education than the farmer. Those to whom reference is made, are what may be termed *præceptores imitati*. The country is full of such people. They try to imitate teachers, and to a certain degree they do so. The door that a teacher should enter they go in at; the chair that a teacher should sit in, they rest themselves in; but the remainder of the teacher's work is left untouched. Many a farmer is working hard to send his son to school. The boy starts out in the morning and returns at night no further advanced, mentally, than he was in the morning. Boys go to school in the country ten years, then come to college and have to start over. A professor had much rather teach a boy that does not know anything than to teach one that has been taught incorrectly. A poorly prepared boy not only worries our college professors, but he worries himself, and besides all this, it takes about five hundred dollars more to put him through college. It takes two years to get these wrong ideas out of his mind, and the wrong must be gotten out before the good can be put in, for no two things can occupy the same space at the same time.

It is not the writer's intention to bring the country school teacher on a level with *Ichabod Crane*, who would run at the very glimpse of a pumpkin; but it is intended to show them, at least some of them, that they fall far short of what might be termed a true teacher. The best step that these teachers can take is to correspond with college professors and find out what is best for their students to study, and prepare them for college, even though they may never go.

While there is a great need for good teachers all over the country, of course it is not claimed that the plan of teaching in college has reached perfection—its climax is yet doubtless far off. Our colleges have made great

advancement in the last twenty years, but there is plenty of room for them to continue to improve in the same ratio during the next twenty years. They are aware of the fact that time is precious and are striving for methods that will economize time. Why is it that the German and French youths of eighteen are advanced two years further than our students of the same age, both being in school the same number of years? Is it because they are naturally brighter, apter than the Americans? Does the climate or the food make the difference? No, these are not the causes. It is because their schools are far superior to ours Europe will continue to be ahead of us until we pay more attention to teaching and pay our teacher's better salaries. It is an absurdity for a young man to spend two thousand dollars on an education and then go into a schoolroom and teach for four hundred dollars a year. The majority of clerks get better wages than this, and they, as a rule, have spent little on education.

A very important thing in teaching is to have a just appreciation of the relationship existing between the teacher and pupil. A teacher's kindness towards his students is never in vain. He should not feel that by virtue of his position he is out of reach of his student. In the student there may be even greater genius than in the master, needing only kind hands to nourish it while it is young and tender.

Did not Aristotle become a greater man than his master? Was Bacon ever under a school master that excelled him in intellectuality? The true teacher seeks to get very near his students. He makes them feel that they are men, who are expected to think and to act for themselves. He does not appear to them to be a hard master, who takes delight in making them do as he wishes, but he comes to them as an adviser, as an elder brother—thus performing most successfully the blessed mission that has been entrusted to him as the director of youthful genius. We are glad to say that our teachers love us and we love them; and the existence of that mutual love and confidence between teachers and students at Elon inspires us to greater and nobler efforts.

ED. EVERETT.

The Prospective Good in Present Agitations.

In the history of governments there has, perhaps, never been a time when the question of internal agitations has reached the proportions that it has attained to-day. In republics and in monarchies, limited and absolute, are heard the clamorings and clashings of individual and class interests. These are no longer the underground mutterings of social tempests forming and writhing in secret places, awaiting a favorable opportunity to burst forth in all the hideous phases that an ignorant and down-trodden populace can originate; but they have germinated, grown and ripened before the eyes of the world. They are the natural outgrowth of existing conditions and

surroundings, and can never be otherwise until rulers and princes recognize as a common inheritance of mankind, certain rights and privileges that are as inalienable to the governed as to the governer. But as long as human nature remains as it is now, as long as public men allow themselves to be swayed by the money powers, the high ideal of political equality can never be attained. No nation has ever yet existed without its social troubles, and whether or not such a nation will ever exist is of course beyond human knowledge. It is not our purpose now to discuss this phase of the question; nor will we attempt to prove the justice or the injustice of any class claim; nor is it our intention to deal with the doubtful question of success in any class or party organization. But taking the condition of things as we find them, we wish to notice a few of the *good influences* that must necessarily come out of them.

It is evident to all that the poorer and less informed classes, reasonably or unreasonably, think that they are sorely oppressed. This has, in all countries, given rise to the open protests of these classes against the wealthier, more influential and better informed. This assertion of what they feel to be God-given rights and privileges brings them into direct contact with the principles upon which governments are founded, and with the more intelligent classes who formulate laws, interpret them and enforce them. It is in accordance with an inevitable natural law that we become more and more like those with whom we are in constant intellectual contact. Ignorant men who are oppressed, after a while begin to realize this oppression, and they begin to try in their feeble way to fortify themselves against it. In order that they may be successful in the attainment of their object, the first most natural thing for them to do is to inform themselves as well as possible upon public questions; and to study the secret of the successes of other classes. They begin to take the newspapers, the great popular educators, and by reading them closely, and by studying the issues there set forth in a practical light, they learn what they want, what they need and how to get it. As to the justice, or the moderation of their claims, or as to the advisability of their methods, as has already been stated, we have nothing to say. Time only will prove. But, in order to see the extent of the enlightening influences of these popular protestations, we have only to notice for a moment the intellectual condition of the farmers of the United States to-day as compared with their condition only a very few years ago. Whereas, a short time ago we found them ignorant and unconcerned about questions of public interest, we now find them, at the bare mention of a national issue, take hold of it with eagerness, and discuss it in a most intelligent and sensible manner, though, perhaps, sometimes blinded by false representations and exaggerations of their popular leaders. Can such an intellectual awakening among a hitherto comparatively indifferent class be without its good influence upon the

nation? The better informed the masses are, the easier it is to make just and satisfactory laws, and then to enforce them after they are made.

But outside of the influences upon the individual claimant, we can unmistakably perceive improvement and advancement in the administration of government itself. Rulers, finding that the eyes of a populace, jealous of their every right, are steadily fixed upon them, will necessarily be more discreet in their actions, and less absolute and unreasonable in their exactions. They come more and more to recognize the existence of those rights and privileges that seem to be divinely appointed to every man. European tyrants have felt the force of a more enlightened public sentiment, and have maintained their existence only by the power of armed millions; and even with these formidable supports to back them, concessions have been found necessary to calm a clamoring multitude. Brazilian emperors and presidents have successively curbed inordinate ambitions, and subordinated a warped private judgment to an enlightened and progressive public sentiment. America's millionaires, her only absolute monarchs, have doubtless reached the zenith of their power, and are now maintaining a struggling existence only by means of vast money expenditures that will not long be able to stem the mighty tide of opposition that is setting in from all sides, originated and supported by the minds and hearts of a determined populace.

Not claiming that any one immediate object of any class will ever be attained, we are not blind to the fact that out of these strifes and contentions there will proceed a vast amount of good to the world as a whole. Minds that have so long been chained by the bondage of ignorance, rejoice in the light of a new political experience; governments that have never known justice and equality, cease to tyrannize over an enthralled people, and re-establish themselves upon the solid rock of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

X.

The Secret of a Poor Boy's Success.

The secret of a poor boy's success is not recognized, or if it is recognized it is not appreciated by a great many who wish to be successful in accomplishing the most good. Many parents do not appreciate it even if they recognize it in rearing their sons.

That the majority of the most useful men, not only of the United States but of the world, were poor boys is an axiom. There is a reason why this is so. Is it because poor boys as a rule are more talented than the sons of wealthy parents? In a short editorial we can only present a few facts that may be of some benefit to some, parents especially, who by meditating upon them may arrive at some conclusions that will, if carried out, assist them in training their sons so that their lives may be of the greatest possible good to both State and Church.

The boy who inherits nothing but

common sense, and a generous disposition must, if he rises to eminence and renown, overcome many difficulties and climb many rugged heights that the boy born and reared in opulence never sees or dreams of. Were it not for the honors and influence that have rewarded poor boys of the past for their efforts, there would be far less encouragement for the average poor boy of the present. But, if this source of inspiration were removed, there yet remains a natural law of development which is the greatest secret of a poor boy's success. Oppression, when not so severe as to exterminate, is a source of true development. The oppression that was inflicted upon the church of Christ in its infancy only spread the gospel and developed the beauty and holiness of Christ. The opposition against the Catholic church in the United States to-day is extending the grasp of that church and fastening its clutch upon our people. Had there been no oppression doubtless Salt Lake City would have been inhabited by Christians instead of Mormons. Were it not for the oppression of financial embarrassment in youth the latent energies of many a brilliant mind would lie dormant during life; but this oppression bursts the bonds of external indolence and slothfulness, and as new energies are awakened, all the virtuous qualities are exposed which, through necessitated activity, result in developing the well rounded man. Financial embarrassment to the poor boy who would make a man of himself is what the refiner's furnace is to the ore. See him as he enters college. How industrious he is! how honest! how economical! how carefully he watches the building of his character which is his only lifeboat. When in seclusion he goes to meditate and to cast the heavier burdens upon his Elder Brother, he finds consolation and the sweetest comfort in these words: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." You may say that this is not applicable to all poor boys. Indeed it is not, neither do all poor boys make good and noted men.

Luxury is such a noted breeder of indolence and prodigality, and human nature is so perverse that it is almost impossible for a boy so to use a copious supply of money and the most favorable opportunities for the proper development of his body, mind, and soul that they may result in the noblest attainments.

Every parent should be able to discriminate between those favors which shall ultimately result in the highest possible good to his son and those which, in the present, are apparently for his benefit, but in after life are detrimental to the accomplishment of the true Christian gentleman. In short the great secret of a poor boy's success comes through poverty's lessons in self reliance and the necessity of a proper regard for the truth.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

EDITOR'S STUDY.

It will readily be remembered how much "arbitration" was talked of and written about, some two years ago, when the great Convention of the nations assembled at Washington City. Some of the newspapers and orators of the day saw in this convention, as they said, the dawnings of a new era in the world's history—an era of good feeling, when war should be no more, and the slaughter of man by fellow-man should only be a thing of history. We were told that "arbitration" would settle all difficulties and that peace and harmony would reign supreme, and that virtue, not war dogs, right, not gun powder, would keep incessant vigil over the boundaries of the nations and the harmony of the world. And now, brethren of the quill and orators of the stump, of what avail has been your predictions and where now is your arbitration? Has Europe heeded, accepted the advice, and decided that nineteenth century arbitration is more powerful or more amicable than fourteenth century military drill and sixteenth century gun-powder? If so, why does she not

> "Fling down the gauntlet to the Huns,
> Destroy her knap-sacks, sell her guns,"

break up her naval stores, go home and rest? Why does she from sun to sun march her millions of men upon the field, go through her "sham" battles and sleep thousands of souls every night upon their arms, ready to spring to the fight, enter the battle field at the first trumpet's blast, in the twinkling of an eye? Why does she spend her millions every year, supporting and equipping the most splendid army the world ever saw? No expenditure is considered extravagant among the nations of Europe, which goes to support her magnificent armies and supply them with all the improvements and inventions which modern genius and developed science have been enabled to devise for the destruction of lives and the annihilation of property. A strange idea of "arbitration," this. No, the utopia is not yet found, nor are men born old, virtuous or wise.

The political situation of our country just now is certainly one sufficient in its complexity to puzzle the wisest and baffle the wits of the most sagacious. The year 1892 has opened, but it brings no key, offers no clue, to the mysteries veiled in the 4th of November. Who can even tell what will be the platform of either of the two great political parties for the coming election? Blaine, with his reciprocity, is the acknowledged leader of his party, "provided his health would admit." But somehow or other the great statesman gets sick very often and his reciprocity languishes awhile and his little bit of "arbitration" with Chili didn't seem to work

half fast enough! So we do not know what kind of an effect these little plays may have upon "uncle Jim's" career and prospects. And then what about President Harrison's "Tanner-Raum rapid pension" and high tariff record? Will the people be sufficiently educated in these by next fall to desire to continue business along the same line as in the past four years? Who knows? But how about the Democratic outlook? Is their sky clear, and no sign of a tempest ahead? If so, or if not so as for that, who is going to steer the helm of that quietly sailing vessel? Will it be Cleveland, or Hill, or who? It is true both of the first named met at the cradle and probably kissed baby Ruth, but who would suspect that the bachelor-Governor-Senator would fling away his presidential aspirations for the kisses of a baby? David B. Hill is a politician, and no doubt of that. He runs Tammany Hall and Tammany Hall runs him, which being interpreted means New York State is run to suit the desires of both and further the cause of either. There are few who would say that Hill is as strong elsewhere as he is in New York, but he does possess New York in one sense of the word, and if the Democrats are to win in a national election it seriously needs New York. And then there is Cleveland—straightforward, bold and fearless Cleveland. The people love him and there are none to question his honesty, but the farmers say he is "off" on the silver question. He is not for free coinage, but stands for tariff reform solid and firm, and says this should be, and of a right ought to be the only issue for the next campaign in Democratic ranks. But many old line Democrats, especially the farming classes, say they don't want to "play that way" and will not support "Ex"-Grover-Cleveland on the platform which he now occupies. And so the puzzle might be traced further and further, *ad infinitum*, and it would not yield its hidden mysteries. Time will tell the story, and let us hope that in the good providence of God the patriotism of the forefathers will not be lost sight of, nor love of country be obscured in love for self and fame.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

At the beginning of the spring term we received several new members.

We are now formulating our plans for the work of the coming year.

The following is the list of new officers:

President—W. P. Lawrence.
Vice President—J. W. Rawls.
Recording Secretary—Elijah Moffitt.
Corresponding Secretary—R. H. Peel.
Treasurer—J. W. Harrell.

We feel thankful to our Heavenly Father for the prosperity that has been realized in our association during the past year. Several of our fellows have been converted and others healed of their back-slidings, while many have been greatly built up in the knowledge and faith of a loving savior.

The discussion of various questions on the highest social and spiritual developments of young men, has increased the desire for more extensive Bible reading and careful study of man's relation to Christ and to his fellows. But while some have been benefitted thus by attending the meetings regularly, there are others who, we fear, through carelessness and lack of interest in the meetings, have not enjoyed their part of the blessings that come through the Y. M. C. A.

We have still another class of young men who are so much attached to their text-books that they hardly ever "have time" to attend the meetings; or else they have some "letters to write," or they "want to rest."

He who maketh the service of Christ second to any work or pleasure of the world, is of the world and is a servant of the Devil. Fellow probationer, what will be the harvest of the seeds that you are sowing as the crowded days of your life are passing by? Where will you spend eternity?

W. P. L.

LOCALS.

Fresh.

Snow-ball.

Examinations.

Old Santy has come and gone.

One old turkey escaped the block during Xmas. He alarms the town.

Miss J. is looking forward to be a *Cook*, and perhaps she will, unless there should come along a *New-man*.

The *State Chronicle* states that the grip is killing horses in some sections. It must be true, for it killed a cow here last week, at least we had some *beef* any way.

Miss P., being asked how she could love such a tall man as Mr. H., replied, "I want some one to look up to." She will certainly have her desire to the extent of about three feet.

A Fresh. in conversation with a Senior used several idioms and quotations. The Senior did not seem interested and the Fresh. asked if he was not too idiomatic "No," replied the Senior, "but you are too idiotic."

It is said that gray mules never die, and it certainly must be true. Mr. West had an old gray mule that was sick two or three days, and it kept so still that he could not see it breathe; he thought it was dead. He tied ropes around its neck and had it drug to the woods; when night came the old mule, Kate, came walking up to the gate. Mr. W. was frightened as badly as Ænius, when the ghost of Hector appeared before him. He hasn't fully recovered yet, and when an old gray mule is seen in the neighborhood Mr. W. makes tracks.

Mr. E.'s girl "went back on him" one afternoon, and the next day he put on an old cap and walked out While on his stroll he met her, and she asked him what he had on his head, and before he could reply she said: "I forgot; you can wear anything you wish now." The boys around Elon know what it means when a girl tells them to wear their hats to suit themselves.

During the snow Mr. H—— wandered out of his path and accidentally got on the girls' side of the campus. A Prof. went and told him to keep on his own ground. Mr. H——: "I beg your pardon, Prof., but I can't find my ground this morning, it is covered up in snow."

An examination paper on Chemistry:

1st. Define Chemistry.—"Chemistry treats of the concatenations of certain emotions, and the ficklenesses in the concatenations which may come to pass, under certain incompositions of different material."

2nd. Define Iron.—"Iron is found, burned in a filter and taken out in

solid rock. Is made in two sizes. The large size called horse iron; the small colt iron."

3rd. Define Boron.—"Byron wrote in the eighteenth century. His works: Childe Harold and Thou art not false, but thou art fickle."

4th. Define Combustion.—"*Combus* to make a clamor; *shun* to keep away. (I only know the derivation of the word. Can't give the Chemistry of it.)"

5th. Define Arsenic.—"Arsenic, when in an impure state is called *cow-boy*. Some of its compounds is called *dog's-brain*. It is poisonous. Two or three grains creates death, but an over-dose acts as an emetic. The antidote: When you have found out that you have taken arsenic, take another big dose as quick as possible."

I have neither given, but I haven't received any assurance.

Yours until the final
day of reckoning,
HEMISSEDIT."

A Fresh. goes to the depot, sees the train indicator on the side of the building, "Hello," says he, "I didn't know it was that late. My watch is too slow."

An aspiring young lady in conversation with a Senior was speaking to him about one of her friends who had married a French lady. She asked him if he thought he could love a foreigner. The Senior replied that he thought it doubtful, as he had never loved one of his own nation.

A Prep. goes to the store and calls for a *grocery* of matches.

A New Year's resolution: Mr. C– – resolved to sweep his room once a month.

"Girls in love aint no use in the whole blessed week. Sundays they're looking down the road, expectin' *he'll come*. Sunday afternoon they can't think o' nothin' else, 'cause he's here. Monday mornin's they're sleepy and o' dreamy and slimpsy, and good f'r nothin' on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday they git absent minded, an' begin to look off towards Sunday again, an' mope aroun' an' let the dish water git cold right under their noses. Friday they break dishes, and go off to the best room and snivel, an' look out o' window. Saturday they have queeer spurts o' working liked all possessed, an' spurts o' frizzing their hair. An' Sunday they begin it all over agin."

Prof.:—Treat the spread of Christianity among the Romans.

Student:—In the 19th year of the reign of Tiberius, Jesus Christ was crucified. Saul and *Barrabas* preached the faith in the cities of Anitoc and Lydia.

S. E. EVERETT.

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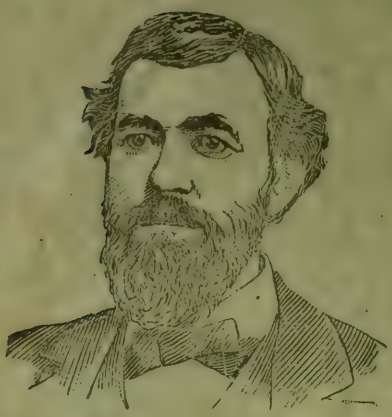
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THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT UPON THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

When this subject is viewed in its broadest sense, it seems that it is very difficult to understand all the different ways in which our government affects the morality of our people. The Constitution of the United States provides for freedom of religious principles, and thus we see that religion, perhaps, becomes the most potent factor in our government for influencing our people to a higher standard of morality. In fact, our laws are made not to promote the spiritual welfare of men and women, but for the protection of society. Morality is all very wisely left to the churches. The churches, not the state, must reform the various vices of our country; but in order for the church to accomplish this end it is necessary for our government to provide laws that will act in harmony with the divine law, which is (or should be) the rule of faith and practice. When the church and state unite themselves upon the basis which Holy writ provides, then and not till then, can we hope for a high moral standard. While the government claims to give perfect religious freedom, it works in direct opposition to the church along various lines and thus gives our people license to perpetrate sin and immorality in almost any form. The church works to build up and the state to pull down the moral status of our people. The conclusion is that the greatest influence that is exerted upon the morals of our people for good is by the church; and that the greatest influ-

ence for bad is exerted by the government. Then the only task that remains to our hand is to show the bad influences that are felt among our people. One of the most enormous sins—one that is sapping the very vitals of morality among our people, and one that every man of self-respect and patriotism should frown down upon, is the Louisiana Lottery. It is leading thousands of our young men to crime of the basest degree. It takes bread from the mouths of innocent little children, and hunger and starvation leads them to crime and to ruin. Many homes are converted into miserable dens of wretchedness by the father's having engaged in this degraded, furious and diabolical sin which has so deceived and overcome its victim, that reason is dethroned and life is sacrificed. It is the mother of many a rogue.

What the Lottery is to Louisiana, gambling and betting is to New York and New Jersey. Intemperance, and lewd and unclean publications, are some of the more general wicked influences that are robbing the morality of our people of its life blood. Reason and observation teach us that they must be attended with the most disastrous consequences, and it lies within the power of our courts of justice to overthrow such destructive sins. Our government, on the other hand, winks at the sins and clamors for the taxes that may accrue from them, at an expense of thousands of human souls. This is giving religious freedom and legislating for a high standard of morality! Our government taxes the liquor traffic and the people spend $1,500,000,000 a year for rum. Now, if we had a government that worked in harmony with the divine law, this money might be used to raise the moral standard the worth of this amount higher than it is at the close of each year; and as the downward tendency would be taken away and the upward tendency increased as much, the double of this amount would be realized for the advancement of our morality. How soon would a few such strokes as this tell in the moral world! Now, our government is guilty of all this crime, for it is the only power that can suppress it, yet it stands in breathless awe at making right that which every christian man and woman, and God himself, frowns down upon as one of the greatest curses under heaven. The government of the United States is so arranged by the monied lords of our country that the rich can either buy the ruling officers or buy the votes of the people, to elect one of their colleagues to run the government for the capitalists. The poorer classes are led either to starve or to steal. This is another way in which the morals of our people are contaminated by a deadly poison. This breeds riots, strikes and crime that are deadly in their nature to both soul and body. Every thing that corrupts public morals is declared to be indictable by the common laws of our country. This principle has been approved by the courts in our country,

yet this law is not enforced. The Supreme Court of the United States has time and again claimed that nuisances injurious to public health and *morality* are among the most important duties of the government to suppress. Now why doesn't our government come up to its duty as it understands it, and save our people from moral ruin? Bribery, money, office and influence all come before morals. Whatever is greatest in man's sight is what he makes most prominent in all his actions; and so it is with the government. To-day there is something wofully wrong in our government in regard to the Sabbath—a day which was appointed to be kept sacred. Religion says, remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; politics says, the world is too busy to stop for the observance of this day. It is expected that the World's Fair will open on the Sabbath, and our government is the only power that can prevent it, but instead of uniting with religion it comes out and welcomes the world to unite with it in national Sabbath breaking. Our trains run on the Sabbath as though there were nothing wrong in such action. Public works make no stop in some places for the Sabbath day, but if an individual man goes to his field and works on the Sabbath he is stopped. A man must be single handed and very poor if it is necessary for him to observe the divine law! Such consistency! The day will come when such actions will cease, and then the rich man will lay down his wealth and reap his harvest of corruption.

Minor things add their mite to the influence of our morality, but they all tend in the same direction, and it will only be a matter of time when our remembrances will be like that of Greece and Rome—recorded on the pages of history—if there is not a reformation soon. The greatest problem before the American people is a reformation of morality. When this comes about, we can see some permanent change for good, but until we see this all legislation for our rights and prosperity as a nation must fail. Morality is the source of equity and justice, and as the stream cannot be pure if the source is corrupted, so will all our efforts for justice and prosperity be corrupted until our morality is made purer. The man that can solve the problem of purifying the moral status of our people while things are as they now exist, will make himself immortal in the eyes of the oppressed millions that are crushed down by this mighty giant of corruption.

W. C. WICKER.

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS OF ENGLAND.

II.—THE ROMANS.

The honor of first making known the island of Great Britain to civilized people, is due to the great Roman conqueror—Julius Cæsar. About 55 B. C., while Cæsar was conquering Spain and Gaul, and extending his dominion into those countries, the soldiers being fond of geography and travel, and also possessing a love of war, and Cæsar himself being anxious to extend his dominions as far as possible, the attention of both the army and its leader was attracted to an unknown land, whose shores they could but dimly see from the northern coasts of Gaul. Preparations were at once made for an expedition to this land across the channel, and it is to this exploration that we owe our earliest knowledge of England and of its people, their manners and customs.

Although Cæsar was a great general, and in most cases caused the nations with whom he came in military contact to yield to his sceptre at once, the warlike Celts for some time withstood his every effort to subdue them and to bring them under the Roman yoke. Several expeditions were sent for the purpose of making explorations in this newly discovered land; but, not until more than a century after Cæsar's first expedition, were they enabled to proceed far enough to recognize the fact that the country was an island. Agricola, who was then ruling the Roman province, drove the fierce tribes into the mountains, and built a wall across the country to prevent them from coming into the south, where he had planted Roman colonies.

For nearly five centuries, England was to a greater or less extent under Roman power, and during this time the conquerors did all they could to Romanize the country. They sought to introduce their manners and customs of daily life, their educational advantages, and their language and literature. But the natives were slow to give up their ways of living, and often made wild assaults and depredations upon the Romans. They could never be brought so completely to adopt the Roman manners and customs as had the Gauls and Spaniards and others who were conquered by the same power.

When the Romans had satisfied themselves in gaining all they could from England, and when danger at home had become apparent, they withdrew from the island, leaving the natives unable to defend themselves against other national powers, and soon to be overcome by another enemy.

Since there was but little intermingling of these two peoples, except among the soldiers and those directly interested in the government, the

Romans exerted but little influence upon the original Celtic language. The few Latin words left there were either names of towns or places, or words of like signification. But to these few Latin names, since they are to-day retained in our language, has been given the title of "Latin of the First Period."

The most powerful influence, however, which the Romans exerted upon the Celts, was the introduction of their religion. The natives were Pagans. Their priests were called Druids, and their religion is often called Druidism. The Romans introduced the Christian religion wherever they could, established mission points, built temples for worship, and sent missionaries into different parts of the land. By this means they put in motion an influence for good, that did not only last during the stay of the Romans, but continued to spread its influence over the land, and from that land has crossed the mighty deep, and has caused its power to be felt wherever the English speaking people are found to-day.

R. H. PEEL.

KNOW THE TRUTH.

Men should value the truth above all all things else. Seek first to know the truth, and draw your conclusions accordingly, then you may be sure that your decisions are correct. But how unsafe it is to form an opinion or to pass a decision without first knowing the whole truth of the matter under consideration. How often do men make a mistake by acting without thoroughly investigating! How often, when some frivolous report has been circulated against our fellow-student, do we do him an injustice by saying some unpleasant thing about him, before we seek to know whether or not the report is true. Would it not be better to know the truth before we speak unkindly of our fellows, and by so doing wound his feelings, bring a stain upon his character, and perhaps cripple his usefulness for life. If so, how severe are such wounds!

Did you ever think how delicate a thing is good character? It is even more delicate than the tenderest flower. The slightest touch may make a stain that can never be removed. It is a very hard matter to disfigure the face of a sledge hammer, but how easy it is to ruin the point of a fine needle. It is just so with character. It is impossible to bring a stain upon a man who has no character. But if he has a good character, how easy it is to stain it! The finer the needle the more easily it can be ruined, and the purer and more noble the character, the more noticeable is its destruction. Then should we not be very careful in

speaking of others? Who does not prize good character above all earthly things? Who would not rather receive a severe wound upon his person than to receive a very slight one upon his character?

"The lesson of speaking kindly of every one under all circumstances, is one of the hardest the world has ever tried to learn." That men should persecute those who imperil their positions, their office, their business, their cherished opinions, is natural, but none the less a crime. Seek to know the truth; let it have free course and cope with error. Make error itself, by attacking it, the means of making the truth known. Proclaim it upon the house-tops. Let truth speak and not keep silent!

One of the most common ways of injuring others is to misunderstand and misinterpret their motives. Jeremiah's motives were maligned because it was possible for him to have done what he did with bad motives, *(Jer. 37:12.)* When there are two possible motives for the conduct of another, it is not only more charitable but possibly a more truthful judgment to impute the better motive. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," surely has a meaning, and should be written in capital letters, yea, in flaming letters, before us all.

W. J. LAINE.

POPULAR ERRORS IN TRAINING OUR GIRLS.

While it is true that America gives her daughters greater advantages than any other country, the question of practical education for our girls is one that strongly invites comment. The tendency at the present time, is too much in the direction of giving a superficial and almost useless knowledge of many things, while that training which would fit her for a practical housekeeper is neglected.

In some of the leading schools in Boston, young ladies are required to go through a special course in cooking before they can get a diploma.

A wife that is entirely kitchen-bred cannot be a congenial companion, neither can one who knows nothing of kitchen machinery. What should be striven for is a knowledge of both.

The time for a girl to learn culinary arts, is when under the supervision of her mother. She should not wait until she is married to give her husband the benefit of her doleful experiences. The disposition in the average family is to idolize the daughter to such an extent that she almost fancies herself a queen, and thinks manual labor such as her mother performs, far beneath her. While reclining in a hammock, in some shady corner, she dreams wonderful day dreams, fancying herself performing great acts, like

heroines in trashy novels, her tired mother toils over a hot stove, cooking something dainty for that precious daughter. She views all things through the colored glass of what she desires them to be rather than what they really are. Many girls rest in calm contentment if their bread is sufficiently buttered and their beds soft enough for bodily repose. As to their minds and souls they are half asleep and do not require much attention.

Very few women take the trouble to express their own opinions on any leading questions. They take man's opinion and deem it not worth the while to use their own God-given brains beyond solving the mighty questions, what kind of dress they shall have and how it shall be made, which question it is their privilege to answer. But the solving such a question is not so intricate as to demand the banishment of every other idea from their attention. It is a girl's duty to make herself as attractive as possible, provided she consults the laws of nature and the dimensions of her father's pocket-book. Woman may be wise if she will, but winning she must be, for "woman's winning wisdom adds glory to the sterner thoughts of man."

In many fashionable schools, girls are taught so many accomplishments "that are far from being accomplished," that they cannot appear natural. Some practice a mincing step and affected smirk, which they think it becoming to assume. Others consider a kittenish playfulness and gush of manners, interspersed with tiny shrieks and smothered giggles "too charming for anything."

Seeing fair faces so marred in expression, girlish voices made so rasping and unmusical, one would fain long for something that would hush them into sober thought for, at least, one moment.

A young lady of natural refinement has unconscious dignity and repose of manners which will show that art and beauty meet as one, and every motion or flash of expression will be grace and beauty.

MRS. J. U. NEWMAN.

Why has Prose Gained the Ascendency over Poetry?

That Prose has gained the ascendency over Poetry, has been proved by two works of profound scholarship and of equal merit. The poetical work, "Morris's Earthly Paradise," has a limited circulation and is little read; while on the other hand the prose work, "Froude's History of England" is found in every public library and in many private ones, being extensively read by English speaking people.

Now the causes of this is a question that furnishes ground for much study

and discussion. It is generally known that man first expressed his thoughts in verse, and that the finest ancient literature is left to us in that form, and in fact the world's finest literary productions *(Homer's Iliad and Odyssey)* are in the form of an epic poem. Why, then, has prose gained the ascendency? And why is it that no more grand epics can be written and received by the people? In the first place we would say that superstition does not prevail as it once did, and superstition gives an impetus to poetry such as few things else are capable of doing. For instance, Homer represents one of his heroes as doomed to wander on many unknown seas, because he had offended some of the gods. He also alludes to a vast number of deities, and represents them as being treacherous and changeable, just like mortals. Virgil also claims that his hero, "Æneas," met and embraced the ghost of his wife some time after her death. He also states that Æneas, in his meanderings over the tempestuous seas, found a floating island, which he contrived to make fast to two other small islands by means of chains.

Virgil and Homer both claim that their heroes were loved and even wooed by goddesses. Such things as these stimulated the poet's imagination, and tickled the fancy of the people at that time, while at the present day they would hardly receive a passing thought.

Again, the old poets laid much stress on wars and heroes of war, and represented their heroes as making superhuman achievements and gaining miraculous victories. Their numerous wars gave much ground for the play of their imaginations; whereas our extended interests of peace deprive our would-be poets of these fertile fields of imagination and lofty flights of fancy, and cause them to pursue lines of work that will be of more practical benefit to themselves and to those by whom they are surrounded.

The spirit of missions is also an important factor in this great literary problem. This spirit has entered into the hearts of men and has thoroughly aroused them. They have seriously considered the lamentable condition of the heathen. They feel the eternal weight of dying souls pressing upon them, and they believe it to be their duty to go among those benighted people and lift them out of the mire and darkness of ignorance and superstition, and set their feet upon the rock of eternal salvation, where they can enjoy the sunlight of the meek and lowly Jesus. For this plausible reason such a man as Shakespeare, who, with his comedies and tragedies pleased and excited the people; such as Milton, who, with his great work gained the applause of the world as being the author of the only English Epic; and such as Pope, who was lauded by all as being the greatest English satirist—these men, had they lived at the present time, instead of seeking fame along the lines that they did, would doubtless have been united

in the great work of lifting man to the plane from whence he fell, by proclaiming to them the unsearchable riches of the gospel of the Son of God.

Again, ever since Patrick Henry mounted the stand and made his undying plea for liberty and justice, there have been great political upheavals and contentions, which have called for much display of oratory; and as prose is more adapted to hearers than poetry, these great minds have studied it and have given it to the people from the stand and through the newspapers, which are the great educators of the people.

The great inventions and the numerous discoveries in science have also been great powers in favor of the ascendency of prose. Science has brought forth many hidden truths of nature and made them more easily understood than formerly, thus diminishing the surplus of the great bank of their poetic imagination. These inventions have made the people of recent generations so practical that they have no time to spend in reading or in writing something that will simply please; but all are eager to do something that will be of practical benefit either to themselves or to their country.

There is also a greater intercourse between the different nations now than ever before. This makes them busy and eager for wealth, leaving mental pleasure entirely in the back-ground. This of course causes poetic geniuses to throw down their pens in despair or to pursue some other line of work, leaving the care of literature to the more practical writers of prose.

In conclusion, we would say that we think it *possible* for poetry to be again in the ascendency, but not *probable*. If by war the whole political world should be revolutionized, then the poet would again find fields upon which to play his imagination and hearers ready to listen to his romantic stories of the deeds of heroes. But in the present progressive condition of nations, immortality awaits the man who shall in simple, practical prose give to the world new ideas that enlighten, strengthen, educate.

J. H. JONES.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

In the last issue of the ELON COLLEGE MONTHLY we had a brief article on the life and works of Geo. Bancroft, the greatest of American historians. Not being satisfied with the sketch, on account of its brevity, we have decided to comment further on what has already been stated—for surely no man who has written a history of our country has been more accurate; no one has given a more detailed account of the real condition

of affairs, than the man under consideration.

His name is familiar to every school boy and girl who has perused the regular amount of historical works, and who has tried to familiarize himself with the colonization of our much beloved country. He gives us information on many obscure lines that cannot be had from any other author.

While the principal object of his work was to be accurate and precise, it is written in a most pleasing manner, and is so clear that the humblest peasant can read and understand with utmost accuracy.

No historical writer deserves more praise than our much beloved historian Geo. Bancroft. His whole life was spent in laboring zealously for the accomplishment of the one great object which he had in view ere he had celebrated his 25th birthday. Great preparation was made before the attempt, but when he had begun he found the task much easier than was expected. This was the result of a well prepared mind.

From him we learn the lesson of the necessity of well equipping ourselves before we attempt the great work which we feel we are especially designed to accomplish. This is one among many reasons why so many of our young men make such failures in life. They wish to enter upon life's work before the necessary preparations are made; and ere they are aware, they find life has no success in store for them, and they give up in despair, and declare to the world by their actions that "life is not worth living.' When, if time had been spent in preparing for the work, success might have attended all their efforts.

In addition to his principal work, his "History of the United States," he has written and presented to the world quite a variety of articles pertaining to the government and its formation. These appeared in the *North American Review* and have been of much interest, as well as of much information to the reading public.

When quite young, at the age of 24, he set to work to translate "Heeren's Politics of Ancient Greece," and the happy result was the successful accomplishment of his object about two years later. This will be of especial interest to those who are in any way connected with the political affairs of our country. By comparing the politics of ancient Greece with ours of the present day we can see very plainly the steady but radical changes which have been undergone.

In the literary world Geo. Bancroft ranks high as an author and as a man of considerable talent. In the political sphere of activity few surpassed him. Many important offices pertaining to the government were entrusted to him, and the important duties thus assigned were performed in a most dignified statesman-like manner, never receiving the censure of not having done his duty.

He laid aside his pen, so nobly used, and passed from earth to his reward Jan. 17th, 1891. Thus closed the existence of the greatest of America's historians.

J. W. ROBERTS.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

The architecture of the Romans was, in general, an imitation of Greek models. However, the Romans were not merely imitators; they reared their buildings in a somewhat different manner from those of the Greeks. It is true that they modified the architectural forms to some extent and employed the arch, which was scarcely ever constructed by the Greeks, and by so doing the Roman builders vaulted the roofs of the largest buildings as well as the aqueducts and bridges.

The early temples of the Romans were copied from the Etruscans, those of the latter being modifications of the Grecian architecture. The best example of this style of sacred edifices is the Pantheon, at Rome, which has been handed down to our time in a state of wonderful preservation.

The first stone amphitheatre was commenced by Flavius Vespasian, but better known as the Colosseum. In some respects it surpasses any other structure ever built by man. It covered about five acres, and seated eighty thousand persons. The mighty proportions of the Colosseum has enabled it to withstand all the agencies of time which have been at work upon it through so many centuries. On many public occasions it was splendidly fitted up with gold, silver or amber furniture.

There is scarcely any characteristic of the Romans that expresses the spirit of the people more than their military roads. Radiating from the capitol a perfect net work of admirable construction, that up to this time, in their dilapidated state, excite the wonder of modern engineers. These military roads were carried forward, as nearly as possible, in straight lines and on a level, mountains being pierced by tunnels, and valleys crossed by massive viaducts. Along the principal roads were placed temples, triumphal arches and sepulchral .monuments.

To supply a large city with abundant and wholesome water is a task of no less difficulty than importance. Aqueducts were constructed on the most stupendous scale, and the capital was better supplied with water than any other great city of ancient, or possibly, of modern times.

The Thermæ were constructed on the grandest scale of refinement and luxury. The Baths of Caracella, at Rome, contained sixteen hundred rooms, adorned with precious marbles. It is said that the fixtures of the baths were silver plated, and in some of the rooms were solid silver.

Magnificent palaces were built by the Cæsars. Of these the Golden House of Nero, begun on the Palatine and extending by means of interme-

diate structures to the Esquiline, is a familiar example.

Among all people, whatever be their standing in the scale of civilization, there is found a sentiment which prompts them to try to perpetuate the memory of the leading events in their history by means of commemorative monuments. The erection of triumphal arches at the entrance of cities and across streets and public roads, in honor of victorious generals or emperors, or in commemoration of some great event, was peculiar to the Romans.

The Romans in their earliest times seem to have buried their dead, but afterwards cremation became common. Appian Way was dotted with sepulchral monuments for several miles, and many of these monuments are still standing. These memorial structures were as different in design as are those in our cemeteries at the present day.

The elegance of the central halls with their lofty arches and fretted domes and well-proportioned chambers, though injured by time and neglect, all accord with the story of Rome's being anciently the abode of royal architecture.

W. H. ALBRIGHT.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

One of the brightest and most illustrious figures in America's literature has passed away, after giving to us in prose and in poetry many a thought which glows with the brilliancy of a noon-day's sun. There are but few men whom we can pay so high a compliment, as to say, after their voices have been stilled in death, that their names will live forever. After a man's long labors are ended and he has been called to join that innumerable throng, it causes us to recount his deeds. America has recently lost one of her most gifted sons; but Mr. Lowell will be remembered in both England and America long after a large number of those are forgotten who have attracted much more public attention than he ever did. He was in the truest sense a patriot; and as long as we are interesting to ourselves or to our country his works will be read. Lowell was for nearly half a century critic, poet, teacher and man of affairs. It has been said that he would have been a far greater man in the eye of posterity, in any one of these lines, if he had shut himself up and concentrated his whole mind upon it. But such criticism is unjust, for we are what our surroundings and our temperaments make us.

And like all interesting literary figures, Lowell is full of implied as well as uttered relations to the condi-

tion that engendered him. Lowell ranks among the students of the world's best literature. He was a profound scholar, thoroughly acquainted with Latin, Greek and with all the principal languages of Europe. American history furnishes no example of an entire consecration to intellectual effort more illustrious than the life of James Russell Lowell. He devoted many hours every day to the earnest pursuits of knowledge and self-culture and, as a result, ranks among the first of American poets of his generation. He taught his first lesson in poetry, and it is doubtless as a poet that his name will be preserved. His writings contain exquisite descriptions and poetical fancies. His sentences are clothed in such well selected words that they can be easily comprehended. We never find such sentences in Lowell's writings as De Quincy said "would splinter the teeth of a crocodile." His prose style displays his marked individuality. His versatility and richness of expression will doubtless imprint his name on the scroll of ages. He displays a beautiful example of his originality and depth of noble feeling in his *Bigelow Papers*. His poetry will give him a place among the first poets of his country. The *Commemoration Ode* is a masterly production and abounds with passages of great force and beauty. America has honored him for his greatness. In 1877, he was appointed Minister to the Court of Spain. Again in 1879, he was appointed Minister to England, besides occupying many other positions of trust and honor. Although his body is numbered with the past, his works will live on; and his character will stand out as a guiding star to the generations that are to follow him.

R. T. HURLEY.

EDITORIAL.

Should the Bible be Used as a Text Book in our Colleges?

In every phase of national progress there are periods when the course of development needs to be modified in order that the safest course may at all times be pursued.

In the development of the schools in America we find that there are influences at work endeavoring to overthrow the educational and religious liberty of the country, and doubtless the government itself. The most antagonistic of these influences is the Catholic Church, with its tyrannical doctrine. It is gaining strength very fast in the United States. It is supplying many of the schools with teachers, who teach the rising generation that the elimination of the Bible from among the people would be a blessing. They claim that the Bible is a blessing as long as no one has the privilege of reading it except the officers in the Catholic Church; in other words, they claim that it is a national curse for the uninspired and the illiterate to read the Bible. We find the minds of our people ready to grasp this theory and to put it into practice by joining the Catholic Church. The practical reasoning of a nation is the pivot upon which turns the destiny of that nation. Is the practice of our country what it ought to be, when it teaches that the Bible is the Book of books and at the same time does not prize it highly enough to have it used as a text book in the schools? Can such a weak point in our judgment withstand the quiet, but firm and constant, attack of the Catholic Church? Some predict Catholic supremacy before many more generations shall have lived, and with it the destruction of our religious and educational liberty. Some of our best institutions of learning have already adopted the Bible as a text book. In these it seems to have carried its purity and holy influences into the midst of the student-body at once. It was recently added to the curriculum of our State University. The moral status of the students in that institution has been greatly improved, we are inclined to think, by a stronger regard for the Bible and its teachings, brought about in a great measure through the influence of the Y. M. C. A., which urges the careful study of the Bible. One item of President Winston's report before the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University, in Raleigh, February 18, 1892, shows how excellent and worthy of emulation by colleges and schools, are the morals of the students of that institution. Two young men were dismissed from the University last fall, one for the maltreatment of a new

student, the other for becoming intoxicated while on a visit to Raleigh. The offense of the former called the student-body together in mass meeting, where the affair was discussed and declared worthy of punishment. Some object to the use of the Bible as a text-book on the ground that it is not suitable. Where can be found any language that is more beautiful and sublime than that of David in the 23rd chapter of Psalms? Where can be found better examples of similes, metaphors and allegories than in the language of Christ? What life is better as a biographical study than the life of Daniel or David? Where are better lessons in both civil and moral government than in the history of Israel? Where is better philosophy than in the writings of Solomon?

To-day the American stands surrounded by the fullest educational liberty in the world, and he proudly boasts of the stability and freedom of the republic. But in the mean time there are evils gnawing the vitals of our freedom. They are working as in the night-time, when no eye discerns nor ear hears. They are silent forces, whose effect will be seen and felt when the morning dawns upon our inactive virtues. Let the bible be taught in the public school, in the high school, in the college, in all our institutions of learning. When this is done the Church will receive a powerful support from the school, and the antagonistic influences of the Catholic Church will be feared and felt far less.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

Value of Work in Prose Criticism.

"The crowning excellence in composition is naturalness." "Art at its highest and nature at its lowest are one." If this be true, then such means must be resorted to as will bring about this naturalness; and there can be found no more excellent or more effectual way than careful and thorough work in prose criticism. After a careful study of all the principles of Rhetoric, then, in order to receive benefit from this study, these principles must be applied. And such application is the very thing done in prose criticism. The pupil notes carefully whether the author has fulfilled or violated the rules of Rhetoric. By this, the rules are impressed upon the mind and their correct application is also learned. Moreover, by the written critiques, abstracts, and biographical sketches, the student becomes so well drilled in the application of the principles that they become almost second nature; and then his composition will have reached that ideal point—naturalness.

By writing critiques, the student becomes not only a good writer, but a good critic, and his taste so cultivated that he can discern the beautiful in all discourse. He will no longer feel so wretchedly ignorant when asked to give his estimate of a writer or speaker, or of any discourse; for he will know how to criticise truly. He will become a close and quick observer, which is truly a characteristic to be carefully sought after. Such a person gets more out of life than one who

is so slow to observe what he comes in contact with.

By writing abstracts, the student learns to condense his own thoughts and to observe carefully and judiciously the thoughts of others. Often it is extremely important to put "much in a little." Some people are judged by this very thing. This skill in writing or speaking should be diligently sought by every student.

By writing biographical sketches, he becomes well versed in literature; and a knowledge of the best authors never fails to awaken in one a thirst for a perusal of their works. And thus he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the styles of others and acquires both a style and an extensive vocabulary for himself.

By criticising the thought, the student becomes a better logician, and logic is what the world is seeking for. No other mind is more needed in the world than that of the true logician.

By work in prose criticism, one acquires a pure diction and becomes capable of expressing his thoughts both readily and accurately, and by an extensive study of the works of the standard English writers, his thoughts are made more prolific and his inventive powers wonderfully strengthened; and the final result is, a broad and well-rounded man. In fact, it appears that of all the work in the whole college course, no part is more productive of good to the student than that spent in this way. It is not only beneficial, but is very enjoyable. The student awaits the hour of recitation with a feeling of real pleasure.

In many of our leading institutions of learning, higher work in English has been sadly neglected; but it is noted with gladness than in some of our colleges the English course is being raised, and this is certainly worthy of approbation, for if they wish to send out thorough scholars, they should devote a long while to the work in prose criticism.

IRENE JOHNSON.

Some Advantages and Disadvantages of Free Coinage of Silver.

Some exclaim: "We must have more money; it is necessary to our progress and our prosperity. It is necessary that the currency of a country should keep pace with its growth in population and its business." Others may say: "We are satisfied with the money we have." It seems there are some good reasons why we should have more money. The wealth and population of the United States are certainly increasing, and is it not reasonable that we should have more money in order that the currency may keep pace with the increase of the wealth and population of the country? It is a true maxim that abundance of money makes high prices for products, and, *vice versa*, a scarcity of money makes low prices for products.

Well, if there is plenty of money in circulation, what class of people is benefitted? We are forced to say, "the farmer, of course." Is not that the

class that needs help? The farmer for the last twenty-five years has been falling back financially. No law seems to be in his favor, but on the other hand our laws have a tendency to pull him back and give all classes of people the advantage over him.

Seeing that the wealth and products of the United States are increasing and the currency remaining the same, it is evident that the farmer has to dispose of his products at low prices and the laborer toils for small wages. The farmer has been faithfully working under such disadvantages, until he has fallen in debt; his farm is mortgaged; some one has a note for his horse; he can get nothing to put on his farm; he cannot buy anything to supply the wants of his family without credit, or without making over his crop.

At the present, the farmer is in a critical condition; and something must be done or he will necessarily die of hunger and in debt. Now, what would free coinage of silver do for the agriculturist? Would it enable him to throw off the iron-clad mortgages that now hold him in subjection? It would. His cotton would sell for three and four cents per pound more; his pea-nuts would advance in price; all the products he has would sell for a third more. Under these circumstances he would be able to pay his debts and feel encouraged in his work. A debt of a hundred dollars could be paid then as easily as a debt of sixty dollars now.

While the farmer and the debtor would gain a great benefit by the free coinage of silver, the creditor would lose. Why so? Suppose Mr. A. lends Mr. B. a hundred dollars in 1890 and in 1892 the free coinage of silver is passed, is it just that Mr. B. pay that debt with a hundred dollars of *free coinage?* In other words, if you had a horse and were offered a hundred dollars for it in 1891, in 1892, when there is more money in circulation, would you be willing to take a hundred dollars for it then? Certainly not. True it is, while it would be an aid to one class of people, it is a draw-back to another. What does the genius, Shakespeare, say?

> "He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,
> Let him not know't, and he's not robb'd at all."

There are creditors that would not feel this change—could not realize that they had unjustly been deprived of some of their wealth; but because they have plenty of money and wealth are the poor justifiable in taking this in an unjust way? No, other means must be sought by which the poor must be helped.

> "Poise the cause in justice's equal scales,
> Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails."

ED. EVERETT.

Is North Carolina Still Too Little to Hold Her Big Men?

This question often comes to us when we hear of the remarkable successes of Carolinians, who are now scattered over different states of our Union. That something has heretofore been the matter somewhere can-

not be denied. We know too well our past record in this respect. From the very first period of our existence as a State, North Carolina has been the cradle and the play-ground of greatness, but how often has this germinating greatness been transplanted into other States for vigorous development and for ripened maturity to display themselves! Presidents have been born here, but we held them only in *embryo*. Other States have had the honor of developing in them those traits of character and those powers of mind that have fitted them for occupying the Presidential Chair. This is an unpleasant remembrance, but it is one that we can not rid ourselves of. The fates have fixed it upon us, and our only consolation is in the hope that we may do better in the future. We may yet have a President, Carolina born, bred and grown —an alluring possibility this! When the South, though, gets her next President, it will doubtless not be North Carolina which has for so long a time been unable to retain many of her brightest men, but live, progressive Georgia, one of the few Southern States that have been able, by some means, to originate, develop and mature their sons—to keep them ever loyal from the cradle to the grave.

But it is not simply our Presidents that have left us. Great men in all all professions have found here a field too narrow or a home too uncongenial, in which to exercise and develop their superior intellects. Many of them have gone from us, and are now making for themselves a lasting name, and giving to strangers that great intellectual and moral influence that is ours by right of birth, but which birthright we have sold at a dear cost to our own glory.

Learned divines such as Dr. Deems, Rev. A. C. Dixon and Rev. Thos. Dixon, now rank among the most powerful expounders of religious truths in the United States, but no Carolina congregation sits under the inspiration of their eloquent discourses. What a blessing it would have been had we been able to keep them in our own State, to help to build us up and to shed over us the influences of their intellects that are now dedicated to others. Surely North Carolina needs as good preachers as any other State; but heretofore we have not displayed that readiness and willingness to cooperate in religious work to such an extent as to satisfy the longings of an ambitious heart. We have not offered salaries sufficient to keep them here, and a preacher should no more be expected to live on a small salary than any other man.

Why couldn't our State furnish a *Forum* to Mr. Walter Page? We have lacked that intellectual progressiveness without which we can never hope to take a literary stand among our sister States. We have been too narrow in our educational systems. We have left poor, willing, deluded human ignorance to eke out a miserable existence in what we call our back-woods territories, without offering the proper stimulus to enlightenment and learn-

ing. And with a disinterested and unsympathetic following, no man, no matter how earnest, powerful and learned he may be, can ever hope to accomplish much. With such surroundings he must toil on and on, never hoping to do himself nor his fellow-men justice, but must content himself with a narrow, weak, sickly intellectuality that the world will never appreciate. It is only in the busy whirl of social, material, intellectual and religious progressiveness that the truly great mind can exist and develop itself. But under such conditions as these, where mind opposes, and at the same time, strengthens mind, where broad fields of thought open up on every hand, intellects are developed and ideas advanced that not only make the individual famous, but bequeath to the world an undying legacy.

This broad, liberal progressive spirit North Carolina has never had to any very encouraging extent until within the last few years. But at last we are awakening from our passiveness, and becoming aware of our situation, we have gone to work in earnest to develop those latent forces that have so long been dormant. From north to south, from east to west, the spirit of social, political, intellectual and religious enthusiasm is finding lodgement in every heart, and expression in every forward step. It can no longer be said that we sleep the sleep of old Rip Van Winkle. Our twenty years of napping are over, and we arise more energetic and better fitted for our grand work of development than ever before. Ambitious politicians, brilliant literary geniuses and learned divines may cease to wander homeless, friendless, unappreciated from their native State; for henceforth, North Carolina offers to them a ready, a willing and a helping hand in all their labors. Our present recognition among our sister States, the indications of progressiveness on all sides, and better still, the great intellectual awakening in the hearts and minds of about 1,620,000 Carolinians bear witness to these facts.

E. L. M.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

The *Norfolk Collegian* is gladly welcomed to our sanctum. It is a neat and spicy journal, and coming, as it does, from a female college, is especially interesting to those who make a careful study of woman's mind.

This year Brown University celebrated its 124th anniversary by admitting women to its classes on the same condition as men.—*Ex.*

The *Carolinian*, of South Carolina College, has reached our exchange table. It is a bright magazine, and speaks well for its editors and business managers, since they seem so interested in their work.

There are 40,000 women studying in the various colleges of America, and yet it has only been twenty-five years since the first college in the land was opened to them.—*Ex.*

That is a very readable article in the *Trinity Archive*, relative to Honorary Degrees, and will surely receive the approbation of the majority of college men. At present many degrees, judging from their wearers, mean but little; but we can ill afford for this to continue true. It is high time that colleges become more wary about conferring such degrees.

The Wake Forest Student reflects much credit upon its college. The fact that it ranks among the very best magazines of its kind, bespeaks for Wake Forest College a place among the foremost colleges and universities south. Its articles are instructive and of a high literary finish.

The discussion concerning the Female University has been interesting. There is some foundation for the argument produced by each. Surely the female pupils are more in fault than the colleges. For instance, it is a fact that in some cases where girls go out from colleges, represented to the public as graduates, they are in truth only partial graduates, not having received full diplomas, but only certificates of proficiency in certain schools. Gentlemen naturally judge the female colleges by the so-called graduates gone out from their doors, and no wonder they esteem such colleges so little.

Oftentimes these very colleges are capable of doing fine work, and a girl of the right pluck will receive much benefit from a course of study at these institutions, but the majority of girls fail to avail themselves of the opportunities presented. But we can readily see the great need of co-educational colleges and female universities; doubtless these, more effectually than any other means, will awaken the girls to a true sense of their needs, responsibilities and capabilities.

We appreciate the notice that the *Trinity Archive* took of "Dan's" article that appeared in the MONTHLY some time ago. We heartily accord with it in everything that was said. The only error that it committed was in not being severer. For a young man to give to the public, as his own, an article written by another man, is a bold and dangerous act, and is justly condemned by every one. This will doubtless be a lesson to many, and must surely be a dear one to "Dan." In justice to our editors, it is, perhaps, well to state that the article referred to was a *contribution*, and hence we are responsible only for a little carelessness in not keeping up with the contributions to the *Archive*. Any criticism that will help us to establish and to maintain a pure, dignified college journal will always be received by the MONTHLY in the best spirit.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The meetings during the past month have been better attended than during the preceding month. The subjects were well discussed. Sometimes the members are so anxious to speak on the subject, we hardly have an opportunity for a prayer or a song after the leader is through before the hour is out. But while some of the young men are so much interested, there are others equally as careless about attending. We who want to see all of our fellow students strong spiritually as well as mentally when they leave Elon, earnestly trust that the parents and friends of these seemingly careless young men will join us in earnest prayer for a spiritual awakening in their hearts. What a blessing to any community is a band of live, energetic christian young men! But how degrading is a band of young men who engage in vulgarity, profanity and drunken revelries! My young friend, to which band do you belong? Do you try to belong to both by being a moral young man? "Wherefore do you spend money for *that which is* not bread? and your labor for *that which* satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me." "Incline your ear, and come unto me; hear, and your soul shall live." What mind is it that these pointed questions and earnest entreaties from God do not impress?

The following are the leaders for March:

March 6.—C. C. Williams.
" 13.—Elijah Moffitt.
" 20.—W. J. Laine.
" 27.—J. W. Rawls.

As the State Convention draws near the anxiety to attend grows stronger.

Our association will send up a delegation of probably not less than fifteen.

W. P. L.

LOCALS.

S. E. EVERETT, EDITOR.

March!!

And "she do git next to a fellow?"

Wanted—Money to finish the Chapel.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the College chapel soon.

The grippe has gripped a few of the Professors and students recently.

There will be a big snipe hunt at Elon Friday night the 11th of March.

Prof. Dred Peacock, of Greensboro Female College, paid us a flying visit a few days ago.

Plenty of rain, and the March wind does not fail to blow as in days of yore.

Mr. Porter has moved his family to Elon, and expects to make it his home.

Prof. Holleman's residence will soon be finished, if they proceed as they are now.

Mr. Comer, who left school on account of his poor health, is improving slowly.

Dr. Long has begun a course of lectures to be given twice per week, on Constitutional Law. He gave us one last Wednesday evening, which was very interesting.

The Y. M. C. A. meets at Greensboro the last of this month. Several will go from Elon.

We will have a lecture in the College chapel, March 17th, by President Winston of the University.

The students are improving the campus very much. The girls' side of the campus is the favorite side.

Mrs. Edwards, who moved from Raleigh to Elon not very long since, is favorably impressed with her new home.

The Y. M. C. A. will have a mission meeting Sunday night, March 13th. Prof. Atkinson preaches a missionary sermon.

Miss Jennie Hernden gave a birthday party the 5th of March. Many of her friends were present and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

A motto seen on the board in the Latin room: "Seek ye first Latin and then Greek, and all other things will be added unto you." Soon afterwards the English room had the motto: "Obey the above command and at the final day of reckoning in this department there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

A "Prep." goes to W. S. Long, D. D., to get him to write him out a prescription for the grippe. Dr. of course refuses to do so. The "Prep." says he can't see why people call him Dr. when he does not know what will cure the grippe.

Our conspicuous Freshman, approaching the Prof., asks for a *Wentworth's Grammar*. The Prof., looking up, says: "I am not aware that such an edition has been gotten out." The "Fresh." studies a moment and says: "Well, then, the kind that goes with a *Webster's Cæsar*."

About two weeks ago the students pledged themselves to give a small amount of money each for the purpose of having the chapel finished. A good many have already collected more than the amount pledged, and the present indications are that we will have a nicely finished chapel for Commencement.

We have an ambitious class in Blackstone. And in order for it to prove its progress the students decided to have a sham trial, which was soon prepared; and in a very short while two young men were indicted for stealing wood. The trial was conducted in an orderly manner, and many good speeches were made both for and against the defendants, but it was all of no avail—*the jury* "*hung*." Some say bribery was the *rope* that *hung* them.

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

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THE FUTURE OF ROYALTY.

For ages royalty has reigned supreme. Monarchs have ruled the nations. Monarchies have become tyrannical, and aristocracies have become oligarchal. The bewailing cries of people oppressed by cruel rulers have arisen. The people have been impoverished in order to furnish costliest gems to the crowns of kings. Upright men who have dared to speak for freedom have perished at the stake. Numerous wars — wars bloody and terrible—have swept over fair lands; and the majority of these have originated from a desire to be freed from the despotic yoke. Royalty, we say, that diabolical monster whose deeds are black as hades, has been the swaying power among many people in many ages.

But we will not attempt to enumerate and portray the dark and horrible acts of wicked sovereigns, and the troubles and calamities arising therefrom. You have but to read the histories of various lands and there you will find the pages spotted with satanical works. Neither is it our purpose to describe the conflicts and revolutions that have arisen among nations who, weighed down by the oppressions of tyrannical lords, have desired immunity from servile bondage; your historians have already pictured to you these gloomy scenes. But we invite you to notice, if you will, a brighter scene—one wherein Royalty is but a phantom of remembrance.

No one will deny that by nature man desires liberty, and that no man in a normal condition can experience genuine happiness unless he is free.

As this is true of one man, it is likewise true of a confederation of men. As some learned writer has said, "The true object of government is the promotion of the happiness of the people governed," and Luther also has said, "Authority was not instituted for its own ends, nor to make use of the persons subjected to it for the accomplishment of its own caprices and ill passions, but for the interest and advantage of the people." And it is widely admitted that the best known form of government is the Republic. Again, it is said that "education alone makes free," therefore a nation must be educated before it shall become a Republic.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman, in speaking of a federal government, says: "That ideal, in its highest and most elaborate development, is the most finished and the most artificial production of political ingenuity. It is hardly possible that federal government can attain its perfect form except in a highly refined age, and among a people whose political education has already stretched over many generations."

To summarise, all people desire liberty. This desire is obtained and the greatest happiness to the nation likewise when the republican form of government exists. The more intellectual development a nation as a whole receives, the more will liberty be longed for; and by the further extension of this development, Royalty must inevitably fade away and die. And now if some nations have already adopted the republican form of government, and there exists a spirit of unrest and also an educational revolution in those which are now monarchies, may it not be predicted that ere long royalty will die a natural death?

First, your attention is directed to your own beloved country. Who has not heard of the conflicts of our ancesters for liberty? Whose heart does not swell both with reverence and joy at the thought of 1776? Yes, our fathers were oppressed by monarchical government, and they resolved to be free, and for more than a century royalty has not put foot on union soil.

After great oppression by the Spanish government, Mexican independence was for the first time proclaimed in 1813, and now Mexico constitutes a confederation of states modelled after that of the United States. In speaking of this country the historian has said, "Amid the confusion of empires, republics, dictatorships and military usurpations, succeeding each other with bewildering rapidity, the thoughtful student will still detect a steady progress towards the ultimate triumph of those liberal ideas which lie at the base of true national freedom."

Notwithstanding many opposing forces, France has for more than twenty years been a Republic. In speaking of France, Mr. De Blowitz says, "A few more generations and the Republic, with its healthy oscillations, with its changes, which are sometimes disquieting, but which are

ultimately rectified by popular common sense, will have become the nation itself. Everybody will take his share in it—his share of burdens, glory and benefits—and the memories of monarchical rivalries, relegated to a few isolated and obstinate hearts, will be drowned in the current of a republic which will have become national."

Brazil only a short time ago came to unite with those countries that had trampled under foot Royalty, and she too adopted the Republican form of government.

Spain is fast becoming a nation of liberty. The Spanish statesman Señor Castelar thus writes: "We can thus say clearly that, thanks to the power of an idea, Spain is a true democracy, and a free and progressive democracy; for though we see in its bosom two such historical and privileged institutions as an hereditary monarchy and a state church, their influence compared with what it formerly was, is hardly perceptible in the luminous inundation of new ideas. A people that has a written constitution by which it can always preserve its sovereignty, its liberty of thought and belief, freedom of the press, a sacred and inviolable home for every citizen, a popular jury system, and universal suffrage, can well be called with pride a true democracy—notwithstanding the fact that some irresistible fate imposes upon it a few contradictions arising from the laws of nature and of history. We shall ultimately overcome these contradictions by the strength of our will and the nobility of our ideal, two forces that cannot fail to be irresistible, though their development may be gradual."

Notice, if you will, the Swiss republic. The historians Hug and Stead, in speaking of the Swiss said: "Step by step we have seen a handful of gallant people free themselves from oppression, by emperor or duke, by prince or lord, by prelate or cloister. Inch by inch the people at large have gained their political rights from foreign overlords or from native aristocracies. We have seen how a tiny confederation of three petty states has grown into a league of eight and then of thirteen independent districts, and how this has developed into the federal state of twenty-two cantons of our own day." Doubtless this development has been brought about by the people's being educated. It has been said that probably no other people in the world have so fully and so clearly recognized the relation of education to freedom, and that the Swiss educational system is such that it reaches down to the poorest child and penetrates into the remotest valley. In 1882 there were in the schools of Switzerland 272,039 males and 244,896 females in receipt of education.

The Commonwealth of Australia is now drawing attention. At the convention that met in Sydney in 1891, a bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution was submitted to the convention, and a motion was also made in favor of the election of

the governor-general by the people. The motion was vetoed, but the bill was received somewhat favorably. While the Federal Constitution has not as yet been fully adopted, still there is a probability of such action at no distant day. One of the leading delegates to the convention distinctly stated that the ultimate destiny of Australia is to be a republic.

The indications of Italy are not unfavorable to a free country in the future; for besides her infant and elementary schools, her public and private schools and her evening schools for adults, she has no fewer than seventeen national universities.

In Austria the subject of education now receives especial attention; schools of all kinds have been established. Notwithstanding it is a monarchy, at one of the assemblies a few years ago the people were exhorted "to work with united energy at the solution of the greatest of their tasks, the uniting of the people of Austria, so that she might become a powerful State, strong in the ideas of justice and liberty."

That absolute monarchy of Russia, whose oppressive measures have been agitating the whole land so deeply, has signs pointing to a better government in the advancing years. Education is doing a grand work in that country. It is said that the standard of teaching is high and may be compared to that of the German universities. The students are hardworking and generally intelligent.

Germany too is bound to become a republic. She has twenty-one universities, the number of pupils in attendance at each ranging from 200 to 4,000, to say nothing of her primary, secondary and higher technical schools. Her educational system is so superior and her intellectual culture so high that ere long she will throw off her monarchical chains. Even now the republican form of government is making its way into the empire; of the twenty-six states twenty-two are monarchical, one an imperial province and three are republics.

Lastly we come to England—that nation which has been so royal. In an article on English Royalty, the English statesman, Mr. Henry Labouchere says that the "tenure of every English sovereign to the crown will be dependent on good behavior." He thinks the monarchy may yet endure for many a year. But he at the same time gives some of the disadvantages of Royalty, which certainly seem sufficiently powerful to influence the people to oppose such a government. He says that Royalty costs, all told, about one million pounds per annum. In his opening paragraph there seems to be evidences that England will ere long become a republic. He says: "The feticism of loyalty to a royal family is no more. The right divine of kings to rule is a thing of the past. The fuss and feathers of a court, that once inspired reverential awe, are now anachronisms that have outlived their time, and are viewed with contemptuous curiosity

by all except professional courtiers and the silliest of the silly. The continental sovereigns maintain their sway by means of their armies, and they are the masters of their subjects. In England the sovereign rules, but does not govern. The Queen of the British Empire remains a monarch, partly because the English dislike change in the abstract, and partly because the system of which she is the figure-head has practical advantages, which in the opinion of her subjects counterbalance its theoretical absurdity."

We have reviewed hastily the characteristic features of the leading nations relative to their political situations. As a spirit of political unrest, a longing for liberty, and an educational advancement permeate these countries, the same tendencies are also pulsating the hearts of other nations. These truths cannot but give evidence of the abolition of monarchy and point to a rapidly approaching time when all nations will adopt that grand form of government—"of the people, by the people, and for the people." Surely the landmarks of the nations direct us towards a land where the cries of people oppressed by ruthless monarchs are never more heard, where gentle liberty rules over all, where Royalty lies deep buried amid the crumbling thrones of bygone ages.

IRENE JOHNSON.

LAKE DRUMMOND.

It is generally known that Virginia is noted for her rocky cliffs and valuable mineral springs; her fertile valleys and high mountain peaks; her frightful chasms and beautiful cataracts; her Natural Bridge and Lost River; for her summer resorts, both in the mountains and by the seashore. About all this grand scenery we read and talk, and sometimes visit. But there is something else in this State that is grand and beautiful of which we hear very little. And we hope that friends in "The Old North State" and readers of THE MONTHLY will bear with us while we attempt to tell them of a visit to this beautiful and sublime spot—the "Lake of the Dismal Swamp" or "Lake Drummond."

It was a lovely morn in May. The sun shone clear and bright, the birds sang sweetly, the fresh morning zephyr was filled with the pleasant odors of many a new-born flower, and all nature seemed to join in a song of praise. On such a morn as this the writer, with a band of fifteen pleasure seekers from Suffolk, Va., found himself on the way to a canal, two miles distant, that leads to this mysterious lake.

In going to a place of this kind frequently it is the company that we are in that we enjoy as much as the place we visit, and especially was this true in our case. So please pardon us for partly describing the crowd. We are glad to be able to head the list with a young Methodist preacher, which fact will doubtless lend dignity to the reader's idea of the crowd; several Sunday School teachers; a lady teacher from one of the Suffolk seminaries, who was a botanist; one music teacher and vocalist; one married couple, several young ladies, one old bachelor who acted as jilter and two "gentlemen of color," whose business it was to pull or propel the boat. Thus accompanied we reached the canal about eight o'clock in the morning, entered a small boat about twenty-five feet long and five feet wide, which had rather an antiquated appearance, and *set sail* for the lake ten miles away, going at the rate of about two miles per hour.

The width of the canal varies from eight to twelve feet, hence it was very easy to jump from the boat to the bank and *vice versa*. For some time all were quiet, and entertained each other by discussing different subjects, but this soon grew tiresome. To break the monotony we leaped from the boat to the bank to pluck such wild flowers as we chanced to see on the way. The botanist made it interesting to us by explaining their nature and growth and odor. The preacher increased the interest by commenting on the goodness of God in preparing more beauties in nature for man than he can possibly enjoy. Then the vocalist concluded the discussion by singing of the love of God, the beauties in nature, and the importance of flowers in the advancement of love. This caused the bachelor, who was becoming enamored of one of the young ladies, to grow very "sentimental" and as though he had just begun to see what life was in its truest and highest sense. Thus the first three or four hours were pleasantly spent, but we naturally began to long to catch a glimpse of the romantic lake.

However, this tire of waiting was soon broken by the falling of a moccasin, from an overhanging bough into the bow of the boat. For a few minutes all was in a fever of excitement, and but for the high reeds on both sides of the canal the snake would have been both pilot and captain of the crew. But men always appear brave when there is no way of escape by flight, so the intruder was killed and the barge went on her way. The preacher then commented on the obstacles in life, and emphasized the importance of being brave until the end. In the mean time the bachelor, who in his effort to get away from the snake had badly mashed his girl's toes, was apologizing to her in the most sympathetic manner, and soon succeeded in making it clear to her that he would rather have been bitten by the reptile than to have caused her the least bodily pain.

However, the fright from the intru-

der was soon forgotten, and all were again beginning to grow weary and anxious when the cry was made: The lake! The lake!! In an instant all were standing on tip toe to catch a glimpse of its shining waters. And behold it lay clear and motionless as though it had enjoyed the calm of twilight for many centuries. No sail floated on its placid bosom, no rocks reared their heads above its waters, no craftsman disturbed its deathlike stillness, and no bustling city was on its shores. All was quiet. No sound, save the song of birds and the hum of bees, was to be heard. It seemed as though it was put there to reflect the sun's bright rays by day and to welcome the moon and stars by night—a place where spirits may play undisturbed in the twilight, and the ghosts of disappointed lovers may, when the moon is bright, think of the times when they were joyous and happy—the recalling of which only makes them more miserable when the silvery reminder has sunk behind the hills.

Poets may visit high mountain peaks, bathe their burning brows in the clouds and behold the rainbow as a complete circle. They may catch inspiration from the roar of falling waters and have their ears tickled by the songs of birds, or listen to the trickling of meadow streamlets, but methinks that their love for nature and for solitude can never be complete until they have seen a lake surrounded by nothing but trees, crossed by nothing but birds, and whose waters are rippled by nothing but the wind. Such is "Lake Drummond, of the Dismal Swamp."

After spending a few hours on its shores, and enjoying a sumptuous dinner in full view of its waters, we more in love with nature than ever before, boarded our craft for home.

J. H. JONES.

THE BLIND BARD OF GREECE.

The biography of the most famous writer of Epic poetry is very brief and obscure. The date of his birth and of his death is unknown to us; and his works furnish the only mirror in which we can see and means by which we can learn anything pertaining to the life and character of this poetical genius. The name of Homer is the greatest in Grecian literature, and because of the age in which he lived we might say the greatest in all literature. He speaks a language which thrills our blood in spite of the separation of hundreds of years. His thought, passions, feelings, and flights of fancy are all more or less adapted to this day as they were to his own, and his genius may be contemporary with the mind of every generation for a thousand years to come.

The poems of Homer do not constitute merely a great item of the splendid literature of Greece but a world of their own, separate and distinct from all other productions of Grecian literature, which is an evidence of the belief that they were composed by one author. In them we see something of the author's profound greatness, because he introduces us to man in every relation of which he is capable; in every one of his arts, devices, institutions, in the entire circle of his experience,showing not merely details of events, but a scheme of human life and character, complete in all its parts.

One thing arrests our attention and calls forth our admiration. Notwithstanding, Homer lived in an age that was narrow, shallow, and conceited in the utmost, he, wholly unlike other writers of past ages was free from egotism. "He very rarely used the first person—only once in a passage of any importance, and exclusively in invocations to the Muse."

The poems of Homer are of intense interest to us and why? Because they introduce to us in the very beginnings of their experience the most gifted people of the world, and enable us to judge how they became such as in later times we know them; how they began to discharge the splendid part allotted to them in shaping the destinies of the world. Homer has exhibited this picture with such a fullness both of particulars and of vital force, as to win our admiration and to show that never in any country has an age been so completely placed upon record. Hence we must conclude that whatever other learning he lacked he was master of two books unknown to many a world-renowed author—the book of Nature and that of Man.

We notice that as was the custom of the bards of that day he went from place to place over his native land,

gathering whatever object-lessons from nature he could, consoling oppressed humanity by chanting forth those enraptured strains which have so sweetly embalmed his memory. Though this bard is commonly attached to some particular reigning family, we don't believe that he was ever tied down as a family retainer to a narrow corner in a narrow country:

(1.) Because his works have survived the action of time and its revolutions which have obliterated every contemporary production, and on account of the surpassing nature of the works we must assign to their author a decided pre-eminence among the men of his class and time.

(2.) A connection with a particular family would almost certainly have left signs of it upon the poems. But while the poems are intensely national they are nowhere sectional.

(3.) His works show an acquaintance with geography, which was evidently for the most part founded on personal inspection, and he refers especially to the effects of travel in enriching and quickening the mind.

Now, in conclusion let me say that whether of royal family, or whether an Asiatic Greek or a European, whether Homer or somebody else, this we know, that as we picture to ourselves the Father of all known poetry, traversing the hills and vales of Greece from court to court, from festival to festival, in free communion with nature, and in large observation of man, and in the constant practice of the glorious art which requited hospitality with the delight of song—we delight to call him Homer. And although so indisputably unauthentic, we are persuaded that when the lapse of centuries has told its story, even then the children's children of generations yet unborn and of ages yet to come, will revere the name of Homer.

THE CLIMAX OF MISSIONS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Before we begin the discussion of this subject, let us see what the term, "Climax" means.

It comes from the Greek, and means to learn, to step, to ascend. Then our subject means the stepping up, or the ascent of missions in foreign lands.

As knowledge advances, the laws of the material world are seen to harmonize more closely with the laws of the spiritual world than they were once thought to do. A better knowledge both of science and theology has been and is still opening up new and grand fields of thought where the light of Christ disarms the theoretical mind of its power to hinder

the progress of the church. The Bible is found to be the basis of all science and God the immediate source of all power.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to purpose under heaven." "And the earth was without form and void." Among the many theories concerning the formation of the earth, there is one that seems to harmonize with the Scripture quoted above. It supposes that the earth was once a part of a vast sea of nebulous matter, which, by solidifying and at the same time revolving, threw off gaseous bodies, which through the process of cooling during many thousands of years have been formed into the earth and other planets that revolve around the sun as the great center of attraction.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that during the time when the earth was in a gaseous condition that it was also the season when it was without form and void, for then it was not capable of producing vegetable life or sustaining animal life? This theory supposes, also, that in the creation of the earth there was one season called the carboniferous age, when carbon was so much in excess of other gases that it was impossible for animal life to exist, but the growth of vegetation was superior and much more vigorous than it ever has been since or ever will be. This season evidently followed the season when the "earth was without form and void."

After the carboniferous age came the season of animal life when a part of the carbon of the carboniferous age had been taken up by the vegetation which we find in a carbonic state, as coal, now deep down in the earth.

It is noticeable here again that the creation of animal life was the last thing in the category of the creation as well as in the theory.

The Divine wisdom shown in so wonderfully fitting up this world for the home of man cannot be too highly appreciated and it helps us to feel the force of what Solomon meant when he said; "To every *thing there* is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven."

The force of this Scripture is felt in the development of man as a race. Man has a three-fold nature: the animal or physical, the mental and the spiritual; and in the development of these natures each comes in its order. First was the physical age, next came the mental and lastly we naturally expect the spiritual. There was a time when physical man was the potent factor that ruled his fellows; there is a time when mental man rules the world; there will be a time when the knowledge and glory of God shall cover the land as the waters cover the sea.

When the Roman Empire was overthrown 476 years after Christ, the first stage of man's development was virtually closed, and the world slept in darkness a thousand years, while the curtains were down, and the preparation for the second scene in the drama was being made.

Again, at the beginning of the sixteenth century the curtains were drawn; the vision of science encircled the earth, penetrated her interior, leaped from world to world, and felt the power that holds each in its orbit; the light of the great center of the spiritual world seemed to come nearer and light up the four corners of the earth, but for two hundred years there was but little reflection. The Spiritual scene was not on the stage. The world was dead in sin and idolatry. There was a conflict between theology and science, the latter had the supremacy. The church was held back while the heathen continued to bow to idols without ever hearing of the true God.

We approach the scene near the close of the 19th century. We observe an increasing interest in the evangelization of the world. Nearly every religious organization is becoming enthusiastic over the subject of missions. It is made a special study in the seminaries and schools of theology. We ask, What of the world's drama? The answer comes back from India, Japan, China, Australia, the jungles of Africa, tropical South America, and the Islands of the Sea, O thou there, come here! Those 850,000,000 heathens have heard the call of the blessed Master and they want to hear more of the wonderful Story. The gospel has been carried to the ends of the earth, but there is a great work to do, it has only begun. At the International Convention of the Young People's Endeavor Society held in New York last summer, it did the hearts of thousands good to hear Alaska and Australia both respond to to the roll-call of delegates.

"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." To no generation did these words of the Master ever mean as much as they do to the present generation. Almost absolute freedom in the majority of heathen lands is now given to the teachings of Christianity. When the revolution came in Brazil a few years ago, a new mission field was opened with a population of thirteen millions. They listen with open mouths and eager ears to the word of God. The Chinese government is becoming more favorable to the Christian religion. The graduates from the schools where Christian teachers are employed are given paying positions in the service of the government with the privilege of keeping the Sabbath day after the customs of the Protestant nations. China has a population of nearly 400,000,000 and there are only 600 missionaries laboring among them. At the Shanghai conference of 1890-'91 a call was made for 1,000 missionaries within the next five years. May these few thoughts arouse an active spirit in some one for foreign missions.

W. P. L.

EDITORIAL.

VOS SALUTAMUS.

It is perhaps a feeling common to all men to dread the untried. In undertaking any duty in the performance of which we are little experienced we do so with feelings mixed with doubt and uncertainty.

The anticipation of it is pleasant and in our imagination we bravely overthrow every obstacle in our path and manfully carry on our project to ultimate success, but when our dream becomes a stern reality we are overwhelmed with a deep sense of our unfitness to assume its duties, and of responsibility in so doing.

Like the mountain in the distant landscape which appears small and serves only to lend enchantment to the scene; but on approaching it its beauty of outline disappears until we stand in wonder and amazement before the massive structure.

Some such feeling as this comes over us when we realize that upon us has fallen the editorial management of THE MONTHLY for the session of '92-'93; that into our hands have been thrust the pens so masterly wielded by the retiring staff. Knowing as we do the important place that college journalism holds among the colleges of our country it is with no little hesitancy that we enter the journalistic field.

Realizing that the literary excellence of a college magazine is the recognized index of the character of the work done both in the class room and in the literary hall of that college, we exceedingly fear and tremble in assuming such grave responsibilities lest we may prove recreant to our trust.

We congratulate the staff of '91-'92 upon their success and sincerely trust that their mantles will fall on us.

We have no fund of rich experience from which to draw, but enter the field untried and alone. It shall be our aim to give our readers such literature that will interest men in everyrank and file of life.

If we shall succeed in sustaining and if possible-increasing the reputation for excellence THE MONTHLY, though so young, has already won among our exchanges; if we shall succeed in accomplishing anything for the cause of religion, morality, and education we shall not deem our labor spent in vain, but will feel thankful that this duty was imposed upon us.

But we cannot make THE MONTHLY a success unaided. Students and friends of Elon College! THE MONTHLY is *yours!* Yours to cherish; yours to work for and make a fit representative of *your* College. It is entitled to your active zeal for its wider circulation and to your mental efforts for the promotion of its literary

character. We earnestly ask you to help us make it what it ought to be.

New names to its subscription list and contributions to its columns will be thankfully received. To all our readers we send greetings. With this issue we send forth *our magazine* and entrust it to the mercy of a generous public. We bespeak for it a kindly perusal. Criticise us in all good feeling and if perchance it deserves now and then a word of encouragement we trust it may be indulged in with equal freedom and good will.

R. G. K.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

It is with sad misgivings and deep regret that we read the signs of the times and see American women being brought to the front in politics. To the true woman the platform can offer no laurel, but a crown of degradation she can never condescend to wear. Just before entering the political career we would have them pause and think—can they ever stoop to accept political equality? Is the day coming when they can so far forget their womanhood as to petition for a national degradation? Political freedom and equality! Do we realize what they mean?

Free to be jeered and scoffed at; open to the scorn and ridicule of the world. Can they afford to have their fair name uttered from mouth to mouth, or their character discussed by the lowest of the earth at every street corner saloon? Equal with the vilest mortals, the *lowest of God's creatures* who call themselves men, yet who so far forget their manhood as to sell their liberty for a glass of beer on election day—equal with the forsaken wretches who buy men's souls and toss them into the ballot box, that they may perpetuate some gigantic fraud or make some unjust law.

"The crown of creation is woman." Will she throw herself from the loftiest pedestal on which the Creator could place her? Her crown of virtue and robe of purity have entitled her to the highest earthly throne and placed within her hand a scepter of influence and power that *none* can withstand. Her name is too *sacred* for politics and her honor too *high* for state intrigue. Will she barter her "birthright for a mess of pottage?" Will she cast aside her mantle of womanly reserve in order to herd with the vulgar crowd?

But granted that her influence is needed in politics, does that necessitate public expression of her views, or that she should appear at the polls? Her influence for truth and purity is needed everywhere and at all times, and its beneficial effects have never been denied. But for humanity's sake let her use that influence in a ladylike way, and not seek to use it by lecturing from the platform or by casting a vote.

There is a way open to women for fame and honor, but not by entering into corrupt politics.

The day that our American women

condescend to go to the polls will date her moral and social degradation and the removal of that sanctity that causes man to revere her name and protect it with his life. Give woman equal social and educational advantages, but in the name of our southern women we protest against admitting her to the bar.

ANNIE GRAHAM.

MORALITY IN COLLEGE—THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

Old and lasting as time is, the mind of man ever tends to seek out new paths of usefulness that will result in the highest states of temporal happiness, and lead him onward and upward to the dawning of a glorious eternity.

There have been times when mankind attached all to the impressions and influences that come to bear upon the excitation of physical pleasures, these times soon gave way to mind and thought which became the chief delight of man. The wheels of the centuries have made many revolutions while this idea has predominated, and to-day many of our Colleges and Institutions of learning hold as the greatest of their duties the cultivation of the mind alone to the neglect of the highest endowment that God has bestowed upon man.

It is true that every institution so far as we know has some form of religious service, but many of the institutions that have a very high position from the standpoint of mental culture utterly fail in cultivating the moral and religious natures of those who attend them. At many institutions young men become wicked and dissipated, because of a lack of proper attention on the part of those who teach.

The world no longer needs mental giants and moral dwarfs, beings with big heads and little hearts; but every phase of life calls for men and women of the highest type of morality. Our colleges are shaping young men and young ladies for the most responsible positions in both Church and State, and while the youth of our land are traveling over an untried road looking to those who teach and direct to guide them in the best ways they fail to fit themselves for these responsible positions. Those who lead would be ready to relieve themselves of this responsibility by charging young people with the *natural* tendency to degeneracy. This might be accepted, were there not many manifestations on the part of the young to find the pathway of truth and righteousness.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a grand movement that has done much to elevate the moral status in many places and show the strong desire of the young to find the path of right. What causes the nation to mourn to-day with the great burden of oppression but the guidance of those whose mind overbalances their morals.

When the time comes that God's word of truth will be made a text book and morality a requirement in

our Colleges before a diploma will be granted, then will we see the waves of political confusion subside and our beloved land will be as a grand mirror that will reflect prosperity and purity. Then we will see the plutocratic lion and the poverty-stricken lamb lie down together and a little child of purity shall lead them. Then our nation will rejoice, for prosperity and peace will reign supreme. Then "mercy and truth will meet together, righteousness and peace will kiss each other." This is the safe cure for all the upheavals and subsidence of America's troubles, and when every institution of learning takes this question into proper consideration and prepares the hearts as well as the heads of the young men whom they prepare for the front ranks then all the troubles that confront us to-day will be eradicated. This is perhaps a new idea of the solution of the most momentous questions that clog the wheels of our nation's progress, but it seems to be the only sure remedy. If the ship of State is to be guided by the college men of our land there is no reason why this would not be a safe and sure way to reach the fountain of truth and justice. Everything that can elevate the moral standing of the student body of every College and University in America should be done. "The moral law is that which prescribes man's duties not only to his fellow-men, but also to God." The decalogue expresses it briefly and it is still more briefly summed up in the two great commandments that we should love God with all our heart, mind, soul and strength and our neighbor as ourselves. When our people can work along the line of development that will lead up to the faithful observance of the moral law then will the rough iron heel of the moneyed king be taken off the necks of suffering humanity. Our nation will declare a day of public feast and the sun of prosperity will shine on every home throughout our fair land. The hope of our future is in the young men that to-day are college students; what they are will shape and mould the homes, hearts and happiness that must come on the scene and bloom into the brightest flowers that ever decorated this royal land. In the bright constellation of nations there is no star that shines brighter than America, with her mines of wealth and natural resources in abundance, would shine were there truth and justice in the lives and actions of those who rule.

W. C. W.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

Climate determines the occupations of men. The south has every variety of climate, and in view of this fact it necessarily follows that the development of the south means the enrichment of this nation. Few men indeed realize the great industrial possibilities of the south. It produces three-fourths of the cotton crop of the whole world. Our grain, fruits and vegetables are grown in large quanti-

ties. Tobacco probably yields more to the grower than any other branch of agriculture. The water power is sufficient, if utilized, to spin all the cotton that the south produces.

The progress and prosperity of Michigan is attributed to the lumber business. Affording, as it has, millions of capital and employment for several thousand hands, with fabulous profits, is it not reasonable to suppose that the South, with her variety and extent of untouched timber as no other section possesses, is worthy of careful development and investigation.

There is no place in the world where the natural conditions are more favorable for the production of iron and steel than within the limits of the South. A few years ago the leading iron-makers of Pennsylvania could scarcely believe that not far in the future this land of ours would compete with the Northern manufacturers in the making of pig iron.

We are proud to say that the day has come when the South ranks first in the development of her natural resources. It is said that some years prior to the civil war South Carolina shipped some iron to Sheffield which carried off the prize in a contest for extra quality. If all southern manufacturing was blotted out of existence the loss would not be so great as what the south had to endure when she laid down her arms in 1865. The south at this time was poor, while the North and West were rich on account of the war and the enormous immigration.

Let us take a glimpse at what the south has accomplished within the last few years. In 1881 the south produced 305,008,000 bushels of corn, and in 1891 535,942,000 bushels—a gain of over 230,000,000, or 75 per cent.; during which time the increase in the production of corn in the other parts of the country in 1891 over 1881 was 71 per cent., or below the rate of the south.

In 1881 the cotton crop was 5,456,000 bales; in 1891 it was nearly 9,000,000 bales. From 1881 till 1891 the south made a gain of 87 per cent. in miles of railroad, while a gain of only 50 per cent. was made in other parts of this country. The number of passengers carried on southern roads increased 369 per cent., and on Western roads 168 per cent. within the last decade.

Looking at the growth of the iron trade, we find that in 1881, with 451,000 tons, the south increased its amount by 1,460,000 tons, or 323 per cent., against a gain of 78 per cent. in the North and West. Just think; ten years ago the south was almost wholly dependent upon other sections for iron products and now she has some excellent locomotive works and many foundries which ship their products to leading railroads North and West. The average assessed value *per capita* in 1891 was $270, while in 1880 it was $187.

Mining is a potent factor in the industrial advancement of a country. The time is coming when capital will seek the south as never before. Men

are beginning to realize the advantages and opportunities which the South affords to those who have money to invest in mining, agriculture and manufacturing.

The past ten years have only served to demonstrate the grand possibilities of Southern progress. There is no doubt that the next ten years of Industrial advancement in the south will far surpass any previous decade. Localities which have never experienced material prosperity, will be illuminated with rays of Industrial progress. Every phase of agriculture and manufacturing interest will be of assistance to the intellectual and political worlds. The south may be called the *El Dorado* of America. Not in a doubtful sense, but in reality does the significance and importance of southern development exemplify this fact. Material prosperity is a potent factor in shaping character and moulding human thought

Our advancement in civilization is dependent upon our coal-beds, and is assured of ultimate extinction, according to the geologist's scale of time. However, we must consult nature and study the lessons of life.

Industrial progress reflects the current ideal of life, and the development of which has been accepted as the mirror of a nation's progress.

W. H. ALBRIGHT.

LOCALS.

W. H. ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Preps!!!

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New students!

New teachers!

Subscribe for the MONTHLY!

Wanted.—A laboratory at Elon College.

Mr. John Moffitt and wife are visiting relatives at Elon.

A Soph. passes by the Junior year and enters the *Senior*.

Mr. B—— is now in the livery business. "Look out ladies!"

Several new private residences have been erected during vacation.

Lazarus the Second is in town; and the little dogs follow him.

Shibboleth.—No student is allowed to visit the "Dormitory" until next June.

Rev. C. A. Boone has just opened a new store next door to the Post Office; call and examine his stock.

Rev. W. G. Clements paid us a visit not long since. We always appreciate his visits. Come again brother.

The second annual reception was held in the College Chapel September 3rd, much to the delight of all the students.

Mr. R—— decided not to shave this session, but his best girl entered College recently and *now* he shaves *every* day.

Miss P——, hearing the door bell ring, immediately replied, "Come right along in; you need not ring the bell."

A Prep. five years from graduation wishes to advance $4 at compound interest for his diploma fee. Guess he thinks it will be "saven."

Although professional work is at a low ebb just now, yet Dr. L—— visits us frequently, fearing, we presume, that some one *might* get the "Enside track."

A Hero.—While conversing with Mr. E—— sometime recently he said: "I am out of it." We are glad to know the Senior has turned over a *new leaf.*

One of our Seniors in soliciting members for his society said: "All the *brains* are in *our* society." That must be so for they have never "come out."

Information Wanted.—A Senior desires to know the best and latest method of getting up a Phychology

lesson. We refer him to the Professor of Mental Science.

Most College boys carry their cigars in their hands, but Mr. P—— carries his cigars *on his back.*

A Senior in speaking of the Psychology lesson said: "It treats of *biennial* vision," whereas he should have said, "binocular vision."

Are you a subscriber to THE MONTHLY? If not, send us your name and your dollar at once, for we need your assistance.

Speakers for the next annual debate are: Clio—W. H. Albright and R. H. Peel. Philologian—W. C. Wicker and R. T. Hurley.

Prof. E. L. Moffitt gave us a pleasant call some days since while on his way to Harvard University. THE MONTHLY wishes the Professor a pleasant sojourn among the "Yanks."

While looking over the magazines in the Reading room a picture of Mr. E—— and his best girl was found in the *Atlantic.* We think it is rather a *conspicious* place for Photographs of ———.

As many of our readers know, Profs. J. O. Atkinson and E. L. Moffit are at Harvard University on leave of absence this session and will not be with us. Prof. Atkinson will study Mental and Moral Science and Prof. Moffitt will devote his time to the study of English. The best wishes of THE MONTHLY go with them and trusts that they will let us hear from them through its columns.

We shall miss them. For two years they were among us and won our hearts both by their faithful work in the class room and by their congeniality in the social circle. While we regret to give them up even for a year, yet we are glad to say that those who have taken their places will do the work well. Prof. Herbert Scholz, a graduate of Elon College, class of '91, succeeds Prof. Moffitt and Prof. R. G. Kendrick, Jr., a graduate of Wake Forest College, class of '91, succeeds Prof. Atkinson.

Both of these have been teaching since their graduation and do not come to us altogether inexperienced. We wish them a pleasant sojourn among us.

Junion (to Soph.)—My Prof. is not as ec*cen*tric as I thought he would be.

Soph.—I don't know what you mean."

Fresh. (interrupting)—It means he's *too old.*

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

There is no part of College work more pleasant and profitable than the Association work, and one would have been compelled to acknowledge this, had he been present Sept. 4th, at that grand re-union of the Association workers, whose influence have done so much to elevate the moral and religious condition of the student body. Bro. W. J. Laine, the president of last session, led the meeting with much enthusiasm, discussing various features of the Association work. Great interest was manifested by all the members of the Association.

Sept. 7th, Mr. Brockmann, who has a wide experience in this work, addressed the Association on the many things that have called forth the most earnest of College men from the origin of this grand movement down to the present. We gladly welcomed him among us, and hope that we may have him again.

As a result of his work in connection with that of Mr. E. Moffitt there have been two Bible training classes organized. Mr. Moffitt, who attended the Summer school at Knoxville, Tenn. and took a course of Bible study along the personal work, has charge of a class of ten members, preparing them for personal work.

Mr. B. F. Long teaches another class of nine, which is studying the Gospel of Luke.

There will soon be another class organized to be taught by correspondence.

At the Business meeting held Sept. 8th, thirty-three new members were received.

There are only one or two young men in College who have not united with us, and if prayer and solicitation will win them over, they will soon join our ranks for God and the right.

Sept. 11th, Mr. J. M. Cook led the meeting by reading some scriptures, then Mr. Moffitt gave a full description of his trip to the Summer School, and the various lines of work pursued there. It was indeed interesting and profitable to us to view the Association along its various lines of activity. This gives us an impetus that will be felt the entire year.

Sept. 18th, Mr. W. D. Harward led the meeting, using the subject: "Preparation in Work." This subject was discussed by a number of young men in a manner that showed their deep and abiding interest in the work.

Sept. 25th, Mr. W. H. Boone chose as his the subject, "Confession." This was truly a meeting that will not be forgotten. Much interest was manifested.

The Mission report for Oct. 2nd shows that Messrs. E. Moffitt and W. P. Lawrence will discuss the following subjects before the entire student body, namely, "History of the Inter-Collegiate Movement and Climax of of Missions." We anticipate a treat from these young men who have made the subject much study.

Mr. J. H. Jones fills a mission point at Gibsonville under the auspices of the association, and Mr. W. J. Laine at Mt. Vernon.

There will soon be other points found and supplied with preaching by the committee that has been appointed to look after this phase of the work.

The Association work during last year was by no means a failure, but we expect to see a grander success during the present year. Let every young man work for the progress of the Association and not only will its influence be felt in the college, but throughout the entire community, and God will abundantly pour out His spirit upon us.

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EDMUND SPENSER.

The fact that many of the bright lights in the literary world are rapidly going out, and as yet, no others have arisen whose intellectual stature leads us to hope that they will be able to take their places,—should arouse the rising generation and incite them to make still greater exertions to "climb the heights of learning" and prepare themselves to fill the vacancies thus left in the intellectual world. The immortals in any generation are but few, but it can with truth be said that Edmund Spenser will be remembered by many long after some are forgotten who now occupy a larger part of public attention than he does. It has been said that Spenser was a most genuine poet, and should be justly placed after Milton and Shakespeare and above all other poets. Spenser was born in London in the year of 1552. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' Grammar School, and afterwards took a higher course in the University of Cambridge. After acquiring much culture at the University hebegan his work as a poet.

Spenser spent sometime in northern England where he fell in love with Rosa Lynde, a daughter

of a widow of the glen, but on account of his rival his love was not returned. While there he wrote the *Shepherd's Calendar* in the composition of which he found comfort in his grief and disappointment as a lover. His disappointment drove him to the southern part of England. After this he remained for several years without the slightest thought of marriage; but in the year of 1593 he fell in love with a lady by the name of Elizabeth, a beautiful country girl, and they were married about the year 1594. The publication of Spenser's work made him the first poet of the day, it being so musical, so fresh that men of England at last claim that they have a poet as original as Chaucer. The close of Spenser's life was sorrowful. Broken-hearted, poor, but not forgotten, the poet died in a London tavern, in the year 1599, and was buried by the side of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey.

CLEOPATRA RAWLS.

WHAT NEXT?

While sailing over the sea of life, new scenes are continually presenting themselves to our view This is well; for the Creator has so made the human mind that a continuation of the same scene becomes monotonous. Thus He so arranged nature that the objects which give us sensations of pleasure or of pain are continually changing. While we are enjoying the scenes of the present, our minds often involuntarily wander back over the unchangable past, we then try to forecast the future in anxious anticipation of what will be the next scene that presents itself upon life's stage; and often, before it comes to our view, we ask the question "What next?"

This is frequently the inquiry of men, women and children. The child, as soon as it reaches an age at which its mind is capable of thinking, looks forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when it will have reached the age of manhood or womanhood, and wonders what changes will take place before that supposed happy period is reached. The youth as he enters upon life's duties, especially if he is laboring under embarrassing circumstances, and if his future looks somewhat dark, often wonders and asks himself the question. "How much more sorrow and darkness must I experience before my prospects will be brightened by the hope of success."

He forgets that success is only to those who are willing to endure the heat of the day, and must, if it is obtained at all, be dearly bought.

The Creator has wisely veiled the future from us, knowing that many who would otherwise reach success, if they could see their pathway when they first start. would quake with fear to take up the responsibilities, and in many cases would give up in despair.

Thoughts of the past are beneficial so far as we profit by our past mistakes. Thoughts of the future are useful so far as we seek to know our duty and prepare to perform it.

Each person living can look upon his past actions as having greatly influenced his present condition. Just so will our present actions greatly tell what our future life will be. Especially will our actions during our younger days influence our after life. Youth swiftly passes by; the time allotted to us to prepare for future life is soon numbered with the things of the past. Then what will come next depends very largely upon what has gone before.

He who thinks little or nothing of his past life will hardly grow better; while he who spends his time grieving over what is irrevocably past does that which is worse than useless, and will reap "nothing but leaves."

He who watches and waits for the future to bring some success or happiness without preparing for life's duties and the reception of success, will never be the recipient of such happiness; while he who looks to the future with a view of preparing himself for life's mark, and for the performance of his Maker's will, no matter through what scenes he may be called to pass, his efforts will be crowned with success. He will receive happiness in this life; and, when death overtakes him, he can look upon it as being only a pleasant sojourn in a weary land, which has prepared him to enjoy the bliss in the realms of the eternal Beyond.

R. H. PEEL.

COMPLAINTS OF MISGOVERNMENT.

This government was established by liberty loving people. At the cost of a long and bloody war. By long suffering and hard fighting they succeeded in setting up the best government law devised by the mind of man. In the hands of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and a number of other good men it subserved the best interest of people; and if it were still in the hands of such men it would be the pride and boast of all who share its benefits. But scheming politicians and demagogues, who make their own aggrandizement paramount to all else have seized the reins of government, and are indifferent to the welfare of the Nation. We hear complaints of misgovernment on all sides almost daily. The columns of our newspapers and maggazines are filled with the repeated cries for "reform." Men are clamoring loud and earnestly for something, they know not what. Men have grown restless and formed parties urging claims, both various and sundry. Many of them want a revolution but they know not where to begin. One wants to correct this evil, another that, while the great source of all the evils remains unnoticed. What we want is a government of the people and for the people. If we could get all of our people together in one assembly, and these choose our officers, we might have a government of the people. This, however, is impractable. A small number of voters meet in certain districts and choose their delegates. These delegates meet delegates from other districts to choose delegates to a higher convention and so on until there is a national convention composed of delegates from States who are themselves delegated by the lower assemblies even down to the from village to township primary. Thus we find that the arrangement for selecting our public officers is unsatisfactory as the delegates represent not a majority of the people however the plan comes nearer to a government of the people than any other that has yet been devised, and if the primaries were well attended, we would have delegates representing in reality their respective districts.

Then if bad men should be chosen the people would be responsible for their failure.

How many of our voters attend these primary assembly's, actually less than one fourth take part in

the nominations. But remember out of this small number comes not only the members of the second cranch of the legislature, but all other nominations throughout our country. These very few people who thus neglect their civic duties are the ones that have made such a tyrade against the government. Our negligent citizens should be minded that they will lose more by the neglect of civic duties than they will gain by fidelity to their business. In every important election the voters are urged to go like patrols to the polls and save our country from ruin. But if bad candidates are chosen there is but little use of voting, as voting plays only a secondary part in our elections.. If good men are chosen we will have good officers, and the result will be, we will haqe good laws and justly administered. What we need to-day is conservative men in office, men who are willing to spend their powers in the interest of the nation. With corrupt affairs baniched from the helm, conservative men will guide the "ship of state" aright. Then we will have a government built on a solid foundation that of integrity and virtue. R. T. H.

BE NO LONGER PERPLEXED.

Only a few years ago the mothers of our country spent many wearisome days and restless nights taying to solve the perplexing question—"What am I to do with my dear boy?" They seemed to realize the fact that in the advaning age of the nineteenth century, a young man must have an education in order to keep apace with the times; to be able to grapple with the important questions which daily present themselves for solution; and to perform the mission that the all-wise and merciful Heavenly Father has imposed upon him here on earth. No one, save a mother, can imagine the anxiety and awful responsibility resting upon her in the decision of that all important question. On the one hand, she knew that her boy could not receive the so much needed intellectual training by toiling day after day and year after year in the corn field, that he could not become fitted for the true work of life by remaining at home. On the

other hand she looked at the conditions and surroundings of college life. There she saw the majority of young men seeking physical pleasure rather than intellectual growth; there she saw young men seated around a table with a deck of cards in the hand and a flask of whiskek in the pocket instead of searching for knowledge and trying to accomplish the end for which they had been sent there. There she saw on Sunday the crowd of young men traversing hill and dale in persuit of wild game. Seemingly they had lost sight of the God who made them and were desecrating the holy Sabbath in every possible way. Behold the mother with her boy standing, as it were, in the midst of a vast wilderness, knowing that to remain still is only to die in seclusion with duty unperformed, and to proceed the chances are that he will be drawn aside from the paths of rectitude and right by the innumerable temptations and influences for evil.

While we appreciate the great responsibility resting upon a mother at that time, our hearts swells with gladness and thanksgiving that we are now enabled to raise our voice and proclaim to her the joyful tidings--"the way to success is now open." God in his providence has broken down the barriers and has swept away the strongholds of satan. In His power and might He has wrenched from the hand of the evil one the colleges of our country which have so long been nets for entangling the youth of the land and denying to it of the glorious truths of the Gospel and of everything else that tended to the well-being of mankind. Not only has he taken these from satan, but he now uses them as colaborers in the great work of bringing the world in subjection to his son.

Mothers, you may no longer fear, but you may find in the colleges of to-day a safe anchorage for your boys. Here they may be drilled in mathematics; here they may pry into the mysteries of the sciences; here may they review the pages of history; here may they become acquainted with the ancient languages; here may they be prepared to skilfully handle the important questions of the day.

Not only are the eyes trained to see, the mind to plan and the hands to execute, but the still higher qualities of man are carefully guarded and built up in strength and purity. Besides the religious influences in the class room, the heart is purified by the study of valuable lessons and noble characters in the Sunday School lessons; by hearing the truths of the Gospel expounded by the chosen servants of God; by meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall to exchange ideas and to receive encouragement from each other; by coming in close communion with God; and by having continual fellowship

with Christ.

Here, where they are surrounded by young men whose walks are upright and conversations Godly, the little germ of religion implanted in the heart while at the mother's knee is continually nourished causing it to spring up and bring forth much fruit to the glory of God and the welfare of mankind.

Instead of the old prevailing sentiment—"School days are short, enjoy them while you can," you find "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you."

ELIJAH MOFFITT.

BENEFITS OF POETIC CRITICISM.

Many would confine the term, criticism to the narrow province of what is really adverse criticism. In fact, many people would not regard a person that sees and admires the good, the beautiful, and the true, as a critic, but would confine the term critic to those who notice alone something that is bad, deformed or faulty. It is our purpose to take this subject in its broadest sense, including both the criticism that is applied to the excellent qualities of literature as well as to those that are faulty.

Poetry is the highest type of literature found in any language. It is classed with art, music and painting. There are more qualities involved in poetry than in any other kind of literature, hence the field for criticism is the broadest found in the realm of literature.

No one will deny that there is a great benefit to be derived in criticising the vocabulary, sentences and figures of speech in any literary production, because it brings into practice the finest discriminative and perceptive powers of the mind.

The more these powers are cultivated, the more acute they become, and the critic is enabled to see more of the hidden truths of poetry.

What is there to be gained in scrutinizing the beauties that are in art and paintings? The same benefit may be derived from criticising poetry. In a collection of poems we find an art gallery in which ideal pictures are painted in the most artistic style. Poetry appeals to the finer feelings of man's nature and his fellings are in direct communication with his soul, and by looking closely into the qualities of poetry one is enabled to see something of the spontaneous outbursts of the mind. Some would say that poetry is too mechanical but not

so, for true poetry is the most natural kind of literature. In all languages poetry precedes prose. Its expression may be somewhat mechanical it is true, but the underlying principle of thought is true to nature.

When we criticise poetry we are dealing with literature in its closest relation to nature. Prose is the vehicle of ordinary thought and all men use it and are familiar with some of its varied forms of expression. But not so with poetry. Only a few can write poetry. "Poets are born, not made."

There are a multiplicity of forms of expression found in poetry that are not permitted in prose and only a small number can fully understand the art of writing poetry. All may have a mechanical knowledge of these qualities but they are not natural to any except a real poet. However the study of these qualities are refining in their nature to all who study them. The study of the qualities of poetry exerts the same influence on the mind that any other study would exert. The study and criticism of poetry might be made as practical as that of Greek and as pleasant as that of art or music. By combining practicability and pleasure, students are led to a deeper insight into the best elements of poetic diction and expression. The refining influence which poetic criticism exerts cannot be overestimated. It deals with the greatest vocabulary, the broadest range of expression, the highest flight of imagination and the most picturesque scenery that literature possesses. There is nothing in history, in biography or in science, in philosophy or in romance that cannot find a place in poetry. While the province of poetry is so broad and extensive yet it preserves that dignity of expression that places it above the literature of common life. The more complex a living organism is in the physical world, the higher it is placed in the different orders of life, so the more complex an object of pleasure is, the greater will be its capacity for producing pleasure; hence, there is more pleasure in criticising poetry than any other form of literature as it is the most complex.

The benefits that are to be derived from poetic criticism, as compared with that of prose, are in the same proportion as poetic qualities are to the qualities of prose. As poetry is more complex than prose, it is evident that studying these various qualities will educate more qualities of the mind.

The benefits of poetic criticism are not confined alone to the influence that it exerts over the mind, but there is a great benefit to be derived in learning the various styles of poetic expression. In becoming familiar with the various poets that have lived we expe-

rience a pleasure and are educated along the line of appreciation of the beautiful. What man is more beloved than Longfellow, among the great literary characters of America. It is a great benefit to be familiar with all the poets of not only our own but also of all lands.

No education can be considered complete without a knowledge of Chaucer, Milton, Shakespere and many lesser lights in constellation of poetic genius. There is no work in the college course in English, that is more pleasant than the application of principles in prose and poetic criticism and the highest type of criticism is found in poetry. There is nothing that makes the student as familiar with poetry and its influence on the world of thought as looking at it from a literary standpoint. There can never be too much importance attached to this study of our own language. While some would place great importance upon the critical study of Homer and Virgil, still they should be regarded as means to the better understanding of our own language. If as much time were spent in studying the great English epic, Paradise Lost, as is spent on those formerly mentioned, doubtless quite as much good would be derived.

When we read from the poems of our own tongue and study them critically, we are led into the most beautiful scenes, the most fascinating harmony, and the most charming melody that have ever influenced the English speaking people.

It is true that poetry cannot take the place of prose, neither can prose criticism be neglected for that of poetry, but after the necessary work has been done in the sphere of prose then we can ascend to a greater field of beauty in studying poetry and criticising the additional qualities found there to those found in prose. We think therefore that for polish and refinement in the study of the English language nothing surpasses poetic criticism.

The sense of taste, and beauty is cultivated by this line of work as nothing else will cultivate it and one is led to see more to admire in what he reads. W.

JOHN MILTON.

The life and works of John Milton are more than ordinary. To give a clear description of his character would be impracticable. Outside of Biblical history, no man has yet been known who seemed to have borne so close a relation to an inspired writer as did the "blind poet." His being seems to have been irreparably connected with that of the Divine. The eye of his mind seemed to penetrate the very portals of Heaven, and with a facile pen he gave to English reading people glowing pictures and profound truth. Would that every century could boast of its Milton!

John Milton was born in London, Dec. 9, 1608. While yet a lad, his his father saw in his son the possibility of his becoming a famous man, and he let no opportunity pass to fan every spark into a burning flame. He had the advantage from youth of being instructed by the very best tutors; and at the age of sixteen was matriculated into *Christ's College* at Cambridge. He remained there eight years the most of which time he spent studying the classics and the best literaetur of that day. He took no interest in mathematics and science. Milton's manner was full of grace and dignity. This however, was in harmony with his being, yet on account of it the other boys named him "The Lady of the College."

Having received his degree he went back to live with his father who was then residing in a quiet country home. Here he spent five years, and it is no doubt due to these years of solitude that he owes much of his success in after life. Here, being entirely without care, the information gained at College had time to become, as it were, a part of him; here his daily rambles over field and forest brought new objects of beauty, upon which he might meditate in his lonely hours. All of this played an important part in developing the poetic tendency of his mind, in shaping his future usefulness and in making him one of the most distinguished literary characters to be found in the literature of any language.

For several years Milton had entertained a fond hope of becoming a distinguished writer, but knew that in order to do so he must beccme acquainted with the laws, manners and customs of different nations and be well informed

on all subjects. So at about the age of thirty he began his continental wanderings. He visited the principal cities of Switzerland, Italy and France. He was introduced to the most illustrious men of that day.

Civil strife in England drew his attention homeward Soon after his arrival in London he was appointed to the office of Latin Secretary, the duties of which he performed with such fidelity that he reflected credit upon himself and honor upon the government.

It was during this period that Cromwell was agitating the masses of England, and that Charles the Second was driven from England; from which facts Salmasius, a friend to the royal party, published a document, claiming the divine right of kings. The argument seemed so plausible and the reasoning so logical that at first no one was found who would attack it. But Milton was equal to the occasion and accoadingly addressed himself to the task of refuting it. The result of his labors was the publication of his *Defensio Populi Anglicana*. His argument outweighed those of Salmasius, and he received public thanks.

Milton has written many minor works, any of which would have made his name immortal. Even some of his College exercises are rich literary productions. *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseraso*, written during the days of his stay in the country, are without an equal; and where in literature may be found a production that is comparable to his famous and immortal epic poem —Paradise Lost? Of this, too much cannot be said. Since the days of its introduction to the public, its author has received the praises of men. All men of letters love to bow at his shrine. Scholarly men love to do him homage. Yet this is far short of the praise of which he is worthy. Few minds have such powers of penetration as did his. Nor was thought ever expressed more beautifully than by him. Who can describe the grandeur of his verse? Who can estimate the number of souls that have been aided to a higher and nobler life by the solemn truths contained in his immortal literary productions?

J. W. RAWLS.

EDITORIAL.

Signs Of Trouble in Europe.

For some time past we have witnessed Russia given over to famine and fury, and the unemployed masses of Berlin plundering the bakeries, while they made the welkin ring with their revolutianary songs. But the spirit of unrest broods over other parts of Europe besides Russia and Germany. In England the farmers are engaged in a crusade championed by Gladstone, and the government is half way inclined to sanction a modified form of socialism. France is moving onward in the same direction. In some countries this movement is still more violent than in France and England.

Vienna is travelling the same road. About 40.000 of her skilled and common laborers are out of work. They are starving and commiting suicide, and when bread is distributed they fight over it with maniacal fury.

In Hungary the natives are eating the bark of trees. Spain is struggling with the Anarchists. Indeed the restlessness of the masses everywhere seems to have reached a crisis. Such rulers as the Russian Czar and the German Emperor think and act through the medium of bayonets, but mercenary troops cannot always be trusted in times of revolution. Nearly every crowned head in Europe is now trying to decide whether there shall be war abroad or a reign of terror at home, and when rulers are dominated by the greed of power, and their famine stricken victims rise out of the dust and ashes of social and political degradation with murder in their hearts, the outlook assumes the aspect of blackest night, illuminated only by the torch of the incendiary and the gleam of the assassin's dagger.

M. ANNIE GRAHAM.

Literary Societies.

This is a time of great advancement is the various departments of human activity. Great questions are being weighed in the ballance of thought Men and mind are in great demand. The closing scenes of the nineteenth century need the most skilful actors that ever entered the stage of life. The greatest tragedy of modern times is being introduced and to equal the demands of times, men must be prepared with every precaution to take up their respective parts and to meet the responsibilities that come upon them. The great men in this scene will come from the institutions of learning and it depends largely upon their improvements in the society as to their fitness for the momentous duties that will devolve upon them.

Theories of science, philosophy and metaphysics may be learned in the class room, but nowhere can there be more practical good derived than from the work in the literary societies. Knowl-

edge without a capacity to use it can never be called real power. The student that acquires a broad range of knowledge without being able to put that knowledge into practice can never compete with those who are able to do so. Society work fits one for the practical duties of life more than any other branch of college work. Here young men can measure intellects, expand their minds, and prepare themselves for every phase of life. The great literary characters of the future must come from the society halls of our colleges. Here some American youth may receive his first impressions of the magnetic power of oratory which will influence him to do for America what Cicero has done for the Romans or Demosthenes for the Greeks.

The law, and ministry must recieve their recruits from young men coming out from college and nothing would do more to fit them for their respective duties that the practice that is found alone in the societies. Here they will find a field for culture and improvement. The men that would influence the world with their logic, and eloquence find in this department of college life and advantage that cannot be overestimated. Gladstone can do more to move the masses of England to action in a few speeches than many men could do in a life time. The highest honors to be sought are to be found alone through the power of oratory. This power can be developed only by practice, and the society affords the ample opportunity for this work. The highest ambition of the college student of to-day should be to be leader of society work thereby preparing himself to meet successfully the battles of life whatsoever be his place in the ranks. W. C. W.

Journalism.

In treating the subject of journalism the writer is confronted with many phases which if enlarged upon, would require more space than alloted to us in this editorial. It is our purpose to suggest and point out some of the cardinal features which journalism of to-day embodies. The daily newspaper as now seen, with so many points of excellence, wielding so great an influence, having reached its highest stage of development in our large cities, impress the reader with the wide range of subject matter found in its columns and of its admirable arrangement of material. The most important contents of the newspaper is its news. Just here seems to be the keynote to the character and influence of journalism. The editorial page generally tells the merit of the journal to the reading public. The collection of crime and outrage, casualty and suffering, exhibited and classified on the first or news page of a leading morning daily presents not only a curious study for the philosopher, but a spectacle which might well make good men shudder. When the history of this age comes to be written, hundreds of years hence, perhaps, there will be no better criterion by which to form some idea of the characteristics of the age, than a careful perusal of our newspapers. Taking into consideration the enormous influence for good or evil which is exerted by our journals it behooves the editors to strive

to purify the corrupt sentiment which pervades many of the so called leading papers. When any crime or excitement occurs, the papers are ready to give a full account of how it occurred, and the leading characteristics which go to make up the incident. Frequently is it the case that each newspaper adds just a little to the horror of the crime, and exaggerates the story to such a degree that the reader is sometimes led to doubt the veracity of the statement. Is it to be supposed that the editors and proprietors of the most powerful American journals prefer that which is low, foul and degrading to that which is pure, enobling and worthy of imitation?

Must it be inferred, on the other hand, that the reading public prefers offal to clean food?

Certainly the responsibility lies between these two. It is the average man who reads the newspapers and the average man who profits by their advertisments.

Were the moral and intellectual tone of the average man to be raised to a higher plane, could some beneficent power cleanse and enoble the affections and tastes of the masses, there would be a revolution in the character of the editorial matter of the newspapers of to day. Cleanse the fountainhead and the streams that flow therefrom will be as pure as the limpid waters of the mountain gorge. "Give the people what they want, and that too, the very worst of it," might be an appropriate sentiment at the head of the editorial page. While the public may believe that the editor is leading them, it is only in the way which they want to go. Had their predilections not already been in that direction; the editor would not have dared so to point the path; his object is not the public good, but the public pleasnre.

Newspaper politics is an interesting study in itself. What phase of journalism is more to be deplored than rivalry which is carried on to such an extreme extent among newspapers and writers as frequently to degenerate into violent abuse and personal hatred?

May the time soon come in the history of American journalism when the contents will be less impure and the faults of which our newspapers are guilty will be atoned for by contributions which have for their criterion the public welfare of humanity. The annals of our times will teem with illustrious examples of patriotic journalists.

W. H. ALBRIGHT.

Reading Room Visitors.

To the industrious student there is no hour spent more pleasantly than the hour spent in the reading room. It is quite a recreation to turn from dry text-books to current literature and spend an hour reading a good magazine. We are gratified to know that so large a per cent of our students frequent the reading room but it is our purpose in this editorial to urge every one to avail themself of the opportunity afforded him in this direction. Education means more than knowledge of text-books and the student who confines himself to them may deliver

the valedictory to his class, but will be poorly fitted for the duties of life. Make it as much your duty to visit the reading room every day as to prepare your daily recitations, and when you do not go you ought to feel that you have lost something.

Usually there are four classes of those who visit the reading room.

First, those who would make it a rendezvous for idlers and loafers. They go because it is a convenient place to lounge around and gossip. They are perfectly happy if they can find any one to join this "sanhedrim of silly gossipers" and thus annoy the superintendent and those who desire to read. We trust this class is very few.

Second, those who go to look at the pictures. The caricatures displayed in the illustrated magazines have a peculiar charm for them. They spend an hour turning with rapturous delight the leaves of *Puck*, *Illustrated News*, *Frank Leslie's* and *Harper's Weekly*, and when they leave they have only seen how ridiculous some men can make things appear, the lithograph of some prominent man or the *latest* style of dress. Some of those pictures are very instructive, but we should not give them a monopoly of our time. Children, and not college students need this kind of teaching.

Third, those who read newspapers exclusively. They do not care to read any more than the score of the last professional game of base-ball, the list of hotel arrivals, who is in town or who has recently married and things of this sort. It is needless to say that this class receive little benefit from their visits, we ought certainly to keep informed on the "current events" but scarcely think one is made any wiser or better by reading all the recital of crime and outrage found in the daily paper.

Fourth, those who are seeking not only rest from text-books but mental *pabulum* and it goes without saying that their search is not in vain. No student can spend even half an hour every day reading some standard magazine without learning something that will be to him an abiding possession. Here a little and there a little; this fact to-day and that fact to-morrow is the only way to become great and learned. Nor should we limit our reading to the same kind of literature. The mind like the body, demands a mixed diet for vigorous growth. Though the number of our magazines are necessarily limited yet they are all select and very nearly cover the whole realm of literature. If you are interested in political questions the *Forum* and *Arena* are always full of matter from the best writers on this subject. If you are a lover of science, the *Popular Science Monthly* will give you the latest investigations clothed in the choicest language. If you desire something of a religious nature, the *S. S. Times* and *Homoletic Review* will be found full of chips of religious truths caught as they came whizzing from the axe of the theological professor or pulpit preacher. The *Cosmopolitan* and

Harper's are pleasant companions in the hands of those who are fond of serial stories, while the *Century* and *Atlantic* are not at all unpopular to the average reader.

Read these magazines and assimilate what you read, for unless you do that it is no more a food than an indigestible substance taken in the body supports life. Feel free to use any thought thus obtained in the preparation of essays for your literary society work. Now and then make an extra effort and give the public the benefit of your labor.

By spending your spare moments in this way, at the end of your college career you will have not only stored your mind with useful knowledge and improved your style of writing but you will have acquired a taste for reading and a love of research and formed habits of industry that will tell on your future life.

R. G. K.

LOCALS.

W. H. ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Dry weather!

Political waves!!

Frosty mornings!!!

Subscribe for the Elon College Monthly.

Have you subscribed for the Monthly?

Three cheers for the Cleveland—Carr Club!

The Y. M. C. A. Hall will soon be completed.

Misses Price and Harvard went to the State Fair.

The residence of C. C. Williams is nearing completion.

How do you like the the new dress of the monthly?

The family of Mr. J. A. Long has moved to Elon College.

What's the matter with the "Fresh," ——— They're all right.

Some of the "Fresh" seem to suffer with the headache occasionally.

A senior says he believes he has the "cholera." Guess it's hog cholera.

Several students attended the State Fair on the 19th and 20th of October.

Elon College yell: Hi! Hi! Hi! Who are we? Whoopla! Whoopla! E-l-o-n C——.

One of the boys say the nearest way to get to Gibsonville is to go by the Dormitory.

Senior class, Orator—E. Moffit Prophet—S. E. Everett, Poet—W. C. Wicker. Historian—Miss Annie Graham.

Several of the students attended the county fair at Burlington, on the 12th and 13th of Oct.

The enrollment of new students still continues to go on. We hope to enroll 150 students this year.

County candidates of the Democratic and People's Party spoke at Elon College an the 15th of Oct.

Rev. C. C. Peel paid us a pleasant visit recently. Call again, we welcome you among our number.

A senior said he was taking in the town. A "Prep" responded: "you are mighty little to take in the town."

It is quite common for the Juniors to say that the Seniors trace all knowledge and information back to Psychology.

Mr. C. said that he had decided to drop telegraphy. A soph, interrupting said, "Be sure not to drop it in the zinc mug."

Senior class will make their debut Friday night, Nov. 18th, and regale us with their "burning words of eloquence."

On the second of October, Dr. Long administered the ordinance of baptism to Misses Jennie Herndon and Lizzie Long.

Miss Bessie Moring, of Elon College, carried off the first prize at the Burlington, County Fair, for the best exhibit in crayon work.

One day a Junior saw a Senior with a nice boquet of flowers, and on being told where the flowers came from, said: "I am jealous."

It has become quite common with some of the girls to say, "Mr. Seniors" when they meet them on the street. Wonder what they mean?

Our physician, Dr. Kernodle, is not having much practice among the students, as the health of this place is exceedingly good at present.

A Junior said: "He longed for the time to come when he would be a Senior. On being asked why he replied: "I want to study Psychology."

A protracted meeting has been going on at Mount Vernon school house for some nights. Ministeral students report a good meeting and many conversions.

Rev. W. G. Clements, editor of the Christian Sun, gave us a pleasant call not long ago. We are always glad to have the friends of this institution with us.

A Fresh in conversation with an Academic said: "that his father had a guitar in his head." Just imagine what a condition the old gentleman is in if he is not a music case.

Dr. Long has been suffering for some days from inflammation of his eyes and could not attend to his regular college work. We hope the Dr. will soon be able to meet his classes.

Old student to Fresh,--"Have you met all the young ladies?"

Fresh,—"No I met three on the walk just now though "

Old student,—"You ought to meet them all!"

Fresh,—"Yes I ought. Say, how often do they have these exceptions in the chapel?"

The district conference met with the Church at Elon College, Saturday, Oct. 29. A number of subjects pertaining to church work were discussed in an interesting and profitable way.

A "Fresh," soon after his arrival at Elon, saw the windmill at Mr. L's residence. He thought it was a machine used to make the wind blow. He was very much disappointed to find that he was mistaken.

A senior in writing to his best girl said: "a certain man had been arrested on *Superstition.*" When the senior discovered his mistake he was very much amused to know that he had used the word *Superstition* for *Suspicion.*

Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co., has supplied all the Elon Students with samples of their pens. We advise those in need of pens to buy the Esterbrook steel pen, as the students have tried it and it proves to be all right.

Dr D. A. Long, president of Antioch College, Ohio, paid us a visit recently while on his way to Graham. We are glad to have the Doctor with us and hear his encouraging words for Elon College. It was a real treat to hear him. Come again, Doctor.

Rev. N. G. Newman, of Va., gave us a pleasant call some days ago. We were glad to see his genial face again. He was in the best of spirits, and if you will turn to the Alumni notes you will see why.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

For the past month the student body has been actually engaged in this work and great interest seems to be manifested by both young ladies and gentlemen. The young men's meetings have been more interesting than ever before. They meet and talk of the wonderful love of Christ until there is a great manifestation of his presence. A few Sundays ago, two young men who had not spoken in public made touching and effective speeches. There was another that lead in prayer for the first time. Before the meeting closed there was not a dry eye in the hall. God's spirit will melt the hardest heart to tears of rejoicing. The young men during the past month attended a revival meeting at Mt. Vernon conducted by Rev. W. J. Laine under the auspices of the Association. There were 16 or 18 conversions. Bro. J. H. Jones has charge of the work at Gibsonville. He holds two regular meetings at this point each month. The work seems to advance and the people take considerable interest in all the meetings.

Rev. C. C. Williams has taken charge of the Sunday school at Shallow Ford with Bro. L. L. Lasiter as an assistant in teaching. The work here is encouraging. Our regular monthly mission meeting was conducted three weeks ago by Messrs Lawrence and Moffitt. They discussed the subject of missions with a great degree of interest. It resulted in a collection amounting to $5.66. The program for the next missionary meeting has been arranged. The Bible training classes are doing efficient work in studying the word preparatory to personal work.

Though the young ladies had not organized a Y. W. C. A. until about two weeks ago they had been working faithfully along other lines We are glad to say that Elon College has so great an influence morally. Nothing has done more to bring it about than co-education and the united efforts of the students and the faculty. Unless the student body of any college co-operates with its leaders no success can be attained. On the other hand when both work for the same end the work moves successfully on. There are only a few students among our number that are not Christians. Now, it is the duty of the Associations to lead these into the ways of righteousness. While

our associations hold separate meetings they have a deep and abiding interest in each other. Those who have boys and girls at college here need not fear that the highest religious influence will not be exerted over them to make them purer, more Christlike and to perform the duties of life.

Let the grand work go on and let every Christian young man and woman put forth the greatest efforts possible to elevate the moral and religious status of our college.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'91. Prof. Herbert Scholz, formerly principal of the Chatham High School, has been elected Professor of English in Elon College. Prof. Scholz is a young man of fine intellectual ability; we are glad to have one of our first-born sons with us again, not as student but as teacher.

'91. Rev. C. C. Peel is still pastor of the Burlington Christian Church. A visit from him a few weeks ago was enjoyed very much.

'92. Miss Irene Johnson, who graduated at Elon College, was at once unanimously elected instructor in French and Mathematics at Elon College. Miss Johson is a young lady of rare intellectual worth, and we predict for her a life of great usefulness.

Elon is justly proud of her Aulmnæ and hope they will let us hear from them through the columns of THE MONTHLY.

'91. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27th, '92, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. H. Clendennin, of Graham, N. C., Miss Kate Clendennin was married to Rev. N. G. Newman. At the appointed hour the bride leaning upon the arm of the groom, and following Rev. Dr. D. A. Long, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, came in and took their stand in the center of the very tastefully decorated parlor. Then Drs. W. S. Long and J. U. Newman of Elon College assisted in the ceremony, which was very beautiful indeed, and being of a new order, was only nine minutes long. After the ceremony was performed, the happy couple in company with friends and relatives repaired to the dining hall, where a bountiful feast had been prepared; after which the bridal couple took the north-bound train for some of the cities of the North.

The bride was a student at Elon College in '91. She was a very popular young lady as well as one of the best of students.

The groom was valedictorian of his class. He is a very popular young man, and is fast becoming one of the best preachers in the christian denomination. The best wishes of THE MONTHLY go with the happy couple to their new home. May the days of their honeymoon be life long and when death shall them asunder part may its rays light up its pathways.

EXCHANGES.

The *Guilford Collegian* was among the first exchanges to reach our sanctum. We find interesting and worthy of consideration the editorial entitled "College Pride." We agree with the writer in what he has said, and trust that the day is not far distant when all of our institutions, both male and female, shall manifest true college pride.

The *Davidson Monthly* is again on our desk. From it we learn with gratification of the continued and increasing prosperity of the institution which it so deservingly represents. It is stated that the number of students is larger than it has previously been in the history of the college, and that the moral standard of the student body is higher than ever before.

The *Trinity Archive* comes to us from its beautiful new home, gladsome with fond hopes and lofty aspirations. We rejoice with the Methodists in the brilliant success which their college has recently met. Surely the future achievements of the institution will be grand and noble.

The *Academy* from Salem is a welcome and appreciated exchange. We are always pleased to read the literary productions of college girls, and thus learn to divine the possibilities that lie in woman's pen.

It is known that there is a tendency on the part of many to undervalue female colleges, but those of us who have had the privilege of attending the female as well as the co-educational college, ever feel a profound and sympathetic interest in female institutions.

It is hoped that the *Academy* may share the sweet burden of proving to pessimists that female colleges are not unworthy of commendation

FurmanUniversityJournal wears a neat and attractive dress. It is a good index to the character of the institution whose name it bears. Among the articles contributed we were much pleased with one on "South Carolina Authors." The South shows no little appreciation of her men of letters. Be it said to her shame, that many of her writers are better known at the North than in the land of their nativity.

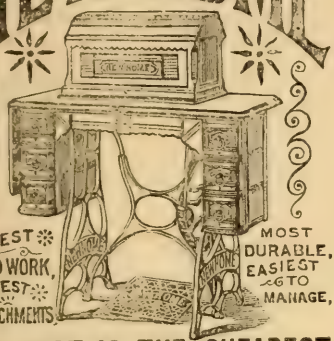
We notice in the *Journal* the absence of the "Alumni Department"

Furman has many sons and the *Journal* ought to let her exchanges know who they are.

The *Carolinian* contains some excellent articles on live subjects. We were highly entertained with their perusal, especially with the one titled, "After us What?" The writer shows very strikingly the scientific tendency of this age. While we do not fear that science will overthrow religion, yet we do think there is cause for serious thought on the part of Christian people.

The *Metropolitan* is before us with bright prospects for another year. It has the bearing of a good magazine, and we welcome it to our table.

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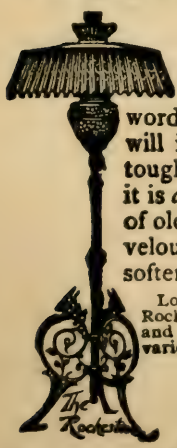
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WHY WE GIRLS DON'T STUDY.

Perhaps some may think that girls have no plausible reasons for not studying, but that is because they don't know anything about it, and I think that I can convince you that we have many things which retard our progress in our studies.

When we first enter school, being among entire strangers and very 'green,' it is perfectly natural for us to be homesick and 'blue' for the first few days, and if "Cupid's darts" are flying around promiscuously, and we happen to get smitten with the charms of a handsome little "Prep" or a flirting Soph. or Junior (Seniors are generally too formal to get struck on) and we get *lovesick* as well as homesick, the state of affairs is getting desperate, and the books we are given to master seem a veritable mountain of learning whose dizzy heights we can never climb. Being unaccustomed to facing difficulties, we give up at once and declare we can never, never master them.

Just here we will say that the reason that girls succumb so easily and do not study is the effect of home indulgence. In most homes affectionate fathers and over-indulgent mothers vie with each other in shielding their daughters from all cares and responsibilities; in hum-

oring and petting them to an alarming excess (as if they were doll babies or pet kittens.) thus incapacitating them to face the difficulties which will confront them in the comparatively sheltered haven of school-life, and entirely unfitting them to buffet the rough billows of life's tempestuous sea They seem to think that girls were made for ornament only and not for use.

We see the effects of this by the too prevalent idea that she must be shielded, petted, amused, made comfortable and fed on peanuts, sugar and "sentiment." For her there must be no wrestling with difficulty, and if she has a hard lesson she must not bother over it for fear it will bring on an attack of headache or impair her 'weak eyes.' And it she suffers a little disappointment she must unburden her woes to everybody and "cry her eyes out over it." Poor little thing! Who would not sympathize with her?

Another main hindrance to girls' efficient studying is their over-productive imaginative powers. They imagine they have the "blues," though what that can be is indeed a mystery, unless it be that her sweetheart has gone back on her or that Mr. —— loves some other girl better than he does her, or that the Latin or German for the next day is extraordinarily difficult and she fears to "tackle it." Girls seem to have too many imaginary ills, or rather they yield to the smallest ache.

A hard lesson usually prostrates a girl for a week ending with a nervous headache and a severe attack of the "blues," or dissolves her in a flood of tears.

Tears, especially during the first part of the year, are of daily down fall. Tears bedew knotty problems; tears greet the refusal to allow boxes of candy to be accepted probably from "our most devoted;" tears fall copiously when overshoes are insisted upon and when short fur capes are declared insufficient wrapping for cold weather. Then "hysterics" come on and generally nervousness, weakness and loss of appetite follow upon the realization that school means work.

Again our physicians are also to blame for this arrested mental development. For instance: too many of them fail as they would never think in case of a boy to recognize all human beings, girls included, are dual natured, and in one care of a body they overlook the mind. First thing they say is, "she is working too hard—too much work" and the prescription is "Give her less to do and don't make her do anything she doesn't wish to do." This said in the presence of the young girl herself, who is not, by nature strongly inclined

to activity, the result may be imagined. The slightest discomfort is to her, sufficient reason for shutting her books and retiring to idleness.

Now just peep into some of our girls' rooms immediately after study bell and listen. "Oh! say girls, did you notice Mr. B's. new suit? Didn't he look handsome? Oh! I do know my beau has the loveliest eyes. Didn't he smile sweetly at me to-day, though? Oh! if I only knew he loved me I could study so much better! It can't be that I am so ugly as not to captivate him. I intend to look pretty at the next entertainment. I'm going to put my new pin in my hair, pencil my eyebrows and wear my new waist."

Now you can judge again why some of we girls can't study, and can conceive why our thoughts are not on our books.

Again, the fair faces of the opposite sex looking down upon some of them from their mantels lend enchantment. Of course they can't well avoid responding the attraction is so much greater than their books.

Again, there is a lack of ambition. Instead of going to work in earnest we give up too quick. We think we can't when we could if we would, for "where there's a will there's a way.

Too, our room-mates are of so much more comfort to us than our lessons. Has a girl ever been accused of retiring without first talking over the issues of the day, for at least two hours and then after retiring, spending another two-and-a-half in "Oh, just having a good time talking."

Girls talk a great deal because they have so much to talk about—anything in the world save lessons is material for conversation. The principal difference between a girl's tongue and a clock is the one has to be wound up occasionally, the other never.

Any scientist who says there is no such thing as perpetual motion certainly knows very little about a school-girl's tongue.

As every one knows all girls are careful and considerate of the feelings of others, especially the boys. Here, then, is another reason, and not the least one either, why girls do not study harder. Admiration for the opposite sex—from a tender devotion toward the masculine gender, our respect and esteem for the male branch of the human family. We desist from calling into operation all the latent energies of our brilliant minds, because, we, as females, would so far surpass the males as to bring them to distressing humiliation, and they would give up in despair and school

houses and college buildings would be forever void of their masculine presence.

The only reason why girls don't always surpass them is because of their pity for them, and not because they *cannot if they would.*

AVA CLENDENNIN.

CONQUESTS OF CORTEZ.

Of all deeds the most daring, of all exploits the most illustrious, of all careers the most romantic, recorded upon the pages of history none surpass that of Fernando Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. In fact the deeds attributed to this hero are too illustrious, his dazzling career too brilliant, his achievements far too extravagant and improbable ever to be recorded upon the pages of any romance. Yet if we are to rely upon history (and upon what else can we rely?) we must accept them as facts. He braved peril because to him like sweet scented flowers it bedecked his pathway to success. He brought on hardships for the pleasure of subduing them, and courted danger for its own sake. Leonidas with his three hundred stands out as brilliant luminaries in the world's firmament of heroes, simply because they held at bay for a short time the host of Xerxes. Yet they only stood in a narrow pass and fought and died because compelled by the laws of their country "The Great," is suffixed to Alexander's name simply because he commanded the invincible phalanx—the pride of Macedon—to hurl the thunder-bolt of destruction against the rude structures and mud hovels of the east, supported only by the weak hand of ignorance and unpolished barbarity.

Napoleon was held as the child of destiny, the god of war, until his destiny was fixed at Waterloo, and the god felt his power vanish, simply because he marched victorious over the hills valleys and mountains of Austria, Italy and Prussia. And, too, it must be remembered that under his banner were levied the flower of France, the very embodiment of scientific warfare. On

the other hand Cortez fought the battles of Mexico forced by no law save that of his own determinate will, urged by no impetus save ambition, patriotism and the welfare of his own country and with seemingly the scum rather than the flower of his day. He met the furious Aztec warrior whose principle deity was the god of war, and whose heaven was the land of the battlefield, outnumbering the little band of Cortez, some twenty thousand to one before the battle was o'er. "The greater the obstacle the greater the exertion and the more illustrious the victory," shouted he to his little band as they rode down into the valley and shadow of death, grappled with demons and brandished their swords on the slippery verge of eternity. Not only to verify what has been said but to put in stronger terms let us for a moment notice only a few of the many romantic and seemingly extravagant, fictitious adventures and exploits of this knight errant's career.

About the year 1579, when the imagination of all Europe was wrought up to the highest pitch of of enthusiasm over the recent discoveries of and in the new world. Verlanquez, the Spanish governor of Cuba, determined to send out a fleet for the discovery and exploration of lands unknown. Cortez, who had already won some distinction as a soldier in the conquest of Cuba, was selected commander of the expedition to be fitted out. Had the world been searched from pole to pole, I dare say not a more suitable man could have been selected for this bold and hazardous enterprise. Cortez applied himself with so much assiduity, spent so much of his time and money in fitting out the expedition and was succeeding so well in his plans and preparations, that Verlanquez became jealous and determined to countermand the authority given to Cortez; but, to the amazement of all and the consternation of the governor, with that quick decision that characterized his whole afterlife, Cortez determined to sail the very night he heard the governor's ill intention. So with the fleet ill equipped and half furnished with provisions, he set sail with a small band of 550, at the darkest hour of midnight, to a land and over a an ocean as unknown as the regions of the lower world. Here is a picture taking all things into consideration far surpassing any adventures and romance, any legend devised by Norman or Italian bard of chivalry. A little band of a half thousand untrained men, sailing in a small fleet of eleven half furnished vessels to encounter a people whose hosts were almost as countless as the sands upon the seashore, and whose stony caverns,

Continued

snow capped peaks and entangled valleys were the silent sentinels of death to the hostile stranger. Yet this little band was the instrument selected by providence to scatter terror among the Aztec monarchs, and lay their empire in the dust.

Upon landing Cortez sent messengers through the country to announce his friendly intention. They were as messengers of death upon errands of misery. The country was soon in arms and the countless host of bloody fiends poured forth upon the little band of Cortez like a mighty avalanche upon an oak in a lonely forest. The first great attack occurred March 25th, 1519 with the Tobascans. On the broad plains of Centha were beheld the dusky lines as far as the eye could reach, and as the Spaniards moved slowly through the thick morasses the furious Tobascans set up their hideous war-cry and discharged volleys of arrows, stone and other missiles which fell and rattled like hail upon the shield and helmet. At every fire of the Spaniard's artillery, numbers of the enemy were swept down like grain before the reaper but only to give room for the return of superior forces and when stunned or driven back by a furious charge, soon turned again and rolling back like the waves of a tempestuous sea seemed ready to overwhelm the little band by weight of numbers. After two hours of bloody carnage, struggling in the throes of death, Cortez to his great delight saw 40,000 demons of war baffled, defeated and completly routed by his little band. However incredible this may seem 40,000 men completely defeated by 500 men in open field, it was only a beginning, a mere stepping stone to what was to follow and almost sinks into insignificance when compared with numerous other exploits of a similar but much superior character. The nations of Amahuac beheld the pale-faced enemy within their borders bearing the thunderbolt of destruction in one hand in the other the seal of eternity's hush. The blood of the nations was aroused and the countless hosts of fearless warriors rushed to the fields of slaughter. The scene was appalling. The brave hearts of the Spaniards gave way except that of their commander and a few of his most devoted followers. They prayed their general to lead them back to their native land as the grim monster death beset them on every hand. But in vain, Cortez endeavored to calm and encourage his men by his thrilling and unusually effective eloquence, but to no purpose. Seeing that lenient measures were of no avail, he determined to resort to the more hazardous, and with a fearless spirit, he ordered the little fleet to be dismantled

and sunk to the bottom of the sea, thus with one bold stroke cutting off all hope of escape. He pointed to the capitol of the Aztec empire, the goal of his ambition, and said to his little band, "There is your target, victory or death; to flee you cannot; to relinquish I will not."

Now, dear reader, why need I endeavor to shock your better feelings by portraying the scenes of carnage, the fields of slaughter, through which the heroes of Castile hewed their way into the heart of a mighty empire? Why need I draw upon your imagination by asking you to conceive of this heroism of the little band before the gates of the capitol, and of their hospitable reception within its walls, of how they afterward seized Montezuma, the emperor, and before the eyes of the enraged multitude threw their monarch in chains. Of how the nations around were enraged with fury and rushed in countless thousands to the rescue of their capitol and their king. Of how the little handful of Spaniards slaughtered the dusky hordes by day and by night. Of how Cortez had to hew his way out of the enraged city through human gore and leave for a few days the sickening scenes of carnage. Of how he climbed a mountain 17,000 feet high and descended 400 feet into the throes a volcano belching forth fire and sulphur, to collect material with which to replenish his exhausted store of powder. Of how in a few days he returned to the capitol and began anew his work of slaughter and ne'er relinquished his plans until every nation of Amahuac was humbled and laid a rich trophy at the feet of ungrateful Spain.

Let me repeat that such feats seem too unreal, too incredible, too improbable and far too extravagant ever to be recorded on the pages of any romance, however unreal, yet we are compelled to accept them as facts, but shall I add that Cortez, this Paladin of romance, this knight errant of bold deeds, who by his own daring added the brightest star the most glittering gem to the crown of Spain, was forgotten in his old age and went down to a grave of sorrow, writhing with pain and misery at the hands of an ungrateful king.

Yes, in a lonely island far from native land, home friends and loved ones, he spent the last moments of his earthly existence and with one hand stretched toward his conquered empire and the other to his dear native land, he whispered, "a monument to my imperishable fame," and when ages shall come and go and heroes now worshipped shall have been forgotten, Cortez will stand as the light of the ages and a champion without a peer; and as time shall creep on bowed

Sheridan

down with years, let the surprises of the future be what they will, his fame will grow young without ceasing, his record will dazzle the most gigantic minds and all ages shall proclaim that among the heroes of the sword there is none born greater than Cortez.

D. W. COCHRAN.

THE WAVERING MASSES IN POLITICS.

Perhaps no field offers a better opportunity for the study of human nature than that of practical politics. No man better understands the motives that guide men in daily life than the politician, and no man uses this knowledge to accomplish his own purposes with greater skill than he. He feels in many cases that he is driven to acts, which to him are unpleasant, which are, perhaps, on the whole, unfortunate for the country, but which, under the circumstances, are still a stern necessity.

The difference of opinion with reference to the character of the practical politician comes largely from a lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to the circumstances in which the politician is placed, and as to the pressure that is brought to bear upon him, as well as from ignorance of the amount of excellent self-sacrificing work he really does.

Our government is said to be one founded upon public influences; guided by public opinion. There can be little question that all reforms must come from demands of the public, but unless the people are well informed as to the exact condition of affairs, they cannot act with intelligence. At the present time there is a great outcry against corruption in elections, and the selfish acts of the practical politician as shown therein, and a demand that these abuses be done away with. The demand is most certainly a good one, but it comes, in good part, from men, who, though honest and well intentioned, do not begin to appreciate the real state of affairs

When the people really see things as they are, know what ought to

be done, and demand that action be taken, the poltician will be ready and prompt to act. The politician cannot act until he feels that public opinion is with him, his business is not to guide public opinion, but to follow it. He may help, however, to arouse an enthusiasm for public interest, but duty is equally incumbent upon lawyers, teachers, preachers, and in fact all good and intelligent citizens.

The great evil, which is so prevalent among the lower class of voters, is their instability to loyalty. Perhaps the chief danger to the state from this corruption, is that where vote-buying has become common, the habit has so permeated the lower class of voters that the thought of corruption or wrong-doing does not enter the minds of many. They feel that they have something to sell which is valuable to the candidate, and they sell their vote to the candidate with almost as little sense of guilt as they sell their potatoes to the grocer or their labor to their employer.

The prevalence of the custom of vote-buying depends, of course, very largely upon the locality, and upon the circumstances in each case. Where a district is strongly Republican or Democratic, and there is little likelihood of defeat for the more prominent party, there is little necessity for vote-buying and little is done. But take the more equally divided states, New York, for instance, and you will find that in certain districts and townships, the voters are entirely for sale. It is stated that in one of the eastern townships of said state, containing about four hundred voters, there are not more than thirty entirely beyond reach of the money influence.

Prof. Jenks, of Cornell University, states upon good authority that in many localities of New York and even in other states it is not very uncommon to find from ten to thirty-five per cent of the voters purchasable. He further states that it is frequently the case that a farmer drives into the voting precinct with his sons and hired help, and virtually auctions off the lot to the highest bidder. In California, an eye witness reports that he has seen fifty votes offered in a lump by one leader, though little was at stake in the election: no bidders were found and the man finally withdrew late in the afternoon without voting at all.

One cause that has conduced to the corruption of voters is the lack of distinct issues between the parties. When party feeling is very strong, as in our country at the time of the civil war, when most of the masses feel that upon the success of their party depends the existence of their country, votes will not be so readily sold, relative-

ly speaking, only here and there will be found a man whose vote is purchasable; but when the issues between the parties are not sharply drawn, when a man feels that either party's success is of slight consequence, it is much easier to secure his vote by purchase without any consciousness on his part of corruption.

What is mostly needed to-day is to thoroughly arouse the voting masses to a sense of duty, and stamp upon their minds the evil results of their instability. We need the old Cobden cry, "Agitate, agitate, agitate." Public interest, perhaps, can best be achieved by letting the people know through papers, periodicals, and books what is really done for this is by no means generally comprehended. Again the evils that come from such practices must be shown.

As public opinions are slow to move it may well be worth while to have the principles of rational politics taught in our schools and colleges to a greater extent than is done at present. We hear much talk in educational convention about "teaching patriotism," but how is it to be taught? The practice of cheering the flag, of learning the biographies of some of our leading statesmen, or of learning to believe, without knowing why, that our country is one of the strongest and best on earth, will have little effect toward remedying our present political evils. Let us attempt to correct the error, remove the evils and make no more mistakes. Then, and not till then, will the individual feel the responsibility of being loyal to his country; then, and not till then, can we feel able to express that grand sentiment, so grandly portrayed in the closing lines of the Star-Spangled Banner.

"And conquer we must,
For our cause, it is just,
And this be our motto: In God is our trust
And the Star-Spangled Banner,
Forever shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

J. W. ROBERTS.

IS THE WORLD IN MOTION?

The ship of which we are passengers is moving at the rate of about one thousand miles a minute, and we do not realize the fact we are really moving. But however unreal it may seem, it would surely be recognized by all, if its rotation on its axis should even stop, for it has been estimated by some distinguished astronomers that it would produce enough friction to burn up the entire earth immediately. Besides the rotation of the earth on its axis and besides its revolution with other glittering planets around the sun, and besides, perhaps, its motion with the sun in his revolution around some unknown center, there is another motion, which is of necessity, more interesting, a motion of which life is concerned, a motion of which the activity of man is a cause, a motion of which the velocity increases as the years go by and centuries lay aside the old colors to take up the brilliant shades of the new. This motion is the advancement and progress of the world.

Nations with their kings upon the throne have flourished in their line of advancement, and fallen at the feet of their enemies, by whom these improvements are distributed to nations that thirst for something new. The world no doubt would have been entirely different if it had not been for the ingeniousness of a few generals, but, however, as it stands we find the greater part of it inhabited. No valley so low, no mountain so high but that some tribe exists thereupon. It has been estimated by Rae, the eminent Arctic explorer, that each inhabitant near the Hudson Bay required twenty square miles hunting ground, but in some other communities engaged in diversified business are found 2,200 and 6,000 persons to every twenty square miles. On an average it stands thirty one persons for each square mile the world over. That is to say to support the world's present population in the savage condition would require the superficial area of the planet Saturn. Then they would have to have a better control of their appetites than the average school boy and girl. But increase of population alone would not be of any importance if it were not for the amelioration and prolongation of life. The statistics of the world's greatest cities and

nations, France, Paris and New York, show that the death list in proportion to the number of inhabitants has decreased every year for a quarter of a century, and again the average life in Great Britain is nine years longer than it was fifty years ago. Perhaps the same thing would apply to America. My young American, you have nine years in your favor that your grandfathers did not have, so take time and master whatever you take up in life; but do not do like the Hotentot in the jungles of Africa that chased the ground-hog until he was a little fatigued and fell on the parching ground, consoling himself with the idea that the earth would revolve and bring the hog back to him, when he would be rested and could capture the pig. This increase of nine years to the average life is the results of knowledge, education. Physicians that have been in Medical schools for a number of years have made themselves famous by saving the lives of men, and directing what should be done for the good of a town and community. Education has broadened the mind and to-day the people know more about the laws of nature. Water is not seen flowing down the middle of the streets leaving the filth of the whole town in the streets, but instead of this there are stone streets in a convex shape in order to turn the water to the gullies that are purifiers of the town.

While inventions have been an aid to the advancement and progress of the world, especially have they assisted the agricultural class. Henry Ward Beecher recognizing the fact that farming was undergoing a great change, gave vent to these words: "Fifty years ago there was more back ache in handling one acre of wheat than there is to-day in fifty acres. Now the forehanded farmer has a plow rigged with a regular seat and rides as if in a chariot, then comes the seed drill with its cushioned seat and at length the reaper clears the field with the farmer sitting on it like the gentleman that he is." It is the reaping machine that has made it possible for such a thin population to deal with such an enormous acreage of grain. Step by step the reaper has become improved until now it cuts the grain, binds it into sheaves with wire or twine and casts it aside ready for the cart, and all with the the help of but a single man to drive, doing the work of four men on the old machine. With the cradle only, and still less with the sickle, there would be no possibility of securing the products of these vast grain fields before it perished; and yet, with all the labor-saving machinery in the North-west, the cry was for more laborers: harvest

hands were paid two and a half, three, and even four dollars a day.

"Hard times" is the cry of the farmers over the plains of the West and valleys of the South, and it seems as if this great revolution in farming does not help them. When the sickle was used one man could cut and bind one seventh of an acre a day, and with the cradle two acres per day, and now with the largest reaper in America, drawn by thirty mules, four men can cut, bind and thresh forty-eight acres a day. The threshing which the sickle and cradle cannot do defrays the expenses of the mules and the other three men—one man then, can now cut and bind forty-eight acres a day. Some one has estimated the expenses per acre as follows: Sickle, $4.95, Cradle, $3.35, Machine $1.25. In consideration of these facts, the cry of the agricultural class reminds us of the story of the Irishman that was sent to jail for stealing a broom He said: "Because one man swears that he saw me take the broom, I am convicted, and yet I can call up a thousand men that would swear that they did not see me take it. Now there is no justice in law." So just because a certain class of people do not take the advantage of things, and accumulate good therefrom they set up the cry, "No justice in government."

Some hold the theory "that population ceases to increase in proportion as the standard of prosperity and civilization rises." This theory being true, surely the world is in motion. For we have proof of this theory. Within the last few years the leading nations and countries have decreased in population. We find it so with France, Switzerland, Russia, England and the Northern part of the United States. But it has been estimated that at the end of the twenty-first century, our planet will have received its full share of inhabitants, and will no longer provide accommodation. An increase of population is impossible, for education and science are causing population to decrease and multiplying the products of the earth; therefore, school-mates, "Be not afraid," none of you will hunger for bread or thirst for water in the twenty-first century.

It is to industry, to scientific principles that the manufacturers are indebted for two or three or even ten times the work done per day with less labor. Whitney's cotton gin has relieved the fingers of the tedious work around the fireside in the country homes. The spinning wheel that rang from sunrise until late at night from the gentle touch of the Southern girl, is to-day placed in her parlor as an

ornament, thus keeping in memory her childhood hours. The saw mills that are turning the forests of the South into beautiful boards ready for erecting handsome cottages and palaces, have relieved man of many hours of hard toil with his hand-saw. The dilapidated omnibus has given place to the horse-car and the horse-car to the car carried by electricity. The railroads that are stretched over the hills and dales, mountains and valleys of the world have displaced the stage-coach. The printing press is continually improving, telegraphy is almost entirely new. The telescope can bring the most remote scene to realistic panorama before the "cheated eye," and the instrument that has analyzed the sunbeam and revealed the chemical constitution of distant constellations."

Yet, however fast has been the speed of progress, it has not yet reached its maximum velocity.

Harben speaks of our thoughts and appearances as being ridiculous to those that will live in the year ten thousand. At that age the ærial-ship will be used and the modern be forgotten; stone palaces will be no longer seen, but those of crystal will be in their places; there will be no real language, but expressions of the face will reveal the thoughts of men, and evil will be read on the heart in one common language with brotherly love.

Surely, there will be instruments to magnify music in light. The sun light will play a powerful solo with the gentle chorus of the stars led by the moon, meteors that shoot across the sky. Oh! for science! Oh! for education! "It is to invention that society is indebted not alone for the refinement but for every necessity of modern life; for clothing and shelter; for the means of flashing the very voice to a distant city or catching the fugitive tremulous tones and storing them away for the delectation of generations yet unborn; for mus c, poetry and the plastic arts; for locomotion by land, by sea, and even through the ambient air; for the ability from this tiny speck of earthly life to sound the abysses of time, thought and space; for the treasures of mind in all ages; the angelic in form and feature; the God-like in thought and deed, and finally 'Like some great, mighty, thought threading a dream;' for the auspicious pledge of a yet higher, purer, and happier civilization in ages yet to come."

ED. EVERETT.

TO MARRY, OR NOT TO MARRY?

The subject of marriage, which seems to be of inexhaustable interest, is just now undergoing one of its periodic discussions on both sides of the sea. Most persons are, it must be admitted, so prejudiced in favor of, or against marriage as to be incapable of a strictly impartial view. Advocacy of, or antagonism to the institution might almost be pre-determined by sex; for, while men disagree radically thereon, women, with very few exceptions, ardently *support* it both in the abstract and the concrete. They appear to be unconscious that the burdens of wedlock bear far more heavily on them than on men, who may lawfully and conventionally escape them in a hundred ways which women cannot follow. Moreover they are wont to idealize marriage and continue to idealize it even after experience should have taught them better. They are so far biased in its behalf that many of them have been heard to say that a bad marriage is not so bad as none—a monstrous averment, indicative of some degree of mental unsoundness.

To the question. Is marriage a failure? It depends entirely upon how it is considered. If considered ideally, it is as a rule a downright and disastrous failure, as everything else is and must be. If considered actually, it may or may not be a success, the result hinging on many circumstances independent of the condition. That matrimony is often a venomous disappointment, a cruel revelation, a mockery of faith, is palpably true. That it causes more misery than happiness, as has been frequently asserted, is, in all probability, incorrect. But even if correct, it would not be so much the fault of matrimony as of those who engage in it. It is a common, though mistaken idea, that all men and women are fitted for wedlock, and that they cannot embrace it too soon after arriving at maturity. The error is most mischievous, and has ruined the lives of thousands, who, with proper enlightenment on the subject, might have been free from the unwieldly shackles. Those who never reflect on that or any other topic, and entertain no self-scepticism, are the surest to wed and the surest to suffer from their wedding.

One great reason, doubtless, why marriage has produced so much disappointment and unhappiness, why the reaction from it has been so strong, is its undue praise and over-estimation. Hyperbole has been spent upon it for ages. It has been called a divine institution; theologians have pronounced it a sacrament and invested it with an ecclesiastic symbolism. Orthodox poets have declared it to be the only bliss that has survived the fall. It has been described as a remedy for every woe, a healing for every wound, a conjunction of earth and heaven. Evidently there can be no love without passion; but there is an incalculable sum of passion without love, and this is as productive of as it is inimical to marriage. At least half of its failures may be ascribed to that source. The passion is so intense, so extravagant, so absorbing as to exclude reason and all the flinty, inevitable facts of life. Its sway is an intoxication of the senses, a blindness of the brain, a temporary dementia which makes whatever is desired probable and turns the incredible into the actual.

If they who wed could only allow beforehand for passion, there would be a great decline in matrimony; but it would rest on a far sounder basis.

Woman at best has a hard part to play. She is continually twitted for her alleged anxiety to marry, and ridiculed if she remains single The fear of being an old maid, as it is tauntingly put, has, without doubt, impelled thousands to enter matrimony against their better judgment. They have taken a husband to show that they can get one; as if anybody with any knowledge of the world had doubt of their ability to do so. Any woman speaking generally may wed if she likes. It is never suspected that man remains single for want of opportunity to be otherwise. Why should it be suspected of woman? She has so many ways of evincing her preference, she is so very adroit in what are termed affairs of the heart, that she may be trusted to perform her share of the wooing. In this she is by far man's superior. But if she, or he, should have an ideal of a partner, and he is likely to have before she is in connubial danger—and should insist on its realization, there would be an extraordinary decline in matrimony.

In these days more than ever, bachelors are exposed to criticism and censure for being such. Is not this gratuitous impertinence? Is it not fair to presume that they should know better than those busybodies, whether they ought to marry or not? If they say that they are not adapted to matrimony; that they have never met a woman

they wanted for a wife; that they disbelieve in the institution; that they have not money enough; or give any other excellent reason they are apt to be told that their words are nonsense. It is noticeable, by the by, that many of the most active counsellors are very poor examples of what they preach; suggesting, spontaneously, the fox in the fable.

Lack of money is generally decried in this country as a miserable excuse for not marrying. But it is not. A certain amount of capital or income is almost indispensable. Many a union has proved disastrous, which, if the couple had not been very poor, might have gone on smoothly to the end.

Wealth even in moderation is superfluous; but straightened circumstances, long continued, may tax patience and mutual affection beyond endurance. Penury is prone to undermine wedded love, like the loss of esteem; and he who incurs the solemn responsibility pecuniarily unprepared is rash in excess. Love, if it be half genuine, can wait, as creditors will not.

The subject of marriage can not be weighed too long or too seriously. It is more solemn than death, since as a misogamist might say, with death our troubles end; with marriage they truly begin. The recklessness with which marriage is often perpetrated is a sharper satire upon it than anything that professional jesters can invent. Wedlock defies augury; it is continually an exception to itself. One man may blunder dreadfully in taking or not taking a wife; which is the fatal step, each man must determine for himself, and for himself alone.

Eternal praise be to the woman who does not wait for suitors; who spurns the notion of exchanging herself for material maintenance. She who depends on herself, is sincerer, stronger, nobler for the dependence.

The words, "old maid" have recently been shorn of their terrifying power; they are revered in contrast with the words, "unhappy wife." Independence, while it makes her superior to marriage fits her to be the truest of conjugal companions. She, or he is, perhaps best suited to wedlock who can live without it.

Almost everything in the United States countenances marriage. If it be a failure here, it must be principally owing to the participants. If we wed unfortunately, or unwisely, as anyone of us may, ample means are provided for our retreat Is marriage a failure? If it be, such a host of men and women are failures themselves, can they, with any show of reason, expect, by adding failure to failure, to insure a success?

ELIJAH MOFFITT.

EDITORIAL.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

The Confliet of Forees.

Geologists tell us that the universe has been in existence for about thirty millions of years and recent investigation and discovery have led to the hypothesis that the earth has been spinning on its axis for the last hundred million years. But it matters but little to us just how long this "mundane sphere" has been flying in space, since the time of its creation. Since first the morning stars sang together and greeted the creation of other worlds and other climes by their melodious solos and chanted songs, the "Conflict of Forces" has existed.

While the *nebulae hypothesis* was doing its work to further the cause of creation, it suggests to us the necessity of conflicting forces. It is natural to suppose that ever since the dawn of creation, action and reaction have taken place. The sun that shines by day and the stars which deck the heavens at night suggest to our minds two opposing forces. If the centripetal force was cut asunder and the centrifugal allowed to take its course of action we would soon perceive the result of things without opposing forces. The earth would, probably, be hurled from its orbit into the sun or some other planet. The geologist says there was a time when fishes were lords of creation. A time when reptiles ruled the world, and so on in the scale of life until we reach that period when brute force no longer rules the world, but the forces of reason spring up and put into execution human skill and genius thus supplanting brute force. This is the great intellectual era of the world's history. Reason now controls the world, and next in succession is virtue. It was conflicting forces which brought on the Reformation under Martin Luther. In fact, all the great and heroic battles, which have been recorded on the pages of history, are only the results of opposing forces which have arisen among the civilized and uncivilized nations of the world.

We know that there have been geological conditions under which human life was impossible on this earth. Even now as the earth circles on her appointed orbit, the northern ice cap slowly thickens, and time gradually approaches, when its glaciers will flow again and *austral* seas, slipping northward, bury the seats of present civilization under oceanic wastes. And beyond these periods science discerns a dead earth, an exhausted sun—a time when, clashing

together, the Solar System shall resolve itself into a gaseous form, again to begin immeasurable mutations. There is a continual warfare going on in the animal and vegetable world and it is only the consequence of opposing forces.

Sentient beings striving against the conflicting forces of the Universe with a desire to become the survivors of the fittest.

With steam and electricity, and the new powers born of progress, forces have entered the world that will either compel us to a higher plane or overwhelm us, as nation after nation, as civilization after civilization, have been overwhelmed before. Between democratic ideas and aristocratic adjustments of society there is an irreconcilable conflict. In short, to use the language in which Herbert Spencer has defined evolution, the development of society is, in relation to its component individuals, the passing from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity,

The great lovers of morality are at work trying to counteract the opposing forces of immoralitiy. And thus an analogy may be drawn between the life of society and the life of the Solar System upon the nebulæ hypothesis. As the heat and light of the sun are produced by the aggregation of atoms evolving motion, which finally ceases when the atoms at length come to a state of equilibrium; the aggregation of individuals in a community evolves a force which produces the light and warmth of civilization. Invention is knitting together nations into one common family, and science is unlocking the silent and conflicting forces of Nature and the Universe. W. H. ALBRIGHT.

Athletics in College.

Our colleges and universities are provided for the culture and training of the youth of our country for usefulness. Anything that can contribute to man's development physically when it is not carried beyond propriety is praiseworthy and should be practiced by all; for the body is the temple of God and should be fitted to subserve His highest interest. It is only by a strong and vigorous body that the mind can act and perform its functions successfully. In evey college and university there should be some well organized system of physical development, but when it is conducted in such a way as to take the place of mental culture it is carried too far. Match games are played for no other purpose than the honor of becoming champion players. A great deal of time has been recently given to foot ball and base ball in contest games among some of the leading colleges of the State, but what good can come from this? Can such games be carried to an excess as well as any other indulgence? Would there not be greater good accomplished if the time and money spent in preparing for these match games and paying railroad fares were used to develop these young men mentally? When weeks are spent in such preparation it cannot be of the greatest

good for the student. There was an age when brute force ruled the world. There was also a time when the Greeks exercised their physical strength in racing and boxing and various other sports, but we think of this as the age of intelligence, when mind rules and reigns. See its power displayed in the use of the forces of nature.

See the steam power, the electric power, the numerous inventions that are taking the place of physical force. These all tell us that the age demands not more physical force but more vigorous minds, because unless we continue to progress we must decline and it will soon leave its impress upon our nation. There can be no time found for unnecessary athletic exploits if students do their duty toward their text books and their literary societies.

Every college in our land should exercise its students in some kind of physical development just so far as it is conducive to vigorous mental growth.

The Christian Association will find here a broad field in which to do a great work by regulating and systematizing the physical development of college students. Some colleges have no regular exercise and many students suffer mentally because of neglecting to take the proper amount of exercise while others are at the other extreme and suffer mentally because they spend too much time in such amusements. An hour's exercise every day under a competent teacher would be a great blessing to the college student that gives all his time to his text books to the neglect of his physical culture. It would be equally as beneficial to those students that carry athletics to the other extreme and neglect their studies. There is room for great improvement in many institutions in imparting the proper instructions along this line. When some system is adopted and carried out under the supervision of a competent teacher there will be less graduates who are physical wrecks. Nearly all the colleges in our State have well equipped gymnasiums and competent insructors. Let the Trustees of Elon College think of this in planning for the college. Give us a gymnasium, we are sadly in need of it. Better let some of the building go undone than to deny us the privilege of developing the building in which the soul dwells and upon the condition of which depends our usefulness.

W. C. W.

Denominational Colleges.

It is but natural for one to love the college within whose walls he was educated even though it be but an "embryo" college. Every graduate cherishes in his bosom a love for his ***Alma Mater*** that is paramount to his love for any other college, even though it be a denominational college. And while we would not underrate the work that these colleges are doing in the cause of higher education we were of the opinion that those also who are not specially interested in these "embryo" colleges and those who are so fortunate as to hold diplomas from State universities were

willing to admit that these "lesser lights" are doing no mean work for higher education.

But we were apprised by an article in a recent number of the *University Magazine* on "Education in the South," of the startling fact (?) that the opposite is the case, that "Northern benefactors would not always be gratified to know that while strengthening their denomination they are retarding the progress of higher education in the South by their donations to denominational colleges.

Far be it from us to say one word derogatory to the work our State universities are doing. Indeed as a true Southerner we rejoice at what they have done, the progress they are now making and will hail the day when the South can boast of her Harvard and her Yale. Nor have we any desire to provoke a discussion on the respective excellencies of denominational and non-denominational colleges, but when the sweeping statement is made that denominational colleges are a hindrance to the progress of higher education in the South, our loyalty to these colleges and our interest in the cause of Christian education prompt us to say a word in their defence. We do not think the statement is true, whether by the term "higher education" is meant the training given in the average college or the work done in such universities as Johns Hopkins, Harvard and Yale. Many of our denominational colleges are doing as thorough work as any State college in the South. Quite a number of them have creditable endowments, splendid buildings and apparatus and are manned by instructors second to those of no State university. Their curricula will compare very favorably with that of the State or non-denominational college. Again, in the distribution of honor and positions of trust and profit within the gift of Church and State their graduates come in for their full share. In the lecture room, in post-graduate work, at the bar and in the pulpit they are not a whit behind the graduates of State colleges. If then we are to judge the tree by its fruit, we are forced to the conclusion that the instruction and standard of scholarship in our denominational colleges are equal to those of State colleges and that they are all doing the same work whether that be to retard or to promote the cause of higher education.

Again,it may be said that nobody doubts this but the point urged is that all Southern colleges ("except the universities of Virginia and North Carolina") are in the "embryo" state and the cause must be attributed to "denominationalism" which has given birth to too many colleges and has imparted a narrowness to our ideas of education. But is the number of Southern colleges in the way of the establishment of such universities as are found in the North? Let us see. There are far more colleges

(many of which are denominational) in the North than in the South yet Harvard and Yale number their students by the thousands. From what source do they draw this vast array of students? From the colleges of America and other countries of course. Whence then would come the students for such a university in the South? Evidently from the same source. Then,according to our way of thinking, denominational colleges are but a means to this grand end. As the high schools are feeders to our colleges so our colleges (denominational or what not so they do the work of colleges) are feeders to the universities. An increase in the number and efficiency of high schools means larger patronage and greater usefulness for the colleges, and less academic and more post-graduate work for the universities.

Denominational colleges have no desire to become universities. They are content to confine themselves to the higher education of the masses. For this purpose were they established and to this end are they striving. If present indications mean anything we have no fears, that Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Rockefeller or our own Mr. Carr will ever have cause to repent of their deeds of benevolence in this direction on the other hand the hundreds of our Southern youth whom they have enabled and the thousands they will enable to get an education who otherwise would have gone without it, will be an imperishable monument to their memories and men yet unborn will rise up and call them blessed.

In the next place, we submit that there is positively no "sectarianism" in the lecture room or in any of the work of denominational colleges. Here are as good "opportunities for being trained by the best methods of instruction for hearing the best thoughts of the day" and students live in an atmosphere as free from "sectionalism" or "sectarianism" as are found in any State college. There is as much science taught and as much of the "spirit of investigation," and the student would not know unless told whether he was studying "Baptist Latin," "Methodist Greek," "Presbyterian English," "Christian Mathematics" or that of some other denomination. This much is insisted upon—that the instruction be distinctively Christian. The great aim is to send out educated Christian men instead of moral wrecks and confirmed skeptics.

Let us thank God that he has put it into the hearts of his people to establish so many christian colleges. Let us bid all—State and denominational alike—Godspeed, and let us confidently hope that with progressive men in our State universities and well equipped and efficient denominational colleges to relieve them of academic work and to goad them on to still higher work the "New South" will in the near future have her universities rivaling those of the North.

R. G, K.

LOCALS.

W. H. ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Christmas!

Examinations!

Chilly Winds!!

Political Victory!

Renew your subscription.

Examine our advertising department.

Who said "Billie" was too short-winded to cut wood?

Latest:—Some of the girls have been riding on the velocipede.

The voting precinct of Boon's Station Township is at Elon College.

A Junior being asked the meaning of *Alma Mater* replied, "Old Student."

Rev. H. L. Hines, of Guilford county, gave us a pleasant call not long since.

A young lady asked a Senior if he was going to carry his umbrella to keep the wind off of his body.

Boys, buy your neckwear from Cutchin & Co., and shoes from Darden & Gay. See their "ads."

The birds of the field, it is said, seem to be amused at the *oratorical yells* of the Juniors and Seniors.

District Meeting was held at Elon College on the fifth Saturday in October with good results flowing therefrom.

The Junior class will make their debut Friday night, December 2nd, and entertain us with their fiery words of oratory.

Information Wanted:—A Prep wishes to know if the Faculty allows the boys to talk to the girls on the "canvas."

Wise boys:—The Fresh and Soph. classes have deserted their ranks and classified themselves among the *dignified Seniors.*

Miss Jessie Graham, of Union Ridge, recently spent some days on the "Hill" visiting her sister Bettie, who is in college.

Dr. Long, Prof. Holleman and Revs. W. J. Laine and W. C. Wicker were Elon's delegation to the conference which met at Wake Chapel.

Thanksgiving day was duly observed by the suspension of college exercises and by appropriate religious exercises conducted by Prof. Kendrick.

Rev. J. P. Barrett, D. D , of Va., gave us a pleasant call not long since; we appreciate his visit. with so many encouraging and cheering words for Elon College. Come again Dr. Barrett.

A Junior and Senior have been "quizzing" the physician about dreams; it is reported, however, that they were making applications for a *prescription* to prevent this *dormant state of the will.*

Query for the annual debate:—Resolved, that the signs of the times indicate a long life for our Republic. Debaters are as follows: Affirmative: W. C. Wicker, R. H. Peel. Negative: W. H. Albright, R. T. Hurley.

After the Senior class regaled us "with an avalanche of thought," Dr. Long granted the students a social entertainment for an hour, much to the enjoyment of all. Senior class returns many thanks for the instrumental music given by the young ladies on this occasion.

While discussing the subject of imagination in the Psychology lesson, one of our Seniors said: "A person is liable to make *errors* in imagination is he not Professor?" Of course, the Prof. of Mental Science told the Senior that we are guilty of making errors in our imagination.

Rev. W. T. Walker, of Greensboro, preached for us the 31st of October, at 11 o'clock, a. m. His subject-matter was excellent and his delivery forcible. The good people of Elon enjoyed the discourse and hope that Bro Walker will make it convenient to preach for us again soon.

A Senior says: "I have almost three million and a half ideas registered on my mind, and I fear I have about reached that state when I can't learn any more." We extend our sympathies to the Senior, and are lead to believe that his head is not so full, after all, as he really thought.

Rev. P. H. Fleming, pastor of the Christian Church at Graham, preached for us the last Sunday in October, at 3 o'clock p. m. His subject being the origin, growth and influence of the Y. M. C. A. All were pleased with the discourse especially, we presume, the members of the Y. M. C. A.

While conversing with a Senior concerning the eclipse of the sun, he said: "I had forgotten about the sun being in eclipse to-day, but it appears that the *clouds are behind the sun* this evening. We presume, however, that the Senior meant the clouds were between us and the sun and that we could not well see the eclipse.

A Senior asked a young lady to take a stroll with him. The young lady replied: "I don't like Seniors." A Fresh standing near by said: "I am a Fresh, won't you go with me?" The young lady said: "I don't admire Fresh." A prep, (interrupting) said: "go with me." The girl responded: "All right, I like the preps." If ever there was a happy boy (from all indications) that Prep surely was.

We beg the pardon of our readers and the friends of THE MONTHLY for sending out the last issue in its "new dress" with the numerous typographical errors and for the "untidyness" of it in general. It was an attempt of the Business Managers to get a *cheap* job and we are sure you will agree with us in saying that they were not disappointed. We hope to present a more sightly appearance this time. —[EDS.]

Quite a comical entertainment was given by the young ladies Saturday night, Nov, 26, under the auspices of the Psiphelian Society. It was quite a success, and although the tax was *only a quarter*, we think no one regretted having gone. After these exercises, a reception was given. Now what that is, ask those who remained and enjoyed(?) themselves by the never-ceasing promenade from one side of the Chapel to the other.

A fresh while conversing with a Senior said: "I have never been in the Library." The Senior wanted to know of the Fresh why he did not attend the Reading Room, and the Fresh responded: "I have never been initiated; won't you escort me to the Reading Room and perform this ceremony?" Of course the Senior granted his request, and was very sorry to know that the young Fresh had been deprived of this opportunity during three months of his college life.

While running over the mysteries and miracles of Biblical history, the hum of a windmill drawing water into a high tank, attracted the attention of a young minister. He paused for a moment, turning to his partner said: "Suppose the breeze should reverse itself immediately and turn the mill backwards, it would pump all the water from the tank into the well, wouldn't it?" Partner laughed at his earnestness. "Well," said the minister, "it is not impossible; and I heard of an overshot water-wheel of a grist mill getting out of order and turning backwards until it unground three bushels of corn."

Senior Speaking.

Reported by S. M. Smith.

The evening was pleasantly spent. Everybody enjoyed it. 'Twas Friday night, Nov. 18th. At the ringing of the bell we

assembled in the chapel. Soon the senior class in company with our worthy President comes up the aisle. Taking their places on the rostrum the exercises began. The program was well arranged and creditably executed. The following was the order:

Piano Solo, by Miss Blanche Long, Oration—J. W. Roberts, subject—The Wavering Masses in Politics. The idea set forth in the subject was well developed—showing plainly the great need of a more thorough education among the masses in politics.

Oration—J. W. Rawls, subject—"The Persecution of the Puritans." Effects of such persecutions upon the religions of England and upon the people.

Essay—Miss Annie Graham, subject—"A Voice from Homestead." Evil effects of strikes upon labor and capital

Oration—E. Moffit. subject—"To Marry or not to Marry—that's the Question." A word of warning to the ladies—a subject of thought for every end—why so few "old maids"—marriage more solemn than death.

Vocal Duet—Misses Hontas Rawls and Emma Williamson.

Oration—R. H. Peel, subject—"Bloody Capitol." Cortez in Mexico—Bloody battles vividly pictured.

Oration—S. E. Everett, subject—"Is the World in Motion?" A hit at the "swell-head seniors"—Busy throng of the world's population in action—Progress of the nations of earth.

Oration—W. H. Albright, subject—"The Shibboleth of the Age." Effects of selfishness upon the happiness of men—man his own King.

Oration—W. C. Wicker, subject—"The Progress of the Country." Bloody battles of the Revolution—peace and prosperity—the United States to-day—first among the nations of the earth.

Instrumental Duet--Misses Annie and Mamie Eley.

Oration—B. F. Long, subject—Stonewall Jackson. The war of the Confederacy—noted Generals—Jackson one of the most prominent—reasons why.

Piano Solo—Miss Julia Long.

The above is the program and brief synopsis of the exercises of the evening, in which our "seniors" gained for themselves oratorical fame. Interspersed as it was with good music, it was indeed enjoyable. Perhaps the more pleasant part of the evening came later. Why—Oh! a reception! They generally speak for themselves so no further comment is necessary.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

We have been coming to you with good news from our Association, but we do thank God that we come with still better tidings for the last month. Realizing the power of personal work and specific prayer, each young man made a certain one of his fellow students as a special object of prayer. The meetings of the first part of the month were preparatory to the work of prayer. When this precious time of spiritual feasting came on, it seemed that the earnest prayers and gentle warnings had made ready the sail for the reception of Divine truths and the attendant blessings.

As a result of the first meeting of the week, one of our dear fellows opened the door of his heart and accepted Christ. Though there was no conversion at the second meeting, much interest was manifested, and two young men requested special prayer. At the third meeting we were greatly rejoiced to see another of our fellow students born into Christ's Kingdom. Just at the close of the fourth meeting another was brought from darkness into light. The fifth meeting gave us no soul, but the Holy Spirit rested abundantly upon those who had accepted Him.

The last meeting was devoted to testimony, and all present were strengthened by many encouraging words.

This leaves us with only one young man who has not accepted the glorious truths of the Gospel. Brethren join us in a special prayer for this young man.

Nor would we fail to bring good news from the Y. W. C. A. They report three souls that have been born again. All seem to be growing spiritually stronger. This leaves only one young lady on the downward road to destruction.

May we not pray these two of our fellow students into the Kingdom of God?

A collection amounting to $5.35 was taken.

Our meetings since the Week of Prayer have been especially interesting and beneficial.

The young ladies have organized three Bible Classes with an average membership of nine.

At a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Pres.

W. P. Lawrence; Vice Pres. R. T. Hurley; Corresponding Sec. W. J. Graham; Recording Sec. W. H. Harward; Treas. J. M. Cook.

We feel sure that, with these devout men at the head of our Association, we will not fall back in our work, but will continue onward and upward.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Yale has lately taken the first step toward opening the university to both sexes. An official announcement of the action of the faculty states that twenty scholarships, yielding the amount of tuition of $100 each, and five fellowships of of $400 each, have been created. These will be open to graduates of all colleges, and the strictly post graduate course and the doctor of philosophy on and after 1892 will be open without distinction of sex. It is explained that this is not intended to compete with the colleges for women or with co-educational institutions, but to give the graduates of these institutions as good opportunities for advanced research as can be secured in Europe.—Ex.

The N. C. *University Magazine* is replete with well written articles, and is creditably edited. One article especially interesting is "The Conflict of Forces." It shows quite vividly how action and reaction in the world of thought, in science and in civilization tend to new creation.

There are 190 college papers in the United States.—Ex.

The *Wofford College Journal* is on our table and reflects credit upon the college it represents. It is an interesting magazine. The December issue contains quite a number of excellent articles.

About 4,000 of the 65,000 students in American colleges are preparing for the ministry.—Ex.

The *Georgia University Magazine* comes as usual with well written productions and is gotten up in quite a neat and attractive style. This paper is one of marked excellence and is among our most valued exchanges.

The Presbyterians of the South Atlantic States will in the near future, establish a college of high grade in North Carolina or Georgia. Asheville, N. C. is suggested and will probably get it.—Ex.

The *Wake Forest Student* for November is on our table. We have been a peruser of the *Student* for several years, and have always considered it among the best, if not the best of college journals in the State. Wake Forest College has furnished Elon's Latin Chair with two of her noblest sons, and for this, if nothing else, the MONTHLY feels a tender interest in her and her worthy exponent. Therefore the student cannot think us unkind should we offer a bit of adverse criticism. The interest manifested in foot ball seems to have a tendency to impair the accustomed literary merits of the magazine. Not only is much space given to discussion of games in the editorial department, but the subject is even brought into the contribution department. To outside readers this cannot but detract from the usual interest of the *Student*.

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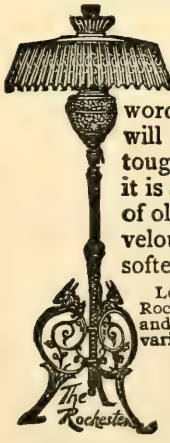
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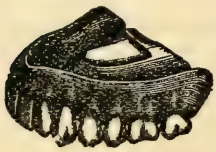
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Which with temptation I
would trust,
Yet never tire with error
find,—
2 One in whose gentle bosom I
Could pour my secret heart
of woes,
Like the care-burthened honey-
bee,
That hides his murmurs in
the rose.

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A GREAT POWER AND ITS EFFECTS.

We wish to speak of a power quite different from any that has ever been achieved by man.

It has no resemblance to the great power of Napoleon, Alexander or Cortez, who waded through blood and climbed the dangerous heights in order to acquire the power that they possessed. They had to conquer their enemies by force, but the power that we are considering gained control without force of arms. All classes of people are affected by it, but we have noticed that young ladies and young gentlemen, just entering the threshold of manhood and womanhood are more influenced by it than any other class. Just when their minds should be free from trifles and they should be wisely planning for future life.they find themselves completely bound up in its chains.

It is the idol of almost every man and woman's heart.

No fiery furnace or den of lions is needed in case of disobedience for we all obey its laws willingly.

Kings and Queens are its most devoted subjects.

Do you wonder what this world-wide power can be?

It is simply fashion. Now fashion, so long as it keeps within the bounds of decency and neatness is right, but foolish and extravagant fashions should certainly be

frowned down by all good people. Some writer has said that he had as soon be out of the world as to be out of the fashion. But this is a mistaken idea. Our highest ambition should not be to shine outwardly, to get worldly fame, and to outstrip our neighbor in dress and surroundings, but we should be constantly striving to develop in ourselves those traits that will insure to us respectability and influence.

Fashion presents itself to us in many forms.

Many a noble young man has taken his first drink of whiskey or game of cards, and many a noble young lady her first dance in the ball-room because it was the fashion among those with whom they may have been thrown. And these little beginnings have often led to everlasting ruin.

> "Despise not little sins;
> The gallant ship may sink,
> Though only drop by drop
> The watery tide it drinks."

Woman has been styled "The Goddess of Fashion, and very justly has she been styled. She has about reached a point that her highest ambition is to wear the finest dress and the costliest diamonds. However her ambition should be to do something for the elevation of all. She should break loose from the fetters of custom and fashion, and engage in things more important in order to prepare herself for high positions in life. Under the influence of fashion we are induced to buy many little unnecessary things every year. How much better it would be if we would deny ourselves of these trifling things and give their value to some poor person. Suppose every person in America were to do this. What a host of poor people would be made happy! Both the giver and receiver would be made happy. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

There is satisfaction in successful pursuits in other walks of life. There is an exhilaration about the triumphs of secular contests which gives a good measure of happiness.

But no pursuit can approach the delicious sense of peace and the consciousness of God's approval which come to those who do such deeds of charity. Many people think that the only way to be beautiful is to follow the laws of fashion, however the poet tells us plainly another way in which we may be beautiful.

> "Straight is the line of duty,
> Curved is the line of beauty,
> Follow the first and thou shalt see
> The second ever following thee."

But one of the worst effects of fashion is the fact that it begets pride, and pride soon takes the form of selfishness, and selfishness is the source of every vice. The man or woman of fashion seeks not the applause of God, but of man. "How can ye be saved who seek honor one of another and not from God only?"

Another effect is the close financial condition of our country, brought on by people who are in humble circumstances trying to cope with the rich.

But "whenever a man's purse is too light, his honor should be too bright to be tarnished with such silly passion."

Influenced by the power of fashion, children of ten involve their parents heavily in debt.

Whenever the style changes we must all have new suits, although the old is almost as good as new, and even if we hardly have money enough to buy something to eat.

"There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the street
In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt,
And feel that perchance you some tradesman may meet
Who will sneer—'They're not paid for yet."

Education and the spread of the Gospel are both hindered by it. Many stay away from the college and also from church, because they fear that their clothes are not such as will command respect. Can it be true that we are blinded to the great ruin that the worshippers of fashion are bringing upon this great country of ours? May the day not be far hence when the good people of America will rise up against this evil and when "fashion" will be spoken of as a thing of the past. When every man will live within his income, and when each person will be judged not by the quality of his clothes, but by the quality of his life.

LUCY F. JONES.

THE MODEL WOMAN.

There never has been a time when woman's influence was inconsiderable, but to-day she is a greater power in the world than ever before. Indeed, the nineteenth century may be called woman's century.

If it cannot be called wholly hers it is certainly more hers than any century that has gone before. It has been asserted with unusual emphasis that it is her right to be heard in literature in education, in social reform, and even in politics. But while all this is going on; we want to find on every hand the model woman.

If we should try to describe the character of such a woman, no doubt, first of all we should say she must be a pure christian. To be a woman is something more than merely to live eighteen or twenty years. something more than to wear flounces, exhibit dry goods, sport jewelry; something more than to be a belle. All these things do very little toward making a true woman.

A true woman exists independent of outward appearance The truth is, it does not take wealth, or beauty of person, or power of mind, or literary attainments, or variety and riches of outward accomplishments that make the model woman

Women have been regarded almost by the whole world, as not having the work to accomplish as men have. Hence the women are too often idle. Men as well as women have failed to comprehend the true idea of womanhood. Both have been satisfied with too little in women. It has been believed alright for the minds of women to be narrow of culture, and it has even been said that study is disgusting to girls. This is an error.

If there is anything that diverts us from our duties, it is frivolity. We are of the opinion that those girls who are the most intellectual, are the ones who are termed among the most industrious class, they are the ones who do not mind putting their hands to domestic work. But we can say, it is a fact, a sad fact, that woman is not what the Creator designed her to be. She is weak, thoughtless, heartless, compared with what she ought to be.

The great deficiency of young women is a lack of power. They

need more force of power. At the present day, we are glad to say, women are advancing in education. Once it was thought education enough if a woman could read and write a little, now they are coming to the front, by so doing, they are to live more virtuous and accomplish more good in many ways. Woman has a mission. A work to engage in. This work requires that she shall possess energy as well as purity. She must not only have a good character, but an ability to do something for herself and others. It is through useful industry and labor that the rarest beauties and faces shine. Improve every moment. Woman must have employment as employment is the instrumentality in making a woman. There are women who live without employment all their lives, what can they be under such circumstances. They are nothing else than burdens to their fellow men.

A woman can no more be a true woman than a man can be a true man without employment and self reliance. Our homes have so many useful and necessary things to be done; girls must engage in them with zeal. We are here for a purpose, and useful employment is the primary means of developing a noble womanhood. It is a beneficial thing for girls to determine that for themselves they will do their own thinking; that they will form their own opinion from their own examinations, that they will persist in holding the highest principles of womanly morality and the virtuous attainment, which constitute true womanhood. It is not enough at this day for girls to be what their mothers were, no matter how wise and excellent that mother might have been for at the present day, their advantages are far superior. Girlhood is the time to prepare for the great work of life. If girls would be women, they must begin before the years of maturity. Girls are able to fit themselves for higher positions, and why should they stand carelessly by, and allow the men to advance and do everything? Why do girls stand back? They should step forward and be leaders in the great work of life. They have their right and it is their duty. Another great thing; home must be kept happy here, again we see the main responsibility is on women.

How could a home fail to be miserable if it be in charge of an unworthy woman; On the other hand, we can ask the question how can home fail to be happy if it be fortunate enough to claim a loving moral woman, whose constant cheerfulness sheds its radience every where? Right here, we may ask, "What is home without a mother?" Of course the model woman, will be ambitious to a certain extent not foolishly so. Her ambition will not be to wear the

finest clothes, to dwell in the finest house, to give the most brilliant entertainments or to count the most admirers. The moral woman will not envy the good fortune of others, she will not try to pull her neighbors down. Another thing we might mention, just here the model woman will not indulge in gossip. A true woman will also make herself capable of performing religious work among her own sex, and she should not accustom herself to the unworthy thought that if a woman's society is to be opened by prayers or addresses on some Bible theme, a man must be present to perform the service.

One has rightly said: "A noble and influential woman is an honor tc the conntry, and a pillar of civil and religious liberty.

Every such woman is a central sun, radiating intellectual and moral light, diffusing strength and life to all about her."

Woman is the hope of the world. Let the model woman come; The world stands ready to give her welcome. MOLLIE BARRETT.

IS POLITENESS ON A DECLINE?

This is a question that should involve the minds of every man and woman, boy and girl. And after a careful consideration we are sure they will say with one sad accord, politeness is undoubtedly on a decline, and that the elaborate courtesies of our forefathers have been overpowered by the hurry, restlessness, and self assurance of this present age. Our grandfathers took time to visit their friends and sick neighbors, and on meeting them in the road or street going to their work and returning, they spoke to them politely and stopped to inquire concerning their health and financial condition; but in this transition, social caste has been lost and social barriers have been broken down, and now on meeting neighbors, scarcely time is taken to give a glance towards him and if a glance is taken it is one that is not at all pleasant. We must all remember that every age produces its own manners and that manners like fashions are

passing away giving room for others better or worse ones and we fear that the latter is fast gaining ground. One hundred years ago, men had not to compete with steam and electricity; they took time to bow; they could afford to to stop their occupations to discuss the health and domestic affairs of a friend's family. Now we are in a hurry and necessarily must be or fall behind the times. A man who is courteous enough now to call a few hours during the week is a bore to a working man, and not only is this the case with the men, but the women in some degree, but they will take time to listen to the floating compliments that are intended only for them, Words which mean nothing but politeness are now inexpressibly tiresome, and the busy world is content with a few sentences of good natured chaff, and passes on without reflecting that chaff easily falls into familiarity.

Another reason for the decline of politeness is found in the fact that wealth now pushes itself everywhere, and cultured society suffers by the introduction of persons whose whole aim is to get money.

Making money does not necessarily make a man vulgar, but pushing does, and in this crowding and shoving, courtesy is lost, and selfishness, (the fundamental quality of bad manners,) becomes the very excellence that is wanted. Yet even this change is not altogether deplorable. It is this natural push that has filled the wilderness with cities, and turned forests into cornfields. And in such a progress there has been no time to keep the hat in the hand and to be courteous and elegant.

Man is thus kept stiffened by over work, and fine manners are held in check. Fathers and mothers are to be blamed because they have not taught practical courtesy at home. Children are not encouraged to honor their fathers and mothers as they should be; and neither the tone of society nor its securities have been improved by neglecting those domestic good manners which sweeten and strengthen life at its very root; and there are so many fathers who replace their artificial public manners with icy sarcasms, provoking silences, and irratible complainings at home.

And true politeness depends upon an undeviating habit. No man is polite enough, whose public courtesies have not their origin around his own fireside. We believe that good manners will of course follow a good education, but the latest idea of education is the passing an examination in some text-book. Little thought is given to teaching the children obedience, truthfulness, honest dealings, sympathy for suffering, and respect for honorable old age.

Education is a moral training as well as a bookish acquirement; and

in this moral training too much neglect is shown for social rules of gesture, which centuries of human experience, have proved to be necessary.

Mischief enough comes of careless and impertinent language; familiarities of manners are still more dangerous. This is an age of transition, an age when there is neither time nor strength for mere formalities of speech or deeds.

Money rules everything, and no one can escape its yoke; and money scorns the quiet habits of the old times; it pulls the old social machines to pieces, puts what was below above, and the ancient surface of society is made to sink and swell at random. Most social evils can be repaired when women take part in them, but in the general decline of politeness women are undesirably in the transgression. They permit that indescribable phenomenon called "the tone of society" to be lowered, by not only listening to slang but even using it themselves. It is bad enough to hear a boy using slang but it is almost shocking to hear such words from the lips of college girls who pick up slang as a work-house hand does the ends of cigars from the gutter. Speaking in loud tones and shrieking with laughter on the smallest provocation, in public is so very common to-day that our grandmothers shudder.

Some young men of this age are so impolite as to smoke in the very presence of ladies, but worse still in the north, (We are glad to say that it is not yet true in the south) the young girls smoke with as much grace as the young men. Girls this social disorder rests altogether in your hands, for women influence for good or for evil every man with whom they come in contact therefore take the first great step towards this reform by not listening to much less using slang, and in the presence of a pure and virtuous woman or man will always have enough respect to behave with gentleness and unselfishness or to leave her society.

ALICE UTLEY.

STUDENT LIFE AT HARVARD.

In the last issue of the MONTHLY the readers had given them an insight into the workings and management of America's greatest university; and at the same time the promise of an article on student life here. It has fallen to my lot to fulfil this promise; but in a short article it will be impossible to treat the subject fully, for Harvard is a little world in itself, and I wouldn't think of inflicting the public with all the details of something that will perhaps not interest a very large number of the readers of the MONTHLY.

The advantages and possibilities of intellectual development here are too well known for me to spend any time on that phase of Harvard life. Suffice it to say that it is about all that could be expected of an institution of over two and a half centuries' standing, with, at present three hundred professors and instructors among the best in this country, three thousand young men (some of them not so young) who have come up from all over the United States, as well as many from foreign countries, with plenty of money in the college treasury to back them, and with a large library filled with books on almost every imaginable subject.

Here as in all colleges, the intellectual life of the individual is just what he makes it. North Carolina is not the only State that furnishes students who do not study. Many here in the under-graduate departments do, perhaps, less work than the students of our Southern colleges, for three especial reasons. In the first place, the fellows here can 'cut' recitations with more impunity than they can in the average college in the South, for they have fewer restrictions thrown around them, and attendance upon lectures is left more to the individual 'taste.' Again, Harvard, being in the heart of a great city, there are many daily and nightly attractions that 'draw' harder than text-books, and carry the naturally non-resisting student to the various pleasure haunts of Boston, rather than to his own room. And still another very important reason is the fact that the majority of the men here have plenty of money to spend on the ever-ready 'coacher,' or 'tutor,' of whom a large number here almost support themselves by spending a few hours just before

examinations in reviewing the courses with those students who have not kept up with them during the term. The students pay from $1.50 to $3.00 an hour for being 'coached,' and in this way many of them are enabled to pass their examinations when they come, sufficiently well to carry them through. Those who thus neglect their work are of course in the hopeless minority, but nevertheless they are a factor here. The majority of the men in the under-graduate classes are energetic workers, and with the advantages they have, they come out at the end of the course strong factors in the intellectual life of the institution. The members of the graduate departments are mainly those who have graduated with distinction here, and those who have come from various colleges and universities all over the land to prepare themselves for higher work, and naturally, as a rule, are here to get all they can for their time and money.

To speak correctly of the social life of the students here is not an easy matter, for there are so many phases of it that one man can't hope to see it all; therefore, a part of what I have to say will necessarily be from hear-say evidence. What we call the social life of students in Southern colleges is not found here, owing, I suppose, to the large number of men. And the consequent impossibility of knowing all, confines one's speaking acquaintances to, probably, not more than fifty, and his intimate friends to not more than a dozen men. Thus we go about day by day mingling with a body of three thousand students, and never paying any more attention to them, and having no more attention paid us than if they or we were not in existence, except when occasionally a 'stray' friend now and then crosses your path in the college 'yard,' or meets you in a hard course that has attracted only a small number of students. In these courses that have only a few men in them we may all know each other, and speak 'with impunity;' but such courses are generally confined to the graduate schools; most of the under-graduate classes numbering from seventy-five up to three or four hundred men.

We find here a very large number of social clubs and literary clubs with social 'attachments;' and what goes on in all these no one man can ever know. Some of them meet every two or four weeks, and have lectures on the various topics in which they are interested; and then adjourn to the refreshment room, where may be found light lunches, chocolate, coffee, ale and sometimes beer or wine, cigars, cigarettes, pipes etc. After an hour or so spent in enjoying these things, together with pleasant social 'chats,' all go to their rooms, and perhaps few of them

ever see each other till the next club meeting. Of course very intimate friends occasionally pay each other calls; but I imagine that the ordinary perpetual college 'bore' has a 'meager' existence here, and his daily rounds are necessarily confined within narrow limits, so he can't do much damage. Perhaps, the most common amusement for small parties of friends is found in visiting the theatres of Boston, and spending an occasional evening there together. These with other features go to make up the social life among the students here. As to the professors, no one dares invade that 'enchanted circle,' and each student is pretty well content with knowing his four or five immediate instructors out of the three hundred and occasionally meeting an 'odd' one at a reception given by the Professor to his class. We rarely ever know the professors from the students, and 'jostle' against them just the same as one of the 'boys.' I suppose at least half of the students here have seen the President, perhaps, once during the year, and the other half—well, they might know him 'by instinct.'

The religious life here is another matter of doubtful 'computation,' for no one man, nor even a hundred men, can account for the religious experiences of three thousand, for some of them haven't anything of the kind, and it is impossible to keep up with the others. The one great principle here in religion, as in everything else, is *to do as you please*, since you are old enough to take care of yourself. We have morning prayers, Sunday night preaching, Y. M. C. A., and various other religious organizations, but no Sunday School under the direction of the University. No one is compelled to attend any of these services, and the average attendance of students is small, generally. But at the Sunday night services, usually a fair number of students may be seen listening attentively, without the slightest sign of levity, to the sermons of the great preachers who are brought here from most of our largest cities. Of course quite a number attend services at the various city churches of Cambridge and Boston, thus defying a just notion of how many attend at all. To say that two-thirds of the students spend their Sundays in studying, or in tramping and riding over the country, is not, I think, an unfair estimate. They look upon Sunday in a different light from what we are accustomed to down South; yet, they seem to be conscientious in it, many of them; and if you ask them why they do it, they say they do not consider it any honor, and perhaps, do as much good that way as any. It is not my purpose to discuss the right and wrong of this habit here, so I leave each one to draw his own conclusions.

Just a few words about the morals of the students in general, and I will cease to trouble you with my 'theoretically short article. The idea has gone abroad that the Harvard students are a 'tough set.' This is not true, or at least very little evidence of it is seen here. This idea has arisen from the fact fact that a bad thing can be heard further than a good thing, when it happens to be about a crowd of 'school boys,' especially. There is doubtless the usual amount of 'rowdyism' here, but no one not in the swim' would ever know it. I have not seen a single intoxicated student, nor the least approach to 'roughness' since I have been here. There is at least one redeeming feature about it that is not the case in our Southern colleges—they don't disturb the *faculty*, nor the other students with their 'carousals.' The *moral appearances*, at least, here cannot be excelled; and if 'things are not what they seem,' the writer is not responsible for it.

E. L. MOFFITT.

THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE VERSUS THE WOMAN OF THE PAST.

For us of the nineteenth century to look back upon the lives of the women of the eighteenth, perhaps will cause us to utter words of astonishment, for so different were their manners and customs from ours. Now we of the present cannot know exactly what the women of the past were, and indeed it is more difficult for us to tell what the women of the future will be.

Nevertheless by study of the records and by questioning those who are older than ourselves, we may form a very accurate idea of the woman of the past, and by her comparing the woman of the present, we are permitted to judge of the future. In the days when our grandmothers were young, so different from those of to-day were the thoughts and occupations of the girls. In those days the hum of the spinning wheel and and the beat of the loom could be heard from the early dawn to the setting sun, and in the houses of the rich as well as poor, in order to provide clothes for themselves. As you all know there is nothing of the

kind going on now, and we will venture to say that one hundred years from to day such a thing as making their own clothes will be unknown to most of the girls as is the case with a great many of to-day. We infer from what we have heard people older than ourselves say that in olden times the women were very plain, caring little for fashion, indeed I fear it cannot be said of the coming generation for what is agitating the minds of women more than fashion, and can we not readily see it is growing more each day?

The woman of the past was true to her home for in rocking the cradle she ruled the world. The future woman is leaving her home and going out into politics, pleading at the bar, and lecturing throughout the world, wearing bloomer suits, men's hats, collars, ties, etc. If the theory of evolution be true, time can only reveal what woman will become before many decades shall have passed away. But it is to be hoped that in the future as in the past she will sway the world not in executive chairs or halls of legislation, but by her charms, her purity, her taste, her strong moral and religious tendencies and the essential feminine qualities of her intellect in homes, in schools and in society.

In the good old times such a thing as a nervous peevish invalid was unheard of. The girls were all blooming lasses with faces wearing the natural tint of health, and with step so buoyant and laugh so gay won their way into the hearts of all their acquaintances without even studying any of the many graces and accomplishments girls assume now-a-days such a thing as fashionable deceit was foreign to their natures.

Contrast if you please, the girl of to-day with the frank, healthy damsel. You find them sitting in luxuriant idleness, one of the latest dime novels in hand and with a wretched headache, bandages in camphor and hartshorn, while every breath brings a groan. Afraid to go much in the open air for fear it will spoil that lily-white complexion. Appetite delicate, too much wholesome food might produce flesh and a thin etherial beauty is preferred now-a-days.

At what a cost is life worth living?

More dead than alive; a healthy romp would appear unladylike and as for a gay natural laugh that would be thought too awful for anything. Suppress it by all means my dear. A true lady smiles often, laughs never. What is not accomplished in the home is brought out in fashionable boarding schools, here they are taught all the little society arts under the name of accomplishments.

Every natural instinct is suppressed till they are turned out

natural machines wound up to smile, bow and do the right thing at the proper time.

Wouldn't our dear old grandmothers turn over and groan in their graves if they knew what the world was coming to.

If they keep on in the present century like they did in the past, it will be necessary for science to make rapid strides, for at the close of the twentieth century women will be a mere fashionable doll, and will have to be rocked in the lap of luxury and ease, while household duties will be done by machinery or not at all. Then will you tell me that women are progressing with the rest of the world? She is if you call laziness and deceit progress. We have been painting the future dark but thank goodness not all girls have lost the good old fashioned way, there still remain a few, very few. And strange as it might appear most of them can be found not far from Elon College.

ORA ALDRIDGE.

SUN SPOTS.

If we examine the sun early in the morning or late in the afternoon with the naked eye, and in the middle of the day by using a smoked glass, the disk will appear distinct and circular and with no spot to dim its brightnes. But if we use a telescope taking precaution to shield the eye with a colored eye-piece, we shall find the surface of the sun sprinkled with irregular spots. Sometimes the sun's disk is clear, but very seldom. It is not a rare thing to find a spot with a surface larger than that of the earth. A spot on the sun progresses with a gradually increasing rapidity, until it reaches the center, it then slowly loses its rapidity, and finally disappears. At times the spots seem "to set sail and move across the disk of the sun like gondolas over a silver sea." We now wish to discuss briefly the most important spots that are dimming the brightness of the sun. One of the most important is Immigration. A little over a century ago, there were not more than seventeen million people in the whole country. The wealth of forests, soil, and mine had not been touched. Nothing was so needed as strong men, and brave

women. In welcoming immigration in those days we were entertaining an angel unaware. Of late years a great change has taken place in the character of those who come to our country. In the place of more daring and adventurous, the trip has now been made so easy, that the weakest, most unfortunate and the most wicked are the readiest to come. Of the entire immigration of the last decade, over fifty per cent. has been derived from those parts of Europe where wages are lowest, and the condition of the people most degraded. Consequently over half the number of our convicts and criminals and three-fifths of the inmates of jails and poor-houses are foreigners. Moreover immigration is demoralizing. If our noble domain were ten-fold larger than it is, it would still be too small to embrace with safety to our national future little Germanies here, Scandinavias there, and Ireland's yonder. Another great spot that is greatly agitating the minds of the people, is Socialism.

Socialism attempts to solve the problem of suffering without eliminating the factor of sin. Socialism thinks to regenerate society without regenerating the individual When Christ said; what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? thus teaching the priceless worth of every soul, he introduced a new idea into the world, which is leavening society. It has released men from slavery, it has raised woman to a higher position, it has overthrown despotisms, and written constitutions, it has swept away privileges and abolished caste. Equality is one of the dreams of socialism. It declares against all class distinctions. The development of classes, therefore in a republic, or the widening of the gap between them, tends to excite socialistic agitation and growth. In mills and factories children are put to feeding machines, and the narrow round of work prevents a natural development of the mind. Girls brought up in factories on account of the routine of work know but very little of domestic duties. The children of another generation are forced into the factory. Again socialism fattens on discontent. Many of our working men are beginning to feel that under the existing industrial system they are condemned to hopeless poverty. We have glanced at a few causes which are ministering to the growth of socialism among us. Intemperance is probably the greatest spot, that obscures the sun. The evils that result from the drinking of intoxicating liquors cannot be overestimated. Rum builds and fills our prisons and alms houses; rum greatly increases the burden of our taxation. At least six hundred people are supported by the state in the insane asylum, and a large portion of their

insanity in many cases can be traced to intemperence. Intoxicating liquors enter more or less into nearly all cases of poverty, wickedness and insanity. These witnesses being true, the testimony which they utter deserves our careful attention. The first thing to do is to reform the drinking customs of society. The sale of liquor cannot be stopped until we induce the people to believe that liquor is injurious to them. It has truly been said that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical in this country, than the use of alcholic beverages. Alchol is not food, and that, being simply a stimulant of the nervous system, its use is hurtful to the body of a healthy man. To every variety of crime, strong drink is the instigator. How many homes are made desolate by the use of alcohol? If intemperance should be forbidden in this fair land of ours, we would not see so many poor forlorn women and children on the streets begging for bread. There would not be so many murders. Men who, when sober are not disposed to harm any one are aroused by strong drink to a homicidal fury. The first person that crosses their path may be a victim to their rage, but more frequent it is the poor, helpless wife. Lips that are clean in soberness are defiled when the intoxicating bowl touches them. The angel of purity flies from the place where drunken mirth reigns; and not only vile thoughts and vile words but viler deeds, are the offspring of this demon. If strong drink were conquered and banished from this country the rest of the wrongs of mankind could be easily righted.

JENNIE HERNDON.

ONE OF THE UNDECIDED PROBLEMS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

If there is any one thing that is agitating the minds of the people more than another; it must be the opening of the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday. This is a question like all others; it has two sides. And in order to give it justice we must first look at both sides of the question. Great and good men are disputing on this great problem. It seems that the divine law would be broken should the gates be opened on the Sabbath. The Jews were the most faithful to keep the Sabbath and to keep the Divine law to the letter.

They were taught to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," in imitation of God's own act in resting from his works on the seventh day. They kept their Sabbath in the most sacred manner; they tried to imitate the example and keep the sacred word as spoken at Sinai. Inasmuch as they were not allowed to gather manna on the Sabbath day.

Though they were wandering in the wilderness for forty years; God did not suffer the manna to fall on the Sabbath day, that the people might be tempted to gather and prepare it on the Sabbath.

If more was gathered on either of the five mornings of the week than they could consume that day, by the next it was not fit for use, but on the sixth they were allowed to gather a double portion. This set forth the idea that it was not good to do work on the Sabbath day. It must be kept as the day of rest.

The punishments are severe in all instances where they disregarded the Sabbath. If by the severity of the punishment, God could emphasize his will in regard to Sabbath sanctity and thus lead the people to observe the the day then his ambition was answered.

Jesus and the apostles observed the Sabbath day. They did not denounce Moses and the law, but on the other hand they regarded the law on the Sabbath.

While Jesus was given to worship and to works of love, mercy and charity, but reviewing the life of Jesus, the only perfect man, we cannot see anything in his life that would tend to make us believe that we would in any way be justified in reveling and exhibiting at the

World's fair on the Sabbath. We are moved when we think of the great petitions that have gone up against opened gates. The large number of churches in Chicago and in all of America, raising their plea for closed gates; realizing as they do, the great influence for good that will be lost if the gates be open on Sunday. They feel that God will be greatly dishonored by opening the gates on Sunday and that the churches of Chicago will hardly recover from such a damage done by thus using God's day in such a dishonoring way. Think for a moment that the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A's. with the other christian organizations are crying in stentorian voice for closed gates, but though they be loud and intelligent voices, though they seem to harmonize with the divine law; on the other hand, with a few exceptions, the cry for open gate comes from the bad class or wicked men. We would not say that the wicked are always wrong in their demands but when the saloons of Chicago with one voice demand open gates, and when all of the liquor dealers rejoice at open gates, we must ask from whence do these demands come?

Looking at the question from a Christian stand-point, it would be right to close the gates on Sunday, but could we well close the gates in the face of the World? If this was only an exposition of our own as a "National Fair," we would have a better right for closing the gates on Sunday, but when we invite the World, we must share our common politeness by consulting the world in regard to the opening or closing the gates.

"If it could be shown that it involved, not a question of ceremony, but of morals, then the gates should be kept closed though the heavens fall." When we think of the number of people that will be in Chicago, we at once ask ourselves the question; how will they spend the Sabbath. If the gates be closed on Sunday, many will spend the Sabbath in the saloon though they will have to slip through the back ways to get there, when if there was something for them to be doing, they would not be caught in such a place.

Then looking at this question we see two evils. Choose ye the smallest of the two. Some may object to choosing either, but one will be chosen, as the gates will either be closed or opened. It has been said, that "an idle brain is the devil's work-shop." If this be true we believe it would be better to open the gates and thus keep the minds of the people employed, rather than to allow them to be idle. There are many good and honest men who can't bear to be tempted; so if the gates be open, there will be something for them to do. We are ready to say, that we think it best to choose the smaller evil and open wide the gates, but we are opposed to the exhibit or the sale of goods on the Sabbath day, we think that would be radically wrong.

H. V. SIMPSON.

EDITORIAL.

Some Effect of Education.

There is no other power in the intellectual or religious world that has created such wonderful and efficient revolutions as that of education. In every phase of life, from the most humble walks to the most elevated and refined circles of society, it has brought about most wonderful and elevating influences, both in the material and religious world.

About four hundred years ago our land was only an extensive forest, where the foot of civilized man had scarcely trod. There were no cities to dot the landscape and to render beautiful and attractive our broad and extensive country, but to-day it is evident that the United States is the most progressive nation on the globe.

Almost every sphere of life is advancing from a lower to a higher place in society. The uneducated class is seeking for a plane above the one upon which they stand; a plane upon which they will be enabled to enjoy more of the real beauties and pleasures of life.

The educational forces are enterrogating the present means of training the young minds, and seeking more efficient means for broadening and expanding that God-given part of man, which places him above the brute creation, and brings him in closer touch with his maker. The only difference, between human beings and other animals, is that they have powers capable of being developed, and it is only as they apply themselves, that they will become more elevated above the inferior animals.

The capitalist is continually seeking more efficient means of enlarging his capital; and it is only as he becomes better educated upon his line of work, that he is enabled to attain the most efficient plans. So upon any line of work, in order to give the greatest good and to be of the greatest blessings possible to the world, a person must become well informed upon that line in order to attain the greatest success.

The reason that the world has lost many of the superstitious ideas, which were entertained by the ancient nations, is because education combined with Christianity has supplanted them and set in motion ideas of a higher type, which have a tendency to elevate the human race rather than to sink it into superstition and darkness.

As a nation indulges more and more in educational facilities or establishes better and better systems of instructing the young, to that extent will the people emerge from the jaws of darkness and ignorance to the plane of enlightenment and refinement.

What is true of a nation, as a whole is also true of the individuals who com-

pose the same. If any person would write his name high upon the wall of fame, he must attain some means of developing his reasoning powers, so that he may be able to think intelligently and to act properly upon the subjects of life. However, the prime object of education is to broaden and expand the mind; to prepare a person to look at all sides of life and to expel that narrowness, which is a true characteristic of the undeveloped minds.

Who are the men that have written their names high upon the wall of fame during the past decades? It is evident that many of them arose from the most obscure circumstances. President Garfield ascended from a log cabin to the highest office within the the gift of the American people, and to-day his name is recorded on the pages of history among the presidents of the United States. Many of the literary characters, of the world, have arizen from just an unfavorable surroundings as Pres. Garfield, and have done a noble work for the world They have built monuments for themselves that will never perish, but will ever be a source of information to the revolving ages.

Education has revealed many of the dark problems of life, and given them to the world, to aid civilization onward and upward. It has enabled the astronomer to solve more accurately the true relation of the earth to the sun and of the sun to the stars, and the many other heavenly bodies which revolve in their respective orbits. It has also enabled the philanthropist to see more forcibly the needs of the human family, and has endowed him with the power to understand the divine revelation of God, which is essential for every one to comprehend and practice, if he would be sure of lise everlasting. There is no other power that aids Christsanity so much as education. The two powers seem to work hand in hand, and wherever the one enters, and takes root, the other will surely follow. If into the jungles of Africa the seeds of education are planted, Christianity, in the course of time, will surely follow, and diffuse among the inhabitants that spirit of brotherly love and kindness which ever accompanies the gospel.

The progress of missions in our own and in foreign lands, depends to a large extent upon the advancement of education. It has already been a great factor in spreading the glorious light of the gospel among the heathen nations, and may we strive for the day when education shall enter every land and clime, and there implant the highest ideals of civilization.

J. W. HARRELL.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

This century has brought forth many great events which will be recorded on the pages of history, but none will enlighten our century as the World's Columbian Exposition which will be opened at Chicago this coming May to celebrate the 400th anniversary of America's discovery.

We should feel proud that such a great event should happen while we as

a class of people hold sway over our country and which will stand as a monument to our country and which will never be erased by the hand of time.

The buildings will be the finest that ever have been erected by the hands of man for this purpose, and they will be 50 per cent. larger than those of the great Parish Exposition of 1889.

The industrial palaces of our exposition will be larger than any that have preceeded them and will in this respect surpass the imperial villas and bath of ancient Romans.

The main building with its 103 acres under its roof and cut up by beautiful streamlets of water and decorated by the hands of tasty ladies will be grand to look upon.

The ground under the arrangements of Mr. Olmstead the best known architect and one who can make artificial ground almost resemble nature itself, are severed into beautiful canals and spotted with lagoons which are spanned with beautiful bridges and bordered by stately buildings, present a magnificent spectacle. The art building the finest that ever has been constructed for this purpose will cost one half million. Within its walls wonderful lessons will be taught by the colection to which all the world will contribute. Every art professor and student if they attend should not fail to see the art department which will be the finest that ever has been collected since the dawn of history, in this building will be the finest paintings of America and of the Mother Country, and also the finest array of architectural casts and sculptured works that the modern world has ever collected. The flags of the principal nations on the globe may be see flying in the heavens over their respective buildings, and wherein wonders may be seen "That will harror up thy soul freezing thy blood; make thy two eyes sparkle like stars in their spheres: thy knotted and combined locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on its end like quills upon the fretful porcupine." You can see the best works of every nation and our dear country represented in a grand scale on nine hundred acres. No place of 974 with the cost of 26 million of dollars has been so impressive, so magnificent and so imperial in its beauty, Congress could not have selected a better city than Chicago for in no other city have the designers of an exhibition, at command the shores and waters of a ventable ocean and from the admirable use made of the shores and waters come a large part of the beauty as well as the originality.

You will see one of the most nobly beautiful and interesting of the existing creations of the hands of man, you will gain much valuable knowledge, and many beautiful impression which there has never been an opprtunity of gaining and probably never will be again as long as we live. You can use it as a text book for six months, and as much information will be gained as several years of study at any university, or many years of traveling in foreign countries.

It makes no difference how much you have heard, how much you have read or how much you have been told you will just as certain be charmed no mat-

ter how good or captious your taste may be, you will exclaim as in time of old "half has not been told me." If any American despairs or even doubts our republic being fertile for intellectual and spiritual progress let him go and come back with a new heart in his bosom and above all let the children be taken that young generation on which the future of our country rests. The journey to the World's Fair will be fruitful in the influence which go to make up good citizens true patriots, wise and public spirited Americans.

No intelligent American or none who wishes to be intelligent should fail to visit the fair this summer

And so may the Exposition realize its noblest result, to help men to know, to think, to compare, to remember and to aspire.

When that sweet day.
The first morning in May,

shall shed her beams of light around us, and the Chicago Exposition like buds of a rose, bursting in its fragrance and its magnificent grandeur, let us all both great and small take our "musical flight" over hilltop and dale, towards the center of attraction.

A. R. LAWRENCE.

Sunday Opening of the World's Fair.

Perhaps no question of the day is so universally agitated as the one relative to the opening of the World's Exposition Grounds on Sunday. And it seems to me that it should not only concern but it should call forth an earnest effort from everyone who feels an interest in the welfare of this republic, because involved within the decision is lodged to a great degree the protection or desecration of the holy day. Christian men in all ages have endeavered to observe this institution and the men of to-day who may be advocating the cause of Sunday opening can not but hear the solemn reverberating tone as it comes from an All wise Lawgiver, "Thou shall remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.,' No one for a moment could denounce the action of those men who have taken upon themselves to give to the world something of the progress of the human race. Surely it will prove a source of knowledge to any one who may chance to ply into the handiwork of man in his artistic industrial and mechanical achievements, and thereby learn, it may be easily, in the study of such acheivements with one of old, that "there is a spirit in man and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. But to make no observance of Sunday in such exhibition, would be rebelling against the venerable teachings of the Bible, and disregarding the sacrifices of our ancestors through whom the word has been transported. Who does not admire the zeal of those who to rescue from profane and unworthy purposes a day consecrated to the commemoration of the sublime fact of the christian faith, bound upon themselves a yoke in the observance of which was neither light nor easy? Is it not surprisingly strange that in the zenith of the nineteenth century, when the Bible is lodged in every home and christian news papers floating

as it were on every breeze that passes, we should find among the various articles written upon this subject of Sunday opening such a large per cent. of the writers taking the affirmative side. And should they be successful in gaining the question, lets notice the influence it would necessarily have upon this country and especially those newer States and Territories which are made up mostly of emigrants, who either from personal preference or foreign custom, have chosen to disregard the traditions under which they were matured. Even now it is no uncommon thing for them to have their Theatres open on Sunday, and often those of the most degrading sort, so demoralizing are the plays that no decent man or woman should ever behold, much less upon a day that has been set apart for holy purposes. In addition the Sunday secular nespaper is especially flaunting and obstrusive in our New Western cities, bursting into the Religious rest and quiet, with its sensational worldliness and nefarious influence, educating the younger generation into the idea that God has no claim upon anybody's time and that a Sunday given to secularities is as well spent, as in meeting at some place of worship and paying adoration to Him Who doeth all things well. And it goes without saying that all the pressure of this Sunday secular press is toward the opening and from the closing of the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday. Now it is a well known fact that the World's Fair is a public and not a private enterprise. Behind it, and sanctioning it stands the Government of this great Republic. To open the gates of the World's Exposition on Sunday would be to range the Government of these United States against the teachings of the founders of our Nation. The Government can not remain neutral in this matter. It must declare itself on the side of the American Sunday, or it must go back on that high and splendidly moral plain and declare itself, against it. But to do this would seem to be a moral disaster of the vastest sort. Especially in the newer communities it would have an influence towards obliterating the Sunday observance altogether. Every sacreligious Theatre would feel itself aided in its defiance of Sunday law; every liquor saloon thinks the hinges of its bad doors the better oiled for a Sunday opening; every element now working so assiduously against the weekly rest from toil would feel itself girded with greater power. Will it not be a black day for this republic when she throws her sanction over such things? But on the other hand let the Columbian Exposition prove by the hush of all its varied traffic and machinery; no wheel turning; no engine moving. no counter open to buyer or seller; no sign nor sound of business throughout all its long avenues; and better still that the gates remain closed until the sacred hours have past that the people of America believe in a Sunday observance.

And it is with some degree of satisfaction that the Christian men of this nation, who have united their influence in the protection of this holy day, learn that a part of this at least is to be true; that either through the influence of the $2,500,000 given on the part of the

nation or in the changed convictions of the rulers of our Government, the gates the World's Fair are to be closed one day in seven and the American Sunday is to be respected.

W. D. HARWARD.

Know Thyself.

The workings of the human mind have, from the earliest ages, been one of the deepest mysteries of creation. No man can tell, even for an instant, the thought of another man's mind. The learned of all ages have made the mental powers a subject of profound study and research, yet are baffled at every turn by some new revelation of the workings of human intellect and the eccentricities of human talent.

The most reliable and accurate conclusion to be reached, regarding mental powers, is a rigid and frequent self-examination, weighing our motives for action, our powers of mental endurance, our control over conscience, and our capacity to choose good and resist evil.

"The proper study of mankind is man;" in no way can we so justly judge of other men, as in studying well our own hearts and minds.

Great and good men in all ages have given much time to self-examination, and we have Divine authority for such habits.

The habit of truly, unflinchingly examining the heart is not easily acquired. It is not easy to take the outward act the world applauds, into the secret chamber of our ownhearts, and lay bare the selfish or worldly motives that prompted it. It is not easy to tear the mantle from the life of outward morality, and probe the hidden sin the world suspects not.

He who finds delight in true self-examination, who courts the voice of conscience, who brings to bear upon every action of his life the hours of solemn, prayerful thought preceding it, is a good man. He may err in judgment; he may make grave errors in worldly wisdom; he may never attain great honor or great power; he may die poor, obscure and unknown; but when he comes before the great Tribunal that awaits us all, where motive, not action, is judged, he will meet his reward.

It would be well for the young if they could acquire a constant habit of self-examination, if they gave one hour each morning to the task, before entering upon the daily duties of life, or spent one hour at night in reviewing the events of the day, and rigidly scanning the motive of every action, kneeling, at the close of such scrutiny, to ask pardon for what is wrong, help and support in what is right, and the humility of a Christian life to continue in the self-appointed task. No one can aid in the duty, no parent or guardian can enforce it. To no second hand may a man come in the revelations of his own heart, his powers of self examination.

H.

A Voice from Homestead.

The spirit of Homestead is abroad in our land. From all quarters comes the spirit of unrest and working men are departing from their former habit of being "law-abiding citizens" by seeking to maintain their rights by illegal pro-

proceedings. As in the Homestead case, the early appearances of the strikes have been marked by acts of lawlessness, and much property of the Company has been licentiously and wickedly destroyed. Lawlessness on the part of strikers is always unwarranted and always to be condemned. The strikes at Homestead was a very notorious one because of the armed conflict which it precipitated. This seems to have been, in part at least, a consequence of the determination of the Carnegie Company to break the power of the union known as the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association.

Whatever may be said in regard to the Homestead trouble and its results the one matter of serious moment and the one great wrong, was the organization of a private military force by the Carnegie Company and the attempt to suppress this armed force into its fortified works and to struggle with the disaffected workmen, instead of calling for such protection as was needed upon the constituted authorities of the state. All other things connected with this affair are unimportant compared with the spectacle in this republic of a great corporation, in its disputes with its own workmen, undertaking without counsel to organize a military force of its own to do the work both of the local police and of the State militia.

The function of the Homestead strike in the loss it has brought upon themselves and employers is that of steps toward a more rational decision when interests clash. In actual results strikes are positively barren and the injury is not merely limited to laborers but it affects the capitalist also to a greater extent in a different way. Besides loss of life and anxiety and stoppage of private business for weeks, there was a direct tax imposed upon the state of Pennsylvania, between five and six millions to pay for the property destroyed by the strikers. The loss to the common-wealth by the idleness of those through whose efforts the commonwealth is earned will probably amount to millions more. Every man in Pennsylvania will have to bear his proportion of the tax. Every citizen will suffer something in his business of those who would otherwise be working. If life is to be held sacred and property secure, men prosperous and society at peace, all that class of legislation which turns streams of wealth away from its producers into the treasuries of the privileged must be repealed.

The Homestead lesson is but an index finger, and the handwriting on the wall is a silent warning not to be mistaken either by capital or labor.

Anarchy will not be possible or Winchesters in demand when justice and common sense reign supreme.

M. ANNIE GRAHAM.

Use and Beauty as Connected with the Earth.

When we reflect upon the works of nature and art, we are struck with the skill and genius shown in the combinations of use and beauty. We see in the earth the effects of surpassing power displayed in combinating these two qualities. The earth is made up of use and beauty. Upon its surface

we find the trees, the flowers, and the waters. Beneath its surface we find the minerals and the precious gems.

We will now notice the use and the beauty in each of these elements.

First in order is the trees; the uses of which are many and varied. They are used for fuel, cut and sawed into lumber for the many forms of architecture, for shades, and to protect us from the tempest.

To say that trees are beautiful is to say the least of them and we deem it wholly unnecessary to make any attempt to prove a fact so generally acknowledged.

Some trees, because of their association with noble deeds, have interesting histories connected with them; for instance, the Charter Oak, or the tree under which Ben Hur was written. The author tells us that he wrote a good part of this book while sitting under the shade of a certain tree. Its limbs bending to the ground and thereby making for him a cosy retreat. Do you not think that this tree played a faithful part in concealing him from the outer world and thereby aiding him in concentrating his thoughts upon his subject? And then, to draw on our imaginations a little, may we not suppose that its beauty was a source of inspiration to him? Its graceful limbs making friendly salutations to him, and its leaves all quivering with delight at having such a noble person as their guest, empirical laws connected with its growth suggesting to him the excelling genius of the Father and the Babe of Bethlehem.

Now to the flowers. Are they useful? Yes, very much so, whatever is conducive to the happiness of mankind is useful. Do not mistake us to mean pleasure when we say happiness, for sinful things can give temporary pleasure, but they cannot bring happiness. We cannot enumerate the many ways in which flowers are conducive to happiness; only a few instances will be sufficient. They cheer the sick and the sad hearted, their sweet perfume acting as a healing balm, and the beauty of form and color inspiring hope in the faint-hearted. They are useful in decorating the coffins and graves of the dead, furnishing sweet consolation to those who are deprived of loved ones, impressing upon them the fact that those who have gone before will live lives as pure, as innocent and as sweet as the flowers themselves. Flowers reveal to us that God-given nature which they possess in shedding their fragrance alike on the high and the low, the living and the dead.

"O, I will sing of flowers—a theme
For loftiest pen to dwell;
How faint must weaker efforts seem
Their charms divine to tell!"

Next we will turn to the waters, the uses of which are as divers as they are practical. Water is not merely used to moisten our lips on a warm day, to lay the dust in our roads and streets, it has greater uses than these. It climbs as sap through the capillary tubes of the plants and furnishes materials of growth to the leaves, it flows through our bodies as blood, carrying to every part of the system the life-sustaining oxygen; it comes from the clouds as rain as a stimulus of growth to all vegetation. It propels thousands of the wheels of

machinery and has been called the "grand motive power of the arts and manufactures." As examples of its beauty we see the fountains sending forth their clear cold streams pure and sparkling like the diamonds, the geysers sending up their splendid columns toward the heavens, the noted falls so much admired by all the world and the beautiful icicles sparkling to that degree that they seem endeavoring to obey that divine injunction, "Let your light shine."

Finally we come to the minerals and gems, the uses and beauties of which are innumerable. We will notice only a few of them. First, Calcium. It is used for white wash, is valuable as a fertilizer, is extensively used as bleaching powder in refining sugar, and in the manufacture of coal gas; it also forms the principle parts of corals and shells. Where can we find more beauty in form and design than in the numberless sea shells and corals? And where can we find scenes more picturesque or more beautiful than those of the famous caves, filled with their wonderful shapes of pilasters, stalactites and stalagmites, all formed by the deposit of calcium in solution?

Second, silicia in combination with oxygen is said to compose nearly one half of the earth's crust. It is largely used in the manufacture of glass, we may say that it is indispensable as an element of use. On the other hand it forms beautiful crystals and some of the most precious gems. It is largely found in the eruptions of geysers. We are told that the silica charged waters trickling slowly over the mounds, formed by the deposits of the eruptions, give rise to patterns of exquisite and delicate beauty, which Hayden compares to embroidered lace-work with edging fringe and pendant tassels, studded with pearls.

The diamond, one of the most precious gems, is highly valued for its mechanical uses. It is the hardest of all known substances and its curved edges are used for cutting glass. The diamond has a high refractive power by which it flashes such vivid and brilliant colors. One evidence of its beauty is that a lover selects it as a token of sincerity for his betrothed. Another is that the royal family have shown their preference for it by wearing it in their crowns for many ages.

Thus we see that the trees, the flowers, the waters, the minerals and the gems are not only useful but beautiful. Should we not make our lives likewise?

ELLA JOHNSON.

LOCALS.

W. H. ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Spring!

Chilly winds!

Bicycle riding!

Entertainments!!

Wanted: a printing office at Elon.

Mr. Perkins family has moved to Elon.

Latest sport—Elon girls riding on bicycles.

College work was suspended on the 22nd of Feb.

The dwelling of Mr. Hughes is near completion.

(Prof,) What is the nominative? (½ Prep.) Masculine.

Prof. Moring of Morrisville paid us a visit not long since.

Rev. P. H. Fleming is having a nice cottage house built at this place.

For sale: One-half interest in a tennis-Court apply Messrs. Long & Holladay.

Ask one of the Seniors how many people it takes to dream one *good dream.*

Dr. Long and Prof. Scholz went to Raleigh to the state educational Convention.

Mr. Ellis' room-mate says he knows spring is opening for his whiskers are sprouting.

Elon is no longer a village but a town so decides the last general Assembly of North Carolina.

Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Business Managers by paying up their dues at once.

Rev. P. T. Klapp has commenced to build a handsome residence in our progressive and prosperous little town.

Miss Lillie Stroud, a former student of Elon, is teaching instrumental music at Ramseur in Randolph county.

Representatives for commencement. Clio—J. H. Jones and W. J. Graham. Phi— W. P. Lawrence and W. D. Harward. Psiphelian —Misses Emma Williamson and Ella Johnson.

Profs. Scholtz and Kendrick in company with Misses Janie Price, Emma Harward, Irene Johnson and Annie Graham went to Burlin-

gton to hear Dr. Hall deliver a lecture on "London and Life in London."

A new Poetess in town; Hear her:

"Of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these. It snows again."

Doubtless the cause of this sudden outburst was; that the young lady did not get to go sleigh riding during the last snow.

An entertainment was given by the young ladies Saturday night, Feb., 18 under the auspices of the Psiphelian Society. It was quite a success, and although the admission fee was only a quarter, we think no one regretted having gone.

A Prep, who was reading a magazine, was asked by a Senior what he was reading. The prep after looking nearly through it to get the title turned to the cover and said: It is "The Homilet Revenue." The Senior saw that it was the Homiletic Review and smiled.

The following will go as delegates to state convention of the Y. M. C. A. which meets in Winston Apr 6th: W. P. Laurence, J. H. Jones, W. D. Harward, S. M. Smith, W. J. Graham. From the Y. W. C. A. the following young ladies are delegates: Misses Annie Graham and Annie Gardner.

Some Seniors were discussing the size and weight of Webster's brain A Soph, interupting, said: One can easily detect the copiciousness of his preceptibility by an inductive and philosophical perusal of his blue-back, treatise on orthography. The Seniors gave it up.

The Glee Club gave an entertainment at Ossipee the 11th of March with good results following therefrom?

Recent physical research.—It has been observed lately that one of our Seniors can sleep and hold his book in his hands, suspended before him. Is this automatic action? (Student of Psycology.)

"You cannot always sometimes tell." For a Soph, the other day while strolling and puffing his "Havana," found a little boy on his knees in the road, and much perplexed about something. The Soph approached him and said; "Hello sonnie! What have you found?" I'm trying to tell what this is," said the boy. Soph stooping over said: "Why! thats a gooses track, you numskull." "Thank you," said the boy, "I couldn't tell whether it was a goose's track or a ganders.

The Glee Club gave a comical entertainment the 22nd of Feb. much to the enjoyment of all those who were fortunate enough to be present on this august and humorcus occasion. The tax was only a quarter, and from all indi-

cations the audience enjoyed the worth of their admission fee. It is reported however that several laughed until their sides were sore. We are glad to know that the Glee Club made such a good impression and met with so much success on their first appearance upon the stage of action.

I stood in the hall at noon time
As the bell was tolling the hour
And the boys came out of the college
And passed me near the tower.

I saw their faces dimly
Through their stubby, straging beard,
Like a beautiful flower garden
All covered with "ranksome" weeds.

And I thought, can these be the boys
This bearded grizzly clan
Each bearing upon his visage
The looks of aged men?

How often, Oh! how often
In the days that had gone by
I had stood in the hall at noontime
And watched the boys pass by.

How often, Oh! how often
I had thought them a handsome set
But now they looked like grizzlies
Out of a "menagrie let."

My heart is hot and restless
And my life is full of care
And the burden laid upon me
Seems greater than I can bear.

[JUVENILE PARODY.]

A senior, in company with some Juniors and a young lady visitor, was discussing the pleasure derived from being able to tell the character and occupation of a young man by looking in his face. The young lady viewed him attentively as he talked; a few minutes after he had finished she said: "Mr. R—ar'nt you a carpenter?" (He was hacked.) She not noticing the embarrassment of her question—modestly turns to a senior who was of the (Rev.) stripe—"And you are a preacher"—Who would have told it?

Stranger, driving a poor horse, (to one of our little boys) S. "Hello sonnie! Can you tell me how far is it to Altamahaw?" L. B. Well sir, if you have a good horse it is about six miles, with an ordinary horse it is about ten miles, but with that thing you have it is a *lifetime journey.*" The stranger drove on.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS: Our Heavenly Father in his all-wise providence has taken from the Psiphelian Society our honored and beloved member Miss Blanche Long of Graham, N. C. Therefore, be it resolved 1st. While a shadow darkens our lives to day and our hearts overflow with a sorrow too deep and too sacred for expression, we bow in humble submission to the will of him who doeth all things well.

2nd. That we exemplify the virtues which made her a model companion and a loved associate.

3rd. That the hall of the Psiphelian Society be draped in mourning and each member wear the usual badge for thirty days.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, spread upon the records of our Society, and published in the Elon College Monthly, Christian Sun and Alamance Gleaner. Adopted by Psiphelian Literary Society March 30th 1893.

Com. { ROWENA MOFFIT
MRS. J U. NEWMAN
ANNIE GRAHAM.

CLIPPINGS.

If Rev. W—can't jump high he can spread awfully.

"If a girl would be a true woman she must be a true girl."

The best article we have seen on American tin plate was custard pie.

In education our main object is to train man to a habit of effective virtue.

Truth is stranger than fiction and many never care for an introduction,

It is generally when you are not looking out for a woman that you get on her "trail."

The public libraries of Europe contain 21,000,000 volumes, those of America 50,000,000.

Of the 322 members of the National House of Representatives 106 are college graduates.

The man who points out our faults to us is a true friend, but we feel like kicking him just the same.

"*Standard Books*" are well named. They are put up as a kind of banner to show our cultivated taste, but are seldom taken down.

Prof. of Law—"What is a cross emainder?"

Sen.—(after mature deliberation) "An old maid."

The United States Congressional Library at Washington contains over 625,000 bound books, and in addition 200,000 pamphlets.

Washington and Lee University has graduated thirty-seven Governors, eight United States Senators, and thirty-one college Presidents.

Manufacturer—"Johnnie, is your father in favor of patronizing home industry?"

Johnnie—"I think he is judging from the way he makes me work."

He—So you say you will not marry me?

She—Yes I do, and I put my foot on it.

He--Wel, as that covers the whole ground no further remarks are needed.

Miss J.—"Mr. Y. are these complexion powders warrented fast colors?"

Mr. Y.—Well madam, I can't say that they will wash like the natural complexion, but they wont rub off on a coat sleeve."

A young girl was caught kissing her sweetheart a few days ago. Her mother took her to task for

such actions, but the girl silenced her by this quotation: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," The old lady wilted. Memories of old were brought forcibly to mind.

The total population of the earth is supposed to be 1,480,000,000. In Europe, 358,000,000. Asia, 925-000,000. Africa, 164,000,000. America, 122,000,000. Australia, over 3,000,000. Oceanic Islands, 1,500-000. Polar Regions. 80,000.

Boys, let us be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Now is the time to resist her wooing,
For after captivity will be too late.

"Why am I like a journey long?"
He asked her, blushing red;
"I do not know, unless its that
You make me tired," she said.

EXCHANGES.

MISS ANNIE GRAHAM, EDITOR.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with $9,000,-000, Harvard comes next with $8,000,000.—Ex.

The Trinity Archive comes to hand as promptly as usual, and contains its full share of good readable matter. The article on University of Modern Literature is worthy of notice. Each of the departments are well attended to, and as a rule are well gotten up. TheArchive is always a welcome magazine

Lehigh University proposes to build a laboratory that shall have no equal in the college world. It will be 40 feet long, 60 feet wide, and four stories high with a basement.

The cost is to be over $200,000. —Exchange.

The Georgian University Magazine for March is again on our table.

The article on Truth The Basis of Character is especially interesting. The writer refers to Herbert Spencer's notable statement. "No one is concious of what he is, but of what he was the moment before." The following is part of the closing paragraph: "Truth, wherever found, in whatever disguise, is the basis of all art, of all beauty, of all greatness, of all that is to be admired in this world, and of all that we should hope for in the next. God may have made some of us poor and miserable but there is no time so miserable but a man may be true."

The University of Edinburg is now open to women on the same terms as to young men.—Ex

We are pleased to welcome among our exchanges The Guilford Collegian. This is a good representative of the institution and contains several well written articles.

At the University of Wisconsin, a rank of 85 per cent. in daily or term work exempts a student from examination—Ex.

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One **Webster's International Dictionary,** price $10 for $8.

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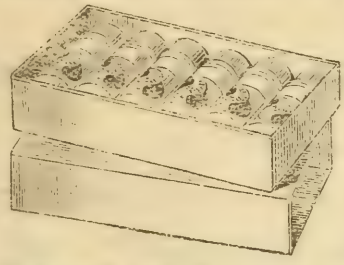
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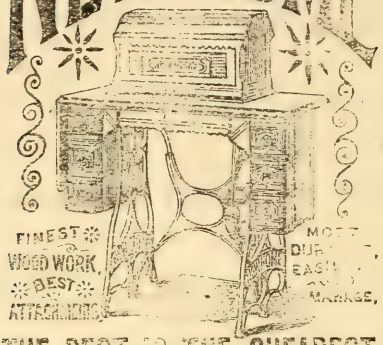
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LOVE AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF MANKIND

Love has truly been acknowledged to be the most potent element in life, and life without it may indeed be compared to the "world without a sun."

What is it that makes our grandest, noblest characters in life. It is that instinct that gives them a higher ideal of life. Something to look up to, to reverence. In that ideal of mankind are seen the qualities that will give one a purer and higher aim for his own, in some object that they have in view in striving to attain, thus you imitate them because you love them and in so doing you elevate your own life imparting a benefit to you.

No life is complete without first experiencing love,—hope is without aim and man is but miserable until he realizes this influence which sooths all cares and troubles; and satiates all desires and expectations in life.

One who loves has something to live for. For our lives are brightened by love, our energy increased, our aspirations made stronger. Without this perpetual melody of humanity in the heart, man would be worthless, sailing

on the grand old ocean of time not caring how life drifted.

Love is also an essential element in regard to health; no one can be happy without love. We all know that it is a pleasure to be loved. Life would be a burden if we thought no one loved us. It is often that it causes us to be discontented, dissatisfied with life and makes us want to drown cares in baser habits.

With love our happiness increases—our selfish nature is forgotten and in striving to do for another's happiness, contentment comes in and that is the true essence of health and happiness. Love causes us to have a more elevated idea concerning a moral character and thus prepare us better for eternity.

Without love mankind would not be cognizant of the poor and we would not work for the elevation of mankind generally. For were it not for the love we have in our hearts for souls of others we would not endeavor to send the gospel to other nations and to the heathens at home and abroad, that they might know the goodness of God, teaching them to worship him as the maker and ruler of every good and perfect thing. Without it we too would be unable to appreciate his wonderful love for us, or to understand the passage—"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Without the love of Christ in our hearts we would not be prepared to die, which is the most im portant element in our subject.

True love also in a manner elevates the intellect. The poet Browning says—"All love renders wise in a degree, and the most gifted minds have been the truest lovers." Great souls make all affections great. They elevate and consecrate all true delights.

"Oh love! pure love! Thou art the fountain of all comfort and without thee man is but a brute." FLORENCE LASSITER.

1893

FRENCH GIRLS AND WHAT THEY STUDY.

If in any engagement of a girl's life there is encouragement needed, surely it is in the work of her school life, and as this is ordinarily found in those who are engaged in similar occupations it is therefore usually interesting to those who are thus employed to know of the means by which the greatest success is attained by others.

The exchange of ideas on the systems used sometimes results in good, thus it may not be disagreeable or unprofitable to us, who are tasting the bitters and sweets of an American girl's college course, to know how and what French girls study.

In the first place they have several great advantages over us. One of these is that derived from the system of free education, so that there is a possibility of the poorest girl's obtainig the highest education. The French women share privileges with the men and take the same degrees. The women students of the University of Paris are on a higher level than our college girls, but the French girl who has taken a four or five years course in the college of France, does not at all compare with a girl graduate of our co-educational college's, for she does not follow a prescribed course of study. Although she has the finest opportunity for advanced study she does not prove to the world that she has taken more than the simple elementary courses unless she goes up to the University examinations and takes a degree. The highest ambition of every bright French girl is a diploma.

The girls of the wealthiest parents, those who have been taught by a governess at home, side by side with those of the poorest families, who have received their elementary instructions from the public colleges; go up to the Hotel de ville, and are competitors for the same honors. In going to the public lectures and returning from them the girls are always accompanied by one of their parents or their matrons and usually their chaperons sit with them during the lecture, and take as active an interest as the students themselves who pride themselves in their attentiveness. Often it is of much benefit to the students to

have their parents with them, for they become so much interested in the work of their children that besides giving them words of sympathy they also aid them in preparing their lessons. There are none so poor but that they are attended by chaperons, these being thought to influence greatly the forming of the character of the girl, and indeed in the line of companionship the boys are not neglected either; for until they are seventeen or eighteen they are accompanied by their fathers. When the children are left during the school hours, at the close they have a merry meeting at the door where mother joins daughter and father son. They are all now through with work for the day and with each other they unite in having a pleasant afternoon. The lecture system is favored by some French people, but still the greater number think that to make a woman momanly she must be taught by women exclusively, and to make a man truly manly he must receive instructions only from those of his own sex. Nowhere is there to be found girls who are truer companions for their fathers and brothers, but, their instruction is almost entirely obtained from women. In study hours they are under the strictest rules, but when the hour of recreation comes, all regulations are forgotten except that they must play. All join in the games except those too delicate. Girls of sixteen or eighteen join as heartily in running, jumping and lively games as the children of six or eight. "The French say that the best players make the best workers and the girl who has a bit of tom-boy in her always makes the finest character."

The French girl is in school for longer terms than we are and while in school her time and mind are more wholly employed in school duties.

A school girl is not allowed to go to dances and parties, read novels, attend theatres, or to participate in any of the distractions so common to the American girl. No matter how wealthy her parents may be she is accustomed to early hours, simple food and plain surroundings.

She wears no ribbons, laces and such fanciful articles as to delight the eyes of an American girl. She wears a simple dark uniform the arrangement of which does not engage her entire time, from the hour of arising till school time. Her mind being free from the irritating influences of all these frivolities, she is therefore more simple and childlike and also more grave, and capable of grasping subjects which would altogether puzzle those of stronger minds but full of fashion, those whose minds have

been exercised more over the thoughts of one costume than of the lessons in a whole book of science. Although the average French girl knows little mathematics, not even the name of Algebra or Geometry, at a very young age she studies the social and political sciences, the sciences of government and moral philosophy.

It may be thought that these subjects are too deep for girls still in short dresses but it is found that some of the best thinkers and brightest scholars in these classes are those under sixteen. The young French girl enters into these subjects with her whole soul, as it were, and goes to the very depths of them, while the mind of one who is more mature in years, is often wandering toward various subjects while her eyes are bent on her text book.

Now the point is:—Why cannot the young American girl equal the young French girl? We think she can if she will throw away the many frivolities which so often engage her attention, and which would seem highly degrading to a to a bright, simple, childlike French girl. AMORETTE BALLENTINE.

THE CHARACTER OF MRS. BROWNING.

The most eminent poet among women is Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Her father being a wealthy merchant gave her a good liberal education which in her day was allowed to but few of her sex. At a very early age she was placed under the guidance of a blind man, Mr. Boyd, whose name she always warmly cherished. But her delicacy of health prevented her from doing the toilsome work of many students, still her acquirements were so great that in her youth she was so distinguished for her learning as for her genius.

Her education was that of a boy rather than that which was usually allowed to girls The works of Plato, and the Greek tragic poets were her special favorites. Her knowledge of Greek literature was very thorough, and it possessed for her a charm which has been equalled only by the fascination held over her by Shakespeare.

The circumstances under which she was placed, and the lack of robust health, was perhaps the cause of her seeking more than she would have otherwise done, the communion of the greatest and

most eminent writers. It was by her varied and extensive course of reading and by her silent meditation, that she was prepared for the place which she holds among the poets to-day. It is said that "she would read almost every book worth reading and in almost any language." It was in one of her poems that she mentioned her lover's name. Mr. Browning, which was the opening of a new life to her. As the story is told, though he was not personally acquainted with her, he called to render his thanks for the compliment. He asked and received permission to visit her again; a mutual attachment grew up, and after spending two years in courtship, they resolved to live no longer in single blessedness. Never was there a more happy and congenial union than of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett. She arose from her invalids chair to accept her wedding ring, and from that day her health began to improve.

Soon after their marriage they went to Italy, and for many years the sunny skies of the south, seemed to bring over her that health which had so long forsaken her in her native land. She became inspired with the most beautiful and picturesque sceneries around her new home and it was there in her little home that she produced some of her best poems.

Mrs. Browning was a very pious lady and indeed true to her God. She seemed to be always in sympathy with the wretched and downtrodden, and ever ready to lend them aid in however a feeble manner it might have been done.

The most admirable features of her religious views is manifested in many of her poems, also in her own testimony and her name will ever be hailed for her devotional duties towards her Church. On one occasion she said "we want the touch of Christ's hand upon our literature as it touched other dead things."

Her poetry is distinguished for its emotional spirit; and there is a sadness that ever pervades it. Her genius had two sides—lyric and dramatic. Her lyrical capabilities were of the highest order, "her song a living voice eloquent with passion" In the calm, and unfailing thought and feeling of Tennyson her only superior, she was inferior.

To-day she occupies a most favored place in English Literature and is undoubtedly one of the leading poets of the nineteenth century. Her poetry is that which refines, chastens and elevates one's mind.

Though she did not reach the height of the few mighty singers of the land she shows to us the possibilities of the highest form of poetic art which is alone in the scope of woman's genius.

ROWENA MOFFIT.

MY PARTNER AND I AND WHAT WE SAW.

The idea is often advanced by people, and especially the young that they can be perfectly happy with some people even if they were separated from every body else. And some even go so far as to express a desire, to some one of theirs friends to be alone with them in some isolated place where they might forever enjoy the company of that one only.

I once had such an idea, and I had a partner who thought the same thing. And in order to prove this idea and to test our actual worth to each other, we decided that we would some day steal off and go to the sea shore together, where we felt sure that we would know no one, save each other, and no one would know us. And thus we would spend a day peculiarly to our own notion.

Such a plan having been laid we made preparation for the trip. The first convenient day we took early breakfast, after which we hooked a mule to one of those two wheeled jump-carts and started for the nearest town where we were to board the train for the sea-shore. The sun rose clear and warm and soon revived the birds, and all vegetation into newness of life. We jogged quietly along through the fields of the most fertile and highly cultivated part of Virginia, and found it quite pleasant to note the great advancement made for the past few years in gardening. The crops seemed to spring up anew to meet the rays of the morning sun, the birds caroled forth their melodius morning lays, and all nature seemed to bid us welcome. Our cheeks also showed us to be in the very picture of health, which was a proof that the jumping and shaking of the mule and dog-cart, though very trying on our backs and necks, was evidently beneficial to our digestion and circulation.

Thus pleased with the scenery and shaken up by the cart, we pleasantly spent the first few hours. After that the sun began to be a little sultry, and the mule seemed to go quite slowly. Just here there was a silence of a few minutes, which my partner suddenly broke by calling for cigars. We took them out, gracefully placed ourselves at one end of them, some fire on the other end and were soon highly entertained again. After repeating this act three or four times we arrived at the town where we

were to change our mode of travel Then after providing comfortable entertainment for our steed, we pulled out for the depot and boarded the train for the beach. In a short time we found ourselves by the roaring waters and mingling with a promiscuous crowd of people all unknown to us and seemingly unknown to each other.

After spending a few hours on the beach watching the bathers, as they rode on and played with the splashing waves, we repaired to the dining hall where we enjoyed a sumptuous dinner, which had quite a reviving effect on us. By this time the clouds had begun to fly across the heavens and occasionally, to our delight, we were sheltered by them from the hot rays of of the summer sun.

For a while all was pleasant but, soon the clouds began to gather in the western horizon and put on an angry appearance. Occasional mutterings of thunder could be heard above the roaring of the waves. The sails in the distance on the ocean trembled, seemingly in dread of the predicted storm. The winds became deathly calm and no sound could be heard save the splashing of the waves along the strand. The clouds grew thicker and darker and the thunder more terrific; till we found ourselves seeking shelter from the torrents of rain which seemed to be shaken from the clouds by the peals of thunder. The waves seemed to leap up higher to meet the falling water and the distant billows reechoed the roaring storm with double violence; while the lightning like great ladders of fire joined the heavens and earth. However the cloud soon passed and hung majestically over the deep. It touched the very waters and looked as though it might be a channel through which the ocean could flow into the sky. The sun shone on it fringing it with a silver line, and giving it a tint of indescribable blackness which made it look terrible and majestic enough for a chariot in which the Ruler of worlds might ride. As it swung there over the waters the winds in it caused it to roll in great pillows, changing its appearance each moment. When it had receded a little further the thunder ceased to be so terrific and all of a sudden the horror of its blackness was dispelled by the appearance of a beauful rainbow which curved high towards the heavens, but in the meantime bathed both its ends in the ocean. This bow, clothed with all the shining splendor that the seven colors could impart to it, made of it an arch in the clouds so majestic and beautiful that it seemed a fit entrance through which the redeemed of worlds might pass into the realms of eternal bliss.

People may go into ecstacy over

mountain or lake scenery, or be charmed into forgetfulness by the falling of waters over stupenduous rocks, but methinks nothing can be more majestic and beautiful than a storm-cloud fringed with a bow and troubled by the winds while hanging over the surging deep.

However this cloud soon passed from our view, and my partner and I were again left with each other and the crowd. We soon began to grow weary, and to wish that we had a broader acquaintance. But as we did not have it, we boarded the first train for home. The ride home in the evening was as well favored by nature as was the morning drive. The splendor of the setting sun, the going to rest of the birds, and the retiring to repose of all nature was inspiring enough to create, in the sternest of hearts, a feeling of true sentiment. Then the twilight with its cool gentle zephyrs, and fragrant odors reminded us that though, the morning and evening of life may be stormy and full of trials, yet if we live in accordance with the Divine will our twilight will be tranquil and happy, and we will pass into the new life breathing sweet odors of the divine promises, and calmed by the gentle zephyrs of the Holy Spirit, But these pleasant surroundings were soon displaced by the shades of night, and my partner and I were again left alone with each other. And in spite of our love for each other, and our desire to be together away from every one else; I must confess that before we reached home, we were almost unnerved by cigars which we had smoked for entertainment while riding together

Consequently I beg you to remember that real happiness consists of something broader than the sole companionship of any one person, and something higher than the indulgence of any habit, but true happiness comes from doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people.

J. H. Jones.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The Merchant of Venice is justly distinguished among Shakespeare's dramas not only for the general felicity of the language, but also for the beauty of particular scenes and passages. In conception and development of character, in poetical texture and grain in sap and flavor of wit and humor. and in all that touches the real life and virtue of the workmanship, it is one of the most original productions that ever issued from the human mind. Though an earlier play may have been written more or less upon the same or similar incidents yet it could never reach the high rank nor could it show forth the high literary type of the writer as does this play. That its praise is well deserved appears in that, from the reopening of the theatres at the Restoration till the present day the play has kept its place on the stage; it is also among the first of the Poet's works to be read, and the last to be forgotten. The strongest feature of this play and the one for which Shakespeare deserves the highest praise is that he never allowed himself to be swayed into the sympathies of either party. He wrote "without respect of persons," and of him it can least of all be said:

—"he narrowed his mind,
And to poetry gave up what was meant
for mankind."

For descriptive power, the opening scene of Antonio and his friends is not easily rivalled, and can hardly fail to live in the memory of any one having an eye for such things. The Merchant is a highly interesting and attractive personage. He is dramatically the leading character of the play indeed the centre and mainspring of of the action.

Something of peculiar charm attaches to him from the state of mind in which we first find him, A dim, mysterious, aforeseen evil seems to weigh down his spirits, as though he felt afar off the coming on of some great calamity.

Yet this dejection, sweetened as it is with his habitual kindness and good nature has the effect of showing how dearly he is held by such whose friendship is the fairest earthly purchase of virtue.

A kind hearted and sweet mannered man, of a large and liberal spirit, free where he loves, frank where he hates; in prosperity mod-

est, in adversity cheerful, patient of trial, indulgent to weakness such a man is Antonio.

The friendship of the Merchant and his companions is such a picture as we like to behold. Bassanio, Gratiano and Salanio are each admirable in their way, and give a pleasing variety to the scenes where they move.

The next of the characters deserving notice are Lorengo and Jessica—the runaway lovers.

Thoughts upon their characters must indeed be interesting. Both are overflowing with beauty and sweetness, more perhaps, as the result of nuptial inspirations than of inherent qualities. Of course they must be typical of goodness and sweetness during the honeymoon at least.

"Love, potent little god as he is, can move none but choice spirits to such delectable issue."

Jessica's elopement, in itself and its circumstances, puts us to the alternative that either she is a bad girl or Shylock a bad father. There is certainly enough to pursuade us of the latter.

Lorengo stands fair in our regard. The writer, never having been "in love," can not fully enter into the sympathies and characteristics of his life. Perhaps he like many others swore:

—"he loved her well,
Stealing her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one."

Much need not be said of Launcelot Gobbo. He is to "The Merchant of Venice" what the commedian is to the drama of the present day.

The heroism of the play is well set forth in the character of Portia. She is indeed the star of the drama and second in imporance to Antonio. Perhaps nowhere could we find a woman in whom so many womanly qualities are centered. As intelligent as the strongest, she is at the same time as feminine as the weakest of her sex. The sportive element of her composition has its happiest showing in her dialogue with Nerissa about the "parcel of wooers"" and in her humorous discription of the part she imagines herself playing in her purposed disguise.

She talks much of herself which of anyone else we might condemn but so beccmingly does she do this that we hardly wish her to choose any other subject; for we are pleasantly surprised that one so well aware of her gifts should bear them so meekly.

Acting for once the part of a man, it would seem hardly possible for her to go through the undertaking without more of self confidence than were becoming in a woman. Just here we find plenty of matter for thought in the Poet's so managing as to prevent such an impression, I dare say we could not find a lawyer of the present day

who could amid the exciting scenes of such a trial conduct himself with charming ease and serenty as did Portia.

Shakespeare succeeds well in giving to all his characters the noblest qualities designed for that particular sex.

Next and last let us consider the character of Shylock, the Jew. Individually he is the character of the play; and exhibits more of mastership than all the others. While in the character of Portia is centred the beauty of the play so in Shylock is centered the strength. He is a standing marvel of power and scoping in the dramatic art. Shakespear had no easy task in filling with individual life and peculiarity the brood,strong outlines of national character in its most volting form. Shylock is indeed a type of national sufferings national sympathies, national antipathies. In his hard, icy intellectuality and his dry memory—like tenacity of purpose with a dash now and then of biting sarcastic humor, we see the remains of a great and noble nature out of which all the genial sap of humanity has been pressed by accumulated injuries.

"He may be broken, he cannot be bent." The only reason he has for taking the pound of flesh is, "if it will feed nothing else, it will feed my revenge!" a reason all the more satisfactory to him forasmuch as those to whom he gives it can neither allow it nor refute it; and until they can rail the seal from off his bond, all their railings are but a foretaste of the revenge he seeks. In his eagerness to taste that morsel sweeter to him than all the luxuries of Italy, his recent afflictions, the loss of his daughter, his ducats, his jewels, and even the precious ring given him by his departed wife all banish from his mind. But to the delight of Gratiano and others, in the very act whereby he thinks to avenge his own and his brethren's wrongs the national curse overtakes him. In standing up for the letter of the law against all the pleadings of mercy, he has strengthened his enemies' hands, and sharpened their weapons against himself; and the terrible Jew sinks at last into the poor, pitiable, broken-hearted Shylock.

S. M. SMITH.

A TRIP TO RAVEN ROCK.

It was one bright morning in May when a party of merry young people left their neighboring homes for a pic-nic at Raven Rock. It was a drive of fifteen miles so it was necessary to start very early in order that we might reach the rock before the heat of the day should render the journey too difficult for the horses, especially one little round horse which had been standing in his stable for some time and was not accustomed to the sandy country road.

It was a pleasant breezy morning and nature had donned herself in a faultless toilet. The air was fragrant with woodland scents,and the happy birds chattered gaily on the slender, waving branches of the trees. It seemed that all surroundings were as pleasant as mortal man could wish. With all these favoring circumstances our happy party made nice progress and almost before it seemed half way we had arrived at the banks of Cape Fear River. As we stood waiting for the boats to take us across, we could see the merry crowd, assembled on the opposite side, looking anxiously across, waiting for us to join them and thus make the pleasures of the day complete. Just behind them was the majestic rock, extending for hundreds of yards along the banks of the river, towering high in the air. It was covered with the most magnificent verdure. The beautiful Ivy hanging gracefully over its sides, and the Mountain Laurels sending their rich and fragrant blossoms up from their strong hardy plants covered with luxuriant foliage of surpassing beauty. All this, I say, was a grand picture to us on the opposite side. A sight indeed calculated to make one go into ecstacies. The boats arrived we all were soon sailing across the dark water. This part was not quite so pleasant for some mischievous boy rocked the boat just for the fun of hearing the girls scream. I'm glad to say we did not sink and in a very short time we were across and ready for the fun.

After many pleasant greetings, we scattered off to enjoy the scenery, the refreshments and the people.

It was a most pleasant place to rest, for the great rock projected

several feet over our heads making a shady retreat and a shelter from rain or storm. We could walk for a great distance along beside the rock with stone beneath our feet almost like a paved street. The morning passed rapidly away, when we began to feel that it was time for dinner, we found that one couple of our party, who had the large basket on their buggy, had not yet arrived. We did not know why they were delayed and we were beginning to feel a little perplexed when we saw them coming from beyond the rock. They had crossed the river some distance above and so came up behind the rock. Their faces turned almost crimson at the yells of the crowd welcoming them to the pic-nic and to dinner. This couple said that they lost their way but whether they were lost from choice or not is a question still undecided.

After dinner was over we all felt sufficiently refreshed to attempt to ascend the rock. A task by no means easy, but which could be accomplished by going far to one side and going up a little at a time. Sometimes it seemed almost impossible for us girls to get up, but by the gentlemen's assistance and by catching to trees and shrubs, we were at last at the top where we could rest under the shade of the trees. Now we had found the most enjoyable part, for we could gather these rare and beautiful flowers, and we could look down on the sweeping river, and beyond it we could see wide fields of waving grain, the view was indeed beautiful. After the most daring of us had visited Peterson's cave and gathered large boquets of flowers, each gentleman vied with the other in choosing the most cozy retreat for a chat with his girl. When these places had been selected we seated ourselves and began to talk. The boys say that if ever they were tempted to say sweet things to the girls it is at Raven Rock, for truly, here are all the "adjuncts and concomitants to courtship." I will not say how many yielded to the temptation on that day. After we had enjoyed two hours pleasant talk we descended the rock, not altogether without difficulty, but with less effort than we ascended. Now we seated ourselves again under this great shelter, and as our time for remaining was growing short, we were more fully prepared to enjoy it, since the last moments of pleasure are always the sweetest. Several couples were sailing up and down the river, some with instruments of music. The evening was growing cool and pleasant and distant strains of music fell like those of an Æolian harp on our eager listening ears. We felt that thus situated we might sit for days and take in the never ending pleasures of such an occasion, but this, like

all other pleasures, had to have an end. We got on our boat and as we sailed away we could but look back and think.

How grand! How majestic! How sublime!

How beautiful! How wonderful is the rock!

"How passing wonder, He who made it such.

ELLA JOHNSON.

MY DISCOVERY.

In 1800 when I made my voyage in the Polar regions, as I journeyed over the icy peaks seated on a sleigh drawn by 12 noble dogs. I came suddenly to a mountainous ridge of ice. Its peaks towered high and the golden sunbeams, seemed in reflection to blaze and sparkle as a flaming forge. With difficulty I mounted its summit and checked my team for a little rest. I raised my head to view my situation, and to my astonishment I beheld a valley surrounded on all sides by ice. Nature there seemed changed and a robe of verdure clothed the tropical plants similar to my native zone. I decided to go down and investigate this clime, with much difficulty I at last found myself there. The land was indeed fertile, flowers in profusion scented the air, and the notes of birds sounded forth from everywhere. A mild breeze swept gently over from the northern direction, this tempered the climate, and it fanned my face as a genial Zephyr from the Gulf Stream. Proceeding northward a few leagues I discovered the mouth of a great cave, as it were, breathing forth this temperate air that gave this valley its mildness. The odor it bore was so perfumed and my surroundings were such that I almost believed I was dreaming. It seemed as light and bright within this cave as in the valley where I stood, I discovered this to be the result of reflected sun rays from the icy mountains around that penetrated this mysterious cave. Being light as it was I decided to proceed with my discovery. Cautiously I ventured in, peering into every nook and corner. The surface which my trembling feet now pressed was similar to one 'gray rock and they were covered with a long downy moss which served as

a Brussels Carpet, Losing my fear in the surroundings. I hastened on and on until finally I paused on the brink of a brook. It was bedecked on either side with flowers of renowned profusion. Ferns of diffuse color stood three and four feet high like Ostrich plumes. Magnolias grew in dense thickets bearing buds snow white and immensely compounded. Orange blossoms shed their fragrance without limit. I noticed for a moment the gleam of the pearly waters. My vision soon broke the surface and I behold the little fishes playing as lambs in the pasture. They were not of our class of fishes but yellow-backed with white breasts. Their eyes reflected as Mexican opal, and their little purple fins were ever alert. The sands that lay the bed of this brook, were as pure and bright as diamonds. The lawn was of a black green. Overhead from the rocks, above the tops of the trees, long erected moss of a light green, was suspended. Birds of a strange species dwelled here, However. their bright plumage and melodious song far surpassed the mock bird or the nightingale. The enchantment of a quartette by four of these birds was so superb that I stood spellbound for some moments listening to the sweet strains that trilled from their little throats, each carried his individual part keeping time with the others that produced a harmony that no human being can imagine. Their music so described a battle, that had I never seen or engaged in one, I would have known full well its action. The snap of the bill, the roar of the voice, the enthusiastic time, then the steady stand of continual fire, followed by a retort so clear and plain. All these scenes perfect by four little birds. Never has a funeral bell tolled with the softness, sadness, and melody as those birds sung for the dead in the battle described. It seemed that they gently bore the souls of those dying soldiers from the faint and sultry battle fields and lay them gently upon the down of heaven, invoking their entombment by the snow white hands of angels. But I must pass on, not forgetting however, to mention a little den as it appeared to me in the side of the wall of this cave, its entrance of natural architecture brought to mind a shrine at which all ancient Greek sculptors might bow. When I stepped in my eyes glared, affected by so much beauty and I looked up to rest them.

Above I beheld a natural stairway of granite reaching on and on, the walls were smooth and round encircling this staircase; on these walls suspended pictures all black through the ages; representing different religions, away at the extremity of this, it seemed that I could hear the chariot wheels of heaven rolling over the pearly

streets. I could hear the mighty clock of time pealing forth the meridian of many lives, I could hear a faint music like the song of angels. How majestically sublime! What can that be, I said. On turning, behold a pit, down, down, down. I could see deep blue flames higher, and higher, around these flames was a wide bed of coals sparkling with heat, just over these coals were some little bars, all seemed to be well arranged for barbering. I could see a man of large stature incessantly stirring the coals, and I could hear a continuous popping as of hot grease going on. I left this den without further discovery and stepped into the cave. Suddenly there came a roaring from the direction I had come in previously I soon saw the wind wave had turned and with violence was coming down the cave, it struck me and I knew no more until I became conscious, and found myself lying peacefully in the Torrid Zone. Since I have reflected carefully and candidly I conclude there is a long cave stretching from the Torrid Zone to the Arctic region, and this hot air that was driven from the hot belt so tempered the mouth of the cave in that valley so to preserve and support vegetation; but as to the den, I havn't concluded yet. Now I am proud of my discovery; but sorely regret the loss of my faithful dog team in that frightful region. W. H. BOONE.

EDITORIAL.

In the Year Fifteen Thousand.

This is the age of steam and electricity. We boast of our advancement in the material, inventive and intellectual worlds. The setting of type by machinery and the recent discovery of how to register an individual's autography by means of electricity, a thousand miles away from the writer, are wonderful feats in our modern times.

But this is a small matter when compared what the writer imagines there will be in the year fifteen thousand. Lend me your imagination, reader, for a few moments and let us survey the wide field which is ahead for generations unborn and unseen to look upon.

There will not be any examinations in colleges as we have them to-day, but the professors will just look at the students and tell what each one's grade is. If a student wants to enter the senior class when he goes to the University all that will be required is a direct look in the face and then the teachers will be able to ascertain whether he is prepared to enter that class. Diplomas have almost become a nuisance in the 19 century and blessed be the time when there will not be needed "sheep skins" to indicate what a person knows, but each individual will read the thoughts, feelings and educational capacities of his associates. The professors will rarely enter the college walls as it will not be necessary, because each teacher can sit in his private room and lecture to his pupils.

Say a college in N. C. wants an instructor in mathematics and it secures the services of a genius in California to take the position; he will not be expected to move to N. C. unless he desires to do so, as the Universe will be girted with educational wires of electricity. The developed future is always prophesied in the struggling embryos of the present.

Electric lights will be a thing of the past. We will harness the planets to light up the large cities. There will be no wooden houses as all the forest timber will be consumed and the people will build their residences out of crystal and glass. Our present mailing system, of course, will be abolished as each individual, when he marches in the dining-room, will have an opportunity of reading the news of any country, place or locality on the globe by simply touching a button near his plate, then the latest news will appear before him and everything will be so complete that if one feels a little indisposed the symmetrical arrangement of all material objects will be conducive for a good appetite.

What possibilities await the future can scarcely be conceived by the human

mind. Physicians will not have any employment in the line of practicing medicine. Drugs will be dispensed of largely, for we will have but very little sickness and when anything of this kind occurs, the beauties of nature together with the resplendent workmanship of man will compensate and alleviate all existing pain. When ever the application of drugs is resorted to the result will be this: sure cure without failure. Medical surgery is just in its infancy in this age. In the coming race the advancement in this profession will be marvelous and almost Godlike in power. It will be quite common to dissect the patients alive and detect any germs of disease to which the body may be subject ed.

The farmer will have an easier time than he has ever dreamed about. He can sit in his parlor and at the same time be cultivating his crop by machinery propelled by electricity. Horses will be of little import. All the farmer's work will be very easily done when he can have all the plowing and hoeing performed by machinery. A pleasant thing it will be to farm when the farmer can sit in the shade and do his work just as men of other professions do at the present day. The rays of the sun by day and the moon beams by night will be utilized for cooking the food. What a nice time the ladies will have in those days of serenity and progressive achievements.

If the past was feudalistic, the future will be democratic. If the past ignored and trampled upon women, the future will place them side by side with man. In the moulds of the present are swelling acorns of future forests. All are links in endless chain, forms in endless procession.

There is no further wall; nothing but space before and after us. Civilization means creating wants and desires. The more highly civilized a nation is, the more time it will devote to man's better nature. The boy or girl is not free who is compelled to toil from sun rise until the blanket of night envelops him. But when sufficient amount or wealth has been accumulated in order that each one may have plenty of time for reflection, then, just at that moment he or she commences to live. This is what science and invention is doing for the human family. And it is in these recent years that such grand strides are being made in this direction. What science may do no mortal man can tell, but that she will change the conditions of our life is inevitable. The sentiment of laughter's inspiring music will envelop the homes of the newly wedded couples. Sobriety will be married to intelligence.

Men and women will understand each other better and married life will be a paradise in all the homes. Lovers cannot conceal their faults and evil dispositions, but they will be enabled to read the very intentions of the heart. Practicing deception will be impossible.

In 4000, John Sanders, (says Mr. Harben,) discovered and put into practice thought—telegraphy. This discovery was the signal for the introduction in colleges and schools of science of

mind-reading and so great by the year 5000 had been the progress in that branch of knowledge that words were spoken only by the lowest classes of the uneducated. If a man had an evil thought it was read in his heart and he was not allowed to keep it. Scientists were astonished when a great inventor announced that at the height of four thousand feet, he could disconnect an air-ship from the laws of gravitation, and cause it to stand still in space till the earth had turned over. Fancy what must have been that immortal genius' feelings when he stood in space and saw the earth for the first time whirling beneath him.

It may be suggested that electricity applied in some proper way may eventually be found capable of destroying bacteria and microbes, now known to be the cause of disease so destructive to animal and even vegetable life. The future is but the unfolding of the effects of the myriad agencies of the past. It may, in the broadest sense even, be but the repetition, more or less closely, of what has already become a part of the past, a result of a universal evolution which has repeated itself again and again. With millions and millions of suns and their darker attendant satellites, with limitless past and endless future time, a universe such as that of which we are a part must have approximately repeated itself, even though the series of changes or succession of events be as unbroken as the time for their unfolding is infinitely extended.

Yes, there will be instruments so complete in formation and structure that direct communication with the inhabitants of the planets will be an every day thing. The moon will sing a joyful solo with the modest chorus of the stars twinkling in the transparent shades of space. Science, Oh science! Immortality, Oh Immortality! Man is transcendently beautiful, now, as he stands on the brink of eternity and catches the strains of music floating from above, as there sweeps over his soul the splendid consciousness of having done his duty.

Time with its ceaseless ebb and flow has rolled on, bearing the centuries on her bosom. It was in truth a conflict of giants; the past warring with the impulse of the future; night striving to quench dawn.

Life will be as beautiful as the glorified east when the roseate dawn flings back the sable mantle of night—pure as the opening lily jewelled with the diamonds of dew—brave as the spirit of truth which the world can never subdue, and gentle, loving, and tender as the zephyrs of eve, that rock the roses to sleep.

Some elements are comparatively unchanging; the snow will fall, spring will come, men and women love, the stars will rise and set, and grass return again and again in vast rythms of green, but society will not be the same.

W. H. ALBRIGHT.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

W. H ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Essays!

Seniors!!

Orations!!!

"Yes, I guess you are about right boss."

Ask Mr. S.— who answered his letter.

Commencement June the 6th, 7th and 8th.

What are you going to do during vacation?

Have you paid your subscription to the Monthly?

"Good-evening, Mr. Parks, with a graceful bow."

A prep.(Mr. Y.,) says he is taking the A. B. course.

Rev. J, W. Rawls preached at Big Falls the 9th of April.

Prof. Kendrick preached at Burlington Easter Sunday.

You are cordially invited to be present at Commencement.

Rev. W. C. Wicker preached at Union second Sunday in April.

The Lexington Cornet Band will furnish music for commencement.

Mr. W. says that modern history begins in the year fifteen thousand.

Rev. R. H. Peel preached at Gibsonville the 2nd Sunday in April.

At the recent election Mr. John Cook was elected Mayor of our town.

It is reported that Elon shall soon have a new livery stable. Good, we need it.

Miss Bettie Graham, a former student of Elon gave us a pleasant call during Easter.

Bart says that he is now thinking of entering Salem Female Academy next session.

Miss Eula Dixon, one of the editors of the Guilford Collegian, attended the Anniversary debate, held the 31st of March.

Our worthy instructor, Miss Irene Johnson, recently visited her sister at Durham.

Our worthy teacher, Miss Emma Harward, spent Easter at her home in Chapel Hill.

Our Matron has been sick for some time, but we are glad to say she is improving rapidly.

Hon. E. E. Holland from Suffolk Va., will deliver the Literary Address at Commencement.

Who was the fellow that attended the Convention of the "Young Men's C. F. & Y. V." at Winston?

Miss Lillie Strowd, who is teaching instrumental music at Ramseur came home to spend Easter.

English Prof.—"Who were the forefathers of the Celtic race? Mr. P. replied: "their ancestors."

Serenades are not quite so numerous as they were last session. Perhaps we are getting more students.

Young ladies, will you please call at Mrs. K. E. Thompson's while in Burlington. She has something for you.

Teacher on Geometry class—"Mr. S— What is a poly hedron?"

Mr. S— "It's a hedron with four sides."

A sign of prosperity.—"It keeps three agents busily engaged, both day and night to do the R. R. business at the depot."

Dignity personified—those two Seniors who think that by blacking their faces, their *complexion will be injured.* They are white folks.

The question has thus been asked, "shall the Glee Club give a concert during Commencement?" The students say *Yes.* What say the faculty?

Boys, look over our advertisements before buying your Summer goods. Buy from those who patronize us. Young ladies do likewise.

Ask some member of the class in Soph. English to name the three theories concerning the origin of lauguage. Any of them will be glad to do it.

Rev. James Maple, D. D., of Milford, New Jersey, has accepted the invitation to preach the baccalaureate sermon for commencement. We feel sure that Dr. Maple will give us an excellent sermon.

Easter monday was duly observed by suspension of college work. The boys and girls, from all indications, had a pleasant time. At least they made good use of the time allotted them for recreation and merriment.

College work was suspended on Friday the 31st of March, on account of the death of Miss Blanche Long. Nearly all the students and Faculty attended the funeral services which were held at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Prof. S. F. Blair, of Guilford college lectured in the chapel on the progress and work of the State Sunday School Association. We would be glad to have Prof. Blair call again and talk to the good people of Elon.

Would it not be advisable—yes, a step in the right direction, to get our Campus in a little better dress before Commencement. Say, have those brick piles etc. on North side of the College for instance. A little grading on the walks would also help the appearance of things.

A large audience was present to hear the discussion of the Signs of the Times. Judges—Rev. W. T. Walker, Rev. W. G. Clements and Rev. W. W. Staley. Question was decided in favor of the Negative. After which was given a social entertainment for one hour, with much pleasure flowing therefrom.

A certain young man spent Easter at Elon, who was a student in another institution, and it is reported that he became "smitten" on some of our pretty young girls and would tell them he wanted to contribute something to their happiness, but he made his departure without telling what that "something" was, and it is rumored by the girls he meant his (heart.) Alas!

One evening not long ago one of our aspiring Sophomores put on false beard and went to the store and placed himself in a conspicuous position to get introductions to our school boys and professors and rest assured he accomplished his purpose, (if he had any,) for two of the boys were ardently engaged in giving introductions to the so-called stranger or Mr. P., from Charlotte. Quite a volume of laughter was produced.

The death of Miss Blanche Long, one of our congenial and beloved students, casts a sad and gloomy feeling over our minds. Miss Blanche contributed an article to the February number of the Monthly entitled—"Beyond the Alps lies Italy." which has been complimented very highly by other college magazines. We miss her very much both in the class room and social circles, and we extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Much interest is manifested at present in the College sports, especially in base ball and tennis. The young men deserve credit for the

work done on the ball ground, with Messrs B. F. Long and T. L. Crawford as Captains, we may be sure of good playing. Elon has as good material as other Colleges. Why not make good players! We have also five good Tennis courts, in which the young ladies take special interest. They are fast becoming excellent players. However "Kildee" holds the championship among the young men.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

During the last month there has been a greater interest taken in the Association work than usual. The attendance has been large and the meetings very interesting. One young man has accepted Christ within the last month. There is only one more that is without hope. This one arose at our last prayer meeting, and we most earnestly desire to see him led to the Savior. The delegates who attended the State Convention returned filled with enthusiasm over the proceedings. All seemed to rejoice over the conversion of one of our number at the Convention. We can all feel the life that is imported to the work by the delegates. There is a great power for good to be accomplished by the young men of our country and when they come together for the promulgation of the work of Christ it seems that the Holy spirit sanctifies their hearts to the work and great good is accomplished.

The Association has decided to send a young man to the Summer school at Northfield, Mass., conducted by Mr. Moody. We expect much good to be derived from this for we have felt the influence of Mr. Moffitt who attended the Summer school at Knoxville, Tenn., last Summer.

The Association is doing a consid-

erable amount of work in the com munity in supplying teachers for Sunday Schools, organizing schools, furnishing Sunday School Superintendents and establishing preaching points.

The Bible classes continue to pursue their course of study with interest.

We hope to see the work continue to grow in interest for the Association work is a great factor in the molding of Christian character in our colleges. This is a time when a true culture requires every faculty of man's nature to be cultivated to the greatest perfection morality is rapidly gaining ground in our college and may it continue until every college student shall be led to Christ.

CLIPPINGS.

E. MOFFITT, EDITOR.

Love's season seems to be about all the year round.

It is always springtime with a Waterbury watch.

History may be called the guide-post to the nations of earth.

Whatever one's lot in life he should have good deeds to show for it.

There is only one way to live without work, and that is to *prey* without ceasing.

One is often surprised at having bought goods so cheap, until after the peddler is gone.

A hog in a pen never tries to be anything else, but the one in a street car tries to pass himself off for a man.

One reason why it takes so long to save the world is because so much of the preaching is aimed at the head.

He who knows he is in the world for a very little while, who knows and feels it, strikes for the centre of living. He does the little daily things of life, but he does them for a purpose

Many a woman would like to command her husband to do this and that, but finds it difficult to rise to the point of order.

Adeline—"What would you do if you were in my shoes?"

Madge—(after glancing at them) "Get about four sizes smaller."

The man who doesn't love his brother on the other side of the earth doesn't love his brother on the other side of the street.

The history of the past has been recorded that we may know how and where our predecessors succeeded or failed and profit by their experience.

"Is this a fast train?" asked the traveling man of the conductor. "Of course it is," was the reply. "I thought so. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to."

Great men are the fire-pillars in this dark pilgrimage of mankind; they stand as heavenly signs, everlasting witnesses of what has been, prophetic tokens of what may still be, the revealed, embodied possibilities of human nature.—Carlyle.

Johns Hopkins is now open to women on some terms as to men.

If there's anything worries a woman,
It's something she ought not to know,
But you bet she'll get at it somehow.
If she has the least bit of a show,
And we'll wager ten cents to a farthing,
This poem she's already read.
We know she'd get at it somehow
If she had to stand on her head,

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true believers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race.—Charity.

Grammer.

Grammer is not as prosaic as some wonld seem to think. In fact it can be made quite otherwise. The following from a young lady, of course, is a very great improvement upon Smith's Practical, which we all studied many years ago. Thus runneth the narrative: "Kiss is a conjunction because it connects It is a verb because it signifies to act and to be acted upon. It is an interrogation or at least sounds like one, and is a pronoun because she always stands for a kiss. It is also a noun because it is the name of the osculatory action, both common and proper, second person necessarily. Plural number, because there is always more than one. Masculine and femenine gender, mixed. Frequently the case is governed by circumstances and light, according to rule one. If he smite you on the one cheek turn the other for a smack also. It should always begin with a capital letter, be often repeated, continued as long as possible, and ended with a long period.

Kiss might be conjugated, but never to be declined." Not to be excelled in the passing of compliments, we present the following as the grammatical opinion of a young man who was called on to parse woman. "As a noun, she is the objective case. As a pronoun, she stands for herself. As a verb, any thing but passive; imperative mood, present tense when she desires you to serve her, but subjective mood, and future tense when you ask her to marry you. As an adjective, she is the superlative degree. As a conjunction, she is a failure—her sentences are not connected. As an

exclamation, perennial. I cannot say she is an adverb, for she does not modify anything. As an article, indefinite, but worth the world to any man. I love her in any mood or case, especially the indicative mood and possessive case, but always in the feminine gender.—The Peabody Record.

A-m-e-n, to the above.

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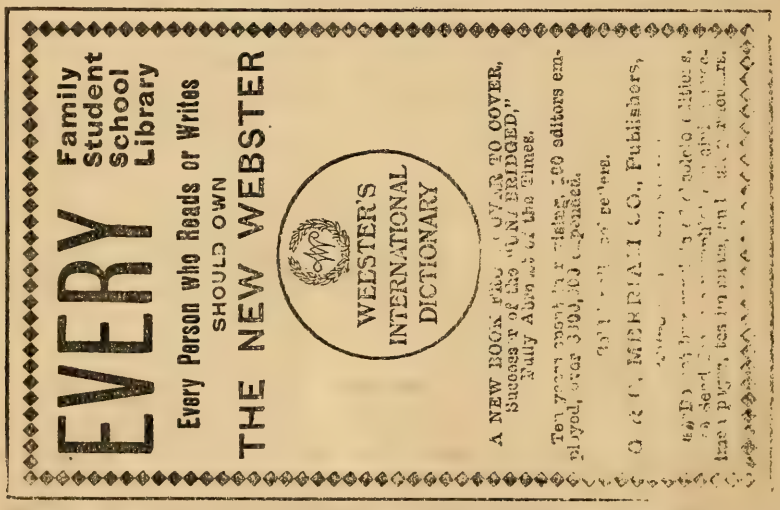
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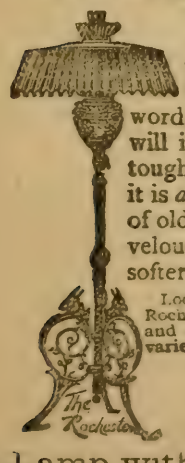
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MISS DOROTHY DIX.

What is woman's sphere. What place can and ought she fill in this world? Must she practice law, medicine, or preaching? Some say yes, others say no. Mere principle, theory and speculation can settle no question. What this age demands and what we must have is practice—facts—truths. It is better to have one fact than ten thousand theories. Do you ask then what woman can and ought, or should do? My reply is study the lives of women and see in what sphere they have done the most for the world, humanity and the times in which they lived. That we may have an example and a fact or two over which we may contemplate instead of merely speculate. I come before you with one of the sweetest, purest, noblest characters of our country and our century and thus giving a single, living, practical example ask what she has done? And our moral shall be what woman has done woman can do. This then is our excuse for the present subject and I beg you, bear with me while we study it.

As one reads and contemplates the wonderful deeds and noble

achievements of Dorothy Dix one can not refrain from saying that the age of miracles surely has not passed. Let us study for a few moments this interesting character Miss Dix was born April 4 1802 in the State of Maine. Here she lived only a short time. Her father being of a shiftless, aimless, and wandering disposition she left her home and put herself under the guardianship of her grand mother, who was a lady of some wealth, sense, forethought and splendid character, and then lived in Boston, Mass. She felt that seeking refuge in her grandmother's house was the best and in fact the only chance of securing a fit education for herself. Very early in life she could have lived in perfect ease and comfort, but she preferred not to live in idleness and at ease while she was surrounded by and was so deeply sensible of so much human suffering in the world. Her grand mother too, was a no less thoughtful and sympathetic woman and knew that luxurious surroundings and flowery beds of ease had their evil tendencies She felt that it was her duty to allow no task of Dorothy's to be done in a half handed or haphazard way there was no aste of time to be permitted. She was taught the nesessity of resolutely confronting the world and fighting her way with her own resources. While, yet a child, this no doubt seemed severe and cruel. Though in later life, people come to be grateful for many things which in childhood looked only hard and cruel. The day was to arrive when Miss Dix in her watchful supervision of vast institutions for the relief of human misery was to prove the invaluable benefit of this rigid training. Her grand mother was an old woman and her home was grim and joyless Dorothy had shelter and education but as for a warm heart and loving arms in which to nestle and confide this the kind heavens did not grant her. She began teaching a small school for little children in Worcester when she was only fourteen. There was in those days but one career of independence an accomplished girl could look forward to the vocation of the teacher. She was much loved by all her pupils. Indeed she was an accomplished teacher, active and diligent. Nor was she satisfied to instruct the children of the wealthy alone, she knew the importance of an education to all and when she gazed upon the poor and neglected children, it made her heart sad. She knew that right then it was in her power to do them some good. So she gets permission of her grand mother after pleading very faith-

fully to establish a little school in a room over the barn, for these miserable, idle and ignorant children who were running over the streets. The children gladly responded and it was not to find themselves tormented with rigid catechising and a cast iron drill, but to be taken into open arms of love and to be ushered into a new world of beauty and freedom. Like the feeble beginnings in another "upper chamber" in Judea this early attempt stretching out a helping hand to out cast children, was to lead on to far reaching results.

The little barn school proved the nucleus out of which, in years later, tender, affectionate and womanly appeals.

Listen! She saw as a result of was developed the beneficent work of the Warren Street Chapel-

How many of us girls to-night have it in our power to do some good to rescue some poor children from vice and guilt as did our heroine? Indeed we think it is not understood as it should be what is possible for a noble christian woman to accomplish in her own way in this world. Or it seems to us that we should come across a Dorothy Dix more often than we do.

How often it is, that by a sweet smile or a pleasant word or a simple kind deed we have such a grand opportunity for doing good. Perhaps, we might heal a heart that's broken, just by uttering one kind and loving word. While Miss Dix was yet very young her health was indeed very poor and she had almost despaired of her recovery. A change of climate became necessary. Tho' she was conscious of her illness she always wore a bright and cheerful countenance and was ever thinking of some one who was worse off than her self. She was aware that she had a mission in this world and and was ever praying and hoping and believing that she would be spared to perform that mission. May we not get a lesson from this great character? We should appreciate our health more than we do. And not be ready to despair and say, "I know I am the most miserable creature in the world." Just pause a moment. Can you not always find some one whose condition is worse than your own? By her faith Miss Dix' health was restored, and after returning to America from Europe, her mind and body were still in sympathy for the poor and afflicted especially that worst afflicted and most to be pitied of all God's creatures—the insane. Now are you expecting to hear me say that our heroine en-

tered the pulpit to denounce the suffering and oppression of the land, or that she entered the bar to plead for them, and so, take man's place in life? If so let me assure you before I tell you of her many noble deeds. *That she did not.* But in her own sweet, noble, gentle and womanly way she accomplished ten thousand times more than she could ever have accomplished otherwise. Not for notoriety nor for honor in this world nor for fame did she give herself to spend and be spent, but it was through a noble self-sacrificing spirit of a godly, womanly nature and character that she was enabled to save thousands from great suffering and torture. Seeing how the poor unfortunate insane of our country were being chained and brutally treated in dark prison cells, dungeones, closets, stalls and half kept poor houses, how bodily torture was thus added to mental agony, she determined to lend her influence to rescuing this class of poor unfortunates as far as possible, from the cesspools of misery, agony and woe into which they had been thrown. She had heard how the insane were kept chained, beaten with rods and lashed into obedience just as if they were so many brutes but never could she form a correct idea of affairs till she visited the miserable places of their abode. She raised no wild feminine shrieks of horror when first the abyss of evil had opened up before her, but patiently explored the depths of the interior, sternly shutting her lips till she could come out again to the light of day to report what her eyes had seen and her heart had felt. She set herself to work writing to the prison authorities all over her State, begging them to have mercy and pity on their fellow creatures. Now do not understand me to say that she entered the halls of legislation or that she made sympathetic speeches for the protection of those of her suffering and outraged sex. *She did not do this. Always* she laid great stress on preserving her womanly dignity and show plainly how easy it was to vulgarize alike, a cause and its representative by a pushing and teasing demeanor. She would have her influential friends to bring in the members of the house, *to her own parlor.* There in a mild and tender argument she wrought on them in every way possible for her great desire. The relief and comfort of the insane. Will you believe me when I tell you the result of these tender, affectionate and womanly appeals.

Listen! She saw as a result of this labor the establishment in our land of twenty-four insane asylums. These were founded through her womanly influence, and I declare they stand to-day as the proudest monuments ever erected to perpetuate the noble achievements of any woman. How many North Carolinians knew that this woman was the founder of our insane Asylum at Raleigh! Again did you ever think before but for this woman and her influence, the insane of our land and country must have been kept possibly till this day in our prisons and work houses—houses and arrangements with rough, hard, brutal and inhumane masters, suited only for dealing with criminals, out-laws, murderers and the like? Yes it was by the influence of this noble, gentle, womanly woman that these dungeons of darkness have been transformed into homes of light and comfort and these beds of agonizing thorns have been softened into pillows of downy feathers. In tender admiration the name and life of Dorothy Dix must ever lie enshrined in all our hearts. God bless that noble life. On July 17th 1887 closed the existence of one of America's most useful and noble women and one of heaven's sweetest spirits took its flight to the God who gave it. What a host must then daily go up to heaven to sing the praises of the sweet and noble and Christian spirit Dorothy Dix. Nor is this all. These homes for the insane still stand and are doing their noble work. Hence years after the great men of this and other countries shall have died and been forgotten the name of Miss Dix will be honored, loved, praised, admired and revered—yes to generations yet unborn. So much for this great character. This woman, who was ready and willing to utilize the talent God had given her, this woman who spent her life in doing good in the world and who has thereby brought more happiness, peace and comfort into the world than thousands of others who have spent their time, talent and means in idleness or in trying to do something for which they were not fitted—this I say is such a character as the world will ever love and revere and in this life there is a true, beautiful and noble lesson for all women of to-day who may desire to know what woman's sphere is.

EMMA WILLIAMSON.

THE TRUE IDEAL OF A NATION.

When these suggestive words fall upon our ears, our hearts naturally run to the fathers of the Republic Their noble forms rise up before us and seem to pass in timely march of successive generations. They come from the historic rock of Plymouth, from the ruined forces of Raleigh, from the Divine companionship of William Penn, from the anxious counsels of the Revolution, and from every field of sacrifice, on which, in harmony with the spirit of their age, they sealed their devotion to duty with their blood. But we are no longer to boast of what we are doing or what has been done for us. We are to walk humbly and think meekly of ourselves. We are to increase the inheritance hich has been left us, but we are not to enjoy it without transmitting it to the next generation, and without adding to it ourselves. Let us imitate what in our fathers was lofty, pure and good, ever seeking to profit by their mistakes.

Avoiding, then, all exultation in the prosperity that has enriched our land, and in the extending influence of the blessings of freedom, let us consider what we can do to elevate our character, to add to the happiness of all, and to attain to to her righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The heart gro s faint at the murderous attack upon an enemy distracted by civil fends, weak at home, important abroad; it recoils in horror from the deadly shock between children of common ancestry, speaking the same language, soothed in infancy by the same words of love and tenderness, and hardened into vigorous manhood under the bracing influence of institutions dra n from the same ancient founts of freedom. In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not dishonorable. The true honor of a nation is to be found only in deeds of justice and in the happiness of

its people, all of which are inconsistent with war. He is the true benefactor and alone worthy of honor who brings comfort where before as retc edness, who pours oil into the wounds of the unfortunate, who feeds the hungry and clothes the naked; who enlightenes and exalts, by his virtuous genius, in art, in literature, in science the honrs of life; who, by words or actions, inspires a love for God and for man. He is no benefactor, nor deserving of honor, whatever may be his worldly renown, whose life is passed in acts of force; how renounces the great law of Christian brotherhood; whose vocation is blood; triumphs in battle over his fellow men.

But alas! How different these words from those of a few years ago. The time has scarcely passed, when men lifted their voices in the highest praise of the most valiant soldier. When the fair maidens of our land would join in the grand chorus of "Victory, victory the bloody field is won." When the mother could lull the dear little one to slee p ith the enchanting war songs. Be it far from me to pluck one laurel from the crown of our fathers who fought so bravely for hat they thought to be the establishment of justice, the maintenance of honor, the acknowledgement of freedom. Honor to the memory of our forefathers. May the turf lie gently on their sacred graves. But glory to God for the advancement of civilization and enlightenment. Thanks be to His holy name that we no longer glory in mighty exploits of war. That our hearts sicken at the thought of shouldering the musket to march in solid phalanx, in order to bring death and destruction upon our fellow men. That we no longer desire to tread upon the dead bodies of men and wade through seas of blood to apply the firebrands to beleaguered cities. Our eyes are blinded with the burning churches, school hovses and humble homes of this our fair land. Our ears are startled at the shrieks and groans of the mothers and children driven from the quiet fireside to wander in the wild forests to die of hunger and cold.

We shudder when we think of the flood of tears flowing from the sunken sockets of half-starved eyes; the muffled sobbing which speaks of vanished hope from millions of once buoyant lives; the laughter of childhood frozen by an atmosphere of dread if not despair. Youth and maidenhood unschooled in books; bowed with incessant toil, and wearied in soul and body, while the

sun of life is far below the meridian. Age, pitiful beyond words, broken beneath the burden of fruitless toil; health gone, hope vanished and home lost.

We rejoice in the fact that the time for blood-shed has passed, and that we can direct our thoughts to higher and nobler achievements. Let us transform all swords into ploughshares and all warships into peaceful merchantmen. By so doing we will not only aid agriculture and commerce, but we will remove all apparent challenge for strife and contention.

The true ideal of nations is not to be found in extent of territory; nor in vastness of population, nor in wealth, not in the phorescent glare of fields of battle; not in monuments of war, though mounting so high as to kiss the clouds; for all these are representatives of those qualities of our nature, which are unlike anything in God's nature.

Nor is the supreme ideal to be found in triumphs of the intellect alone. Literature and art may extend the borders of its influence; they may crown it with beauty; but they are only accessories. The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a nation are in the diffusion of knowledge and happiness among all its people. They are to be found in the carrying out of such principles as "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Let the ideal of a nation be seen in the blessings it has secured, in the good it has accomplished, in the triumphs of benevolence and justice in the establishment of perpetual peace. "As the ocean washes every shore, and clasps, with all embracing arms, every land while it bears on its heaving bosom the products of various climes; so peace surrounds, protects, upholds all other blessings. Without it commerce is vain, the ardor of industry is restrained, happiness is blasted, virtue sickens and dies."

As the cedars of Lebanon are higher than the grass of the valley; as the heavens are higher than the earth as man is higher than the beasts of the fields; as the angels are higher than man; so are the virtues of peace higher than the virtues and victories of war.

The golden age is just in front of us. Great questions once fraught with strife are now determined by arbitration or mediation. Great political movements which only a few short years ago must have led to forcible rebellion, are now con-

ducted by peaceful stipulations Literature, the press and various societies all join in the holy work of inculcating good will to man. Genius can never be so promethean as when it bears the heavenly flame of love to the humble fireside.

Now, above all, let us make our nation a sacred Delos. Then institutions of science and learning will crown every hill-top; hospitals for the sick and unfortunate shall nestle in every valley; while the spires of new churches shall rise exulting to the skies. The whole land shall bear witness to the change; art shall confess it in the new inspiration of the canvass and the marble; the harp of the poet shall proclaim it in a loftier rhyme. Above all, the heart of man shall bear witness to it in the elevation of his sentiments in the expansion of his affections, in his devotion to the highest truth, in his appreciation of true greatness. Then the temple of honor shall be surrounded by the temple of concord, so that the former can be entered only through the portals of the latter; the horn of abundance shall overflow at its gates; the angel of religion shall be guided over its steps of flashing adamant, while within justice, returned to the earth from her long exile in the skies, shall rear her serene and majestic front. And the future chiefs of the republic, destined to uphold the glories of a new era, unspotted by human blood, shall be "the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of their countrymen."

E. MOFFITT.

THE OUTLOOK OF MISSIONS.

The most encouraging feature in the progress of missionary work is to be found by noticing the changes of the past century which have brought the people of different nations into closer touch with one another. It is also noticeable too, that everywhere in Christendom, alongside with the great strides that are being made in all phases of human activity, there is a strong and growing love for missions.

The Christian world inspired as it were to a breathless emulation of effort, precipitates itself upon the tribes encompassed with the night of heathenism, and above all upon those places which have hitherto been counted the darkest. Hindrances which a generation ago seemed an inseparable barrier in the way of Christianizing the heathen have been taken away. Science, romantic love of inspiration, culture, colonial and commercial development are proving a means to this great end, highways for the feet of the messengers of peace. There is nothing more fundamental touching the circumstances which affect all human beings than time and space. The conditions of all human activities and relationships. Steam and electricity, by materially changing these two great factors, that enter into the lives of men, have had an influence in civilizing the modern world that nothing else could have accomplished. It is as if the earth had been, in two or three generations, reduced to a smaller scale and set to spinning on its axis at a far greater speed; bringing men of different nations into closer relations; quickening, in a wonderful manner, materially, socially and spiritualy the rate of the world's progress. By reason of the increased ease of communication new ideas are more readily grasped by the minds of men; public opinion more quickly formed and more readily expressed. Both thought and action are stimulated and great changes of every kind are effected in as many years as once

would have required generations or even centuries. Still these quickening processes are not yet completed nor their results fully apparent. Science is daily making easier the conquest of space, and there is great reason to believe that the victories of electricity are only well begun. Time saving methods and appliances now crowd into a day business which a generation ago would have required a week or more. A little time suffices to compass great events as well as great distances. Thus these physical changes will continue to render the isolation of any people increasingly difficult. The one hundred and fifty million men that have arisen from a state of vassalage to the position of self governing men within the past sixty years; and the increasing readiness of the part of society to listen to the demands for relief made by working men all over our country proves that a tender chord has been touched in the heart of humanity which is destined to give an impetus to this onward movement of spreading the gospel among the nations of the earth. The pendulum of ages is swinging in the direction of closer organization, which movement is greatly facilitated by the increased ease of communication afforded by steam and electricity. There is also great significance in the tendency toward centralization which is seen in the progress of science. By perfecting the press it has popularized knowledge and powerfully stimulated the mind by means of labor saving appliances it has revolutionized the industrial world and added enormously to its wealth; awakened new interest on the part of the multitude, and created new problems and possibilities of life. One of the great services which science has rendered has been in clearing the world of a great amount of rubbish which lay in the path of progress. An intellectual revolution is sweeping over the world breaking down established opinions, dissolving foundations on which historical faiths have been built. And as each acquisition makes others more easy, it is destined to work still greater results during the coming century.

Noble as has been the work of modern missions it must be regarded as one of preparation. The languages of savage people have been reduced to writing; a Bible and christian literature have been translated into tongues spoken by millions; schools and seminaries for training up a native ministry have been established; missionaries have learned much of native character

and the necessary conditions of success. The door "great and effectual" thus opened to the christian church has been only partially entered. But the work that the students volunteer movement has done for missions in awakening interest, spreading knowledge and pressing on individuals their personal privilege and responsibility in reference to the work in the foreign field presents an encouraging outlook for the future in furnishing trained workers. The effect which the changes of the past century have wrought on the heathen world calls for an observance of the Master's words "lift up your eyes and behold the fields for they are white already for harvest." Until recently the Chinese Empire was closed against the Christian religion. Japan killed the missionaries who first carried the glad news of Salvation to her shores and sent their bodies in sealed barrels to the country from which they came. Slavery and the slave trade for ages proved a great barrier in carrying the truth into the heart of Africa. For generations Philosophy and caste kept the gospel from the teeming hordes of India. And until recently Cannibalism forbade the heralds of salvation preaching in the South Sea Islands. The Papal States, Spain and Austria, have refused almost up to date to allow even a colporter a Bible to their people.

But what do we see to-day? The walls of the Chinese Empire have been leveled to the ground and the old lethargic Empire is heaving with the signs of a new life. Japan has thrown open her thrice barred gates and is receiving all the Western civilization and religion. Through the explorations of Livingston and Stanly the dark continent is being prepared for the reception of christianity. English courts and railroads are breaking up caste and carrying modern civilization into the walled cities of India. The once impregnable front is tottering; heathenish customs have been shaken to their foundations by the christian religion, summoning men in this enlightened land to a task of imposing magnitude. Thus a foothold has been gained, a fulcrum found, the great gospel lever put into its place and the near future will witness the mighty uplifting.

W. D. HARWARD.

THE MISSIONARY ADVANCEMENT IN INDIA.

India is indeed vastly populated. It numbers more inhabitants than the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Turkey, and Prussia combined. Should we give to each inhabitant of India a letter in the Bible it would take seventy Bibles to go around. Should they join hands and circle around the Globe at the equator they would make three circles. Let them fall in line, one after another, walking ten miles a day it would take forty years for the procession to pass a given point. The women eight in abreast would extend across the American continent eight times, and sad to say that only one in six of these have any idea of Christianity whatever.

Mohammedanism, Hinduism and Buddhism are polluting individual character, stagnating Christian enlightment, and a great shield for immoral degredation. Then it is a land of error and vice, preeminent so the great stronghold of the demon to mankind. The English missionary work practically began in the last year of the last century; by private effort under the shelter of a private flag and the government of a little Danish settlement the first missionary progress was begun. The first Protestant church was founded and the first seed of civilization sown, but their progress was soon impeded by the power of the East India Company, favoring and aiding the native idolatry and superstitions and suppressing all Christian missionary effort, for such an extended period of time. It succeeded in getting a provision from parliament forbidding religious andeducational interests. When Cary and Thomas reached India in 1793, they were subjected to great trials and indignities by this company. Finally they retired in 1798, to a Danish settlement in Serampore for the protection of the Danish Crown. Judson and other missionaries were, on arrival, ordered to depart at once.

Sir John Lawrence was Governor of the Pun-jab when the rebellion of 1857–8 broke cut. He insisted on favoring missionaries and the Bible in the schools and as a result of this open and candid course even in such an hour of peril, he bade the missionaries prosecute their preaching and missionary enterprise exhorting them that "Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen."

From this period hence we notice marked advancement toward education and Christianity. Scientific and biblical truths have been woven into the language of the country thus shaking the three heathen religions to their very base, and notwithstanding the great obstacles that were to be overcome and many opposing forces. In this short period by earnest and devout labor the missionaries have firmly established themselves and enrolled near two hundred thousand native communicants for the Protestant religion. Truly the number is small as compared with the great number of inhabitants; but exceedingly large as compared to the time for work and the cloging obstacles.

It is said 'That seventy years ago the fires of Suttee were publicly blazing in the presidency towns of Madris, Bombay, and Calcutta, and all over India the fires of Suttee in which the screaming and struggling widow, in many cases herself a mere child, was bound to the dead body of her husband, and with him burned to ashes. Seventy years ago infants were publicly thrown into the Ganges, as sacrifices to the goddess of the river. Seventy years ago young men and maidens decked with flowers were slain in Hindoo temples before the hideous idol of the Goddess Kali, or hacked to pieces as the Meras, that their quivering flesh might be given to propitiate the God of the soil. Seventy years ago the cars of Juggernaut were rolling over India, crushing hundreds of human victims annually beneath their wheels. Lepers were burned alive devotees publicly starved themselves to death children brought their parents to the banks of the Ganges and hastened their death by filling their mouths with sand and the water of the so-called sacred river. Seventy years ago the swinging festivals attracted thousands to see the poor writhing wretches, with iron hooks thrust through the muscles of their backs, swing in mid air in honor of their gods." Such scenes that disgraced India seventy years ago we now look in vain for, and

this great revolution is due to missionary influence. It was these who proclaimed and denounced these tremenduous evils. The principle work of the missionaries has been preaching and teaching the Gospel of Christ, ministering to the sick and circulating the Holy Scriptures, thus many natives have died with the intelligence of divine religion beaming peacefully on their brow. Hereby the missionaries are gaining the sympathy and favor of the nationality. The heathen are recognizing that the missionaries come from a healthy clime to theirs unhealthy, forsaking friends, parents and country, receiving smaller salaries than some country clerks in Government offices, enduring cold looks and suspicious glances ever seeming anxious to talk of their religion all for good surely they conclude that there is truth in such earnestness, and become interested.

Statistics show that the per cent won for Christ increases each year and each decade, and that the present decade will show 100 per cent advancement. Thus the great movement is silently tunnelling the great mountain of Idolatry. Hindoo superstitions are baffled on every hand by missionary brotherhood, and biblical truths are fast supplanting and becoming the salt of the empire. while heathen mythology is being shaken to the great centre. Sir Herbert Edwards in a speech delivered in Exeter Hall, London, said: "Every other faith in India is decaying; Christianity alone is beginning to run its course. It has taken root, and, by God's grace, will never be uprooted. The Christian converts were tested by persecution and martyrdom in 18-57 and they stood the test firmly, and I believe that if the English were driven out of Indian to-morrow, Christianity would remain and triumph." Notwithstanding we can't let the mission interest rest on this; there is a great work yet to be done for the heathen of India, many vile and sinful tendencies are against her and the work must not be allowed to lag. Two great native evils are yet to be suppressed, the child marriage and the barbarous treatment of widows. A prime minister of Indore, a cultured Hindu, holds that Hindu civilization is doomed unless the women are lifted out of their present bondage and superstition. He says "child marriage is no marriage at all," that the existence of the child widow is one of the darkest blots that ever defaced the civiliza-

tion of the people. 12,542 infants have been murdered publicly in the last 15 years by these uncivilized women in their widowhood. Then seeing what has been done, what is being done, and what may be done for the many thousand heathen in India, are we not enthused to listen and heed the great "Macedonian cry." Now is the time, the harvest is ripe. Thousands of poor heathen souls may be saved from perdition if we will only act now. If we can't go and proclaim salvation ourselves we can give of our means thus building the bridge on which others may cross the deep ocean.

Shall not all dark clouds of sin,
From the poor heathen's brow be driven?
And for the stained and sinful soul within
A pure and spotless one be given?

Surely God has promised it so.

Now let us with our money help those
Who shall endeavor the gates of sin to close,
And ere long in those heathen sinful lands
We shall see those savage throngs in christian bands.

Oh! how celestial 'twill be to know
That all nations toward God doth go;
Oh! how majestic will be that band,
All marching to a heavenly land, hand in hand.

W. H. BOONE.

A SOUTHERN COMMONWEALTH.

[Delivered at the 3rd Annual Commencement of Elon College, June, 1893, by W. P. Lawrence a representative of the Philologian Society.]

I come to speak to you of a commonwealth whose past history, present prosperity and future prospects should be the pride of every one who can claim it as the land of his nativity. I come to speak of the Old North State, a commonwealth that has ever been noted for her generous and hospitable people, for herpatriotic sons and virtuous daughters.

To many of yuo it is the dearest spot on earth, because within her borders is the home of your childhood around which cluster so many pleasant memories. Here, too, is the old schoolhouse where you received the rudiments of an education, the academy and college in which you pursued a higher course of preparation for the duties of life.

It is within the eastern boundaries of this, one of the foremost of the Southern states, that the tropical climate bathes with its sparkling dews and fans with its fragrant breeze the fairest of flowers and the most luxuriant vegetation, but going westward both the climate and the scenery change. From the wave-washed shores of the eastern bays to the thunder riven peaks of west is to be found every variety of climate from that of the tropics to that of the bleak north. The mountain scenery of Western North Carolina, justly entitles it to be called the Switzerland of the Atlantic Slope.

The products of the State are no less varied than its climate. It has become an old story, that North Carolina is the only State in the Union that fills every column in the United States census blank. The diversity of her products is in striking contrast with the number of nationalities represented in her population. There is a smaller per cent. of the foreign element in North Carolina than in any other State of the Union, and not a more homogeneous people are to be found in this country.

But the State has suffered from not duly recognizing and appreciating the talent of some of her ablest sons, more great men have been born or educated within her borders than in any other Southern State, but the majority of them have not been retained. To-day in many circumstances in the State nearly all the most energetic and talented young men are leaving and going to other parts of the country where they find better inducement.

This should not be in a state that has 4,000 square miles of productive swamp lands that can be drained easily and put into cultivation; in a state whose rivers and streams furnish three million horse-power for manufacturies; in a state whose mountain slopes, frostless valleys, rolling hills and rich alluvial plains are the home of the finest grapes, the most delicious fruits, every variety of cereals, and all kinds of vegetables that find ready sales in northern markets.

It is with honest pride that I speak of the Old North State. Not because of any startling event or world-famed actions that make the course of her development, not because of her religious and material development beyond that of any other state in the Union, but because of her promptness to demand and maintain her rights, because of her substantial growth and spotless integrity.

It is useless to recount the different instances in which North Carolina has taken the lead in defending the cause of the American people, for nearly every school boy and girl knows the history of the Colonial Period and the chivalrous deeds that characterized our ancestors of the Revolutionary Period. The hesitation of the state to break the bond of Union at the beginning of the Civil War showed the conservative element in the character of her people. But when the crisis came, the whole state trembled on the verge of disunion like a leaf in a raging storm refusing to let go the mother plant. The black cloud of civil strife rose higher and higher in the northern sky; the lights of peace had all gone out; wild excitement, uncertainty, and conservatism fought triple battle in the bosoms of North Carolina's bravest and truest men; and the groans of men dying on the altars of war filled the land with a deeper rage. In this terrible moment, North Carolina cut the cord of Union and threw herself into the refiners furnace. She bravely defended the cause she

had espoused but with the surrender of Lee that cause fled forever.

Not with contempt but reverence do we look on that dark spot in the history of the State. It was the shaking of the nation by the hand of a Divine Ruler. It was necessary that the wheels of progress be thrown out of the old ruts and new roads of development be hewn out by the coming generations. The great majority of our people recognized this fact and dismissed their sectional feelings with the flight of the "Lost Cause." It is the wise discretion of these, sustained by their own capital, that has furnished the chief factor in the vigorous educational and material progress of the state within the last few years.

By wise management and a judicious use of the $20,000 annually appropriated by the General Assembly the state University now ranks among the leading Universities of the South. It offers sixty free scholarships every year to deserving young men. Of other educational institutions, there are seven male and co-educational colleges; eight female colleges, seminaries and academies; three military institutions of high grade; and no less than fifty high schools and academies not including the excellent graded schools and cities. There are six seminaries, colleges and universities fort he colored people. The public schools in the towns which have been much improved within the last few years both in buildings and in the mode and efficiency of instruction, offer primary instruction to every boy and girl in the state.

Turning from the educational advantages, let us note a few facts concerning the material interests.

The state contains about 3,600 miles of railways with an annual increase of about two hundred miles The railways penetrate all parts of the state and are doing more for the development of the vast natural resources than any other agency. They stimulate agriculture, turn vast forests into wealth, and give life and energy to manufacturing.

All kinds of vegetables and grain are profitably cultivated. The annual production of corn is about 36,000,000 bushels, wheat, over 5,000,000 bushels, oats, about 8,600,000 bushels. Other grains and vegetables are produced in accordance with their importance as necessaries of life. The annual production of tobacco is about 76,000,000 pounds. At 15 cts. per pound it is worth $11,400,000. The annual production of cotton is over 300000 bales and grade is as good as that of any of the great cotton states.

It is almost incredible that other industries besides agriculture have assumed equally large proportions in a state that was literally devastated thirty years ago, nevertheless it is true. Without speaking of the naval stores, mines, fisheries and quarries of slate, sand stone, marble and granite, all of which are valuable industries, we speak of some of the leading manufacturies. Cotton and tobacco are more extensively manufactured than any other native product. The state contains 150 cotton mills with 500,000 spindles which manufacture 165,000 bales of cotton annually. More capital is invested in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina than in any state of the Union. There are 110 plug tobacco factories and nine that make smoking tobacco. Durham alone sold 11,000,000 pounds last year and paid the government over $600,000 for stamps. Winston sold more, even than that, and Asheville sold over 5,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

While the Old North State has been busily engaged in providing ample means for the education of her people and in the development of her varied natural wealth, she has not neglected her natural health and pleasure resorts so beautifully located both among the mountains and down by the ocean. More Head City with its fine hotel and boarding houses, and its excellent bathing, boating and fishing facilities is fast becoming one of the noted watering places of the Atlantic coast.

Asheville with its pure water, its invigorating mountain breeze, its adjacent mineral springs and its scenery of surpassing beauty and grandeur contains the finest hotels in the South and is destined to become one of the most noted health and summer resorts in America.

The uniform development along every line of material wealth absolutely proves that men of surpassing executive ability,—men of broad views and sound judgement have been at the head of the state government.

Among these no one has proven to be truer or abler than Ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis. "His term of six years was ended only by the mandate of the constitution." It was with regret that the state witnessed his exit from the lofty position that he had so highly honored. It was Jarvis who inaugurated the plans which, being carried out by his worthy successors, have brought the state to the soundest position and to the highest degree of laudi-

ble prosperity ever known in her history.

Another who has long been a shield to the state and a guide to her best interest in Zebulon B. Vance. Probably no man was ever so universally loved by any state as Vance is by North Carolina. "No man was ever such an ensign, such an emblem of commonwealth." It is to such men as these, supported by a patriotic and energetic people, that the Old North State must look for her future wealth, glory, and prosperity.

Not with languor but with life enter her prosperous and happy homes, her thriving towns and cities. Behold her golden harvests waved by the purest air of heaven. Bathe on her beach and drink from her sparkling fountains that gush forth from the mountain sides.

Stand with the artist among her towering peaks as he sketches the hills of God piled up in grand profusion. Heal thy infirmity at her mineral fountains. Prophesy her future and joins us in one grand anthem of "Long live the Old North State."

EDITORIAL.

Language.

There is nothing more essential in education than a thorough knowledge of our native tongue. It is the vehicle of thought and the medium of communication. With it the world is ruled, shaped and developed; without it man would be but little more progressive than the animal world. Senate halls ring with human speech which settles great questions that determine the destiny of nations. With it God speaks by his servants to mankind and leads fallen humanity to a higher plain of christianity. Man also speaks through the medium of prayer to God and calls forth blessings from above. Language is the symbol which represents a nation's advancement. If a nation is in a high state of civilization its language is filled with beautiful epithets which represent all the attributes of the christian, of Christ, of God; but, if in a state of barbarity, its vernacular tongue represents all that is low, degrading and detrimental to christian development.

The mother stills the cries of the troubled child by her words of tenderness. The father directs his sons in the pathway of virtue by his words of wise counsel. Friends employ their speech to praise friends. Enemies marshal their darts of forked tongued calumny, vituperation and spleen against enemies. Lovers whisper words filled with the sweet nectar of love into loving ears and thereby form alliances that are as lasting as life.

The tattler by the use of words adds to or subtracts from some unauthorized statement and sows discord and strife in the community, and soon makes a mountain out of a mole hill. It were better for such a person that the power of speech had never been given; that no sign of a tongue had been granted, for such people always work free of charge and give their own souls for employment.

The beauties of nature in earth, sky and sea can be portrayed by the power of speech. Human character with all its charms, loveliness or all its blackness and crime is defined, described and made known by our power of speech. In order to acquire this power we must converse with wise men, read good books and periodicals and study the various languages from which we have borrowed.

Milton would not educate his daughters in the languages for he said that one tongue was enough for any woman; but he must have meant that one tongue was enough for tattlers. Such may have been the disposition of all women in his age but in this age our noble women have something else to employ

their time, and the women as well as men should study all that will aid them in the power of expression. Study Shakespeare, Longfellow and Milton for speech sublime, profound, broad and extensive but study German, French Latin and Greek if you would master the English and wield an influence for good among the masses. Thought without language to express it is like faith without works—It is dead.

Learn all the language possible and in order to make speech useful it must be used. Our society halls afford a grand opportunity for all who will avail themselves of it. Young men can develop their powers of oratory and young ladies can bring the most powerful uses of expression by giving attention to exercise and practice.

Then again the MONTHLY affords an opportunity for the influence of the pen. How many when they go out into life find that thought is dull and expression flies away when they endeavor to express themselves with pen and ink. Practice will remove all these feelings and prepare the mind to think and the hand to write. Exercise, practice, use the powers of speech and then the world will feel your influence. There is no good to be done by a a man without language, speak either by tongue or pen, or action or example and thereby make the world better. It has been said that a man is a man for every language he learns and it may be added that a woman is a woman for every tongue she speaks. W. C. WICKER.

Valedictory.

The time has come when we have to bid our readers farewell. Our relations with the MONTHLY during the past year have been pleasant to us and we trust profitable to our patrons. It has been a year both of prosperity and of adversity. There have been circumstances which cheered us and those which made us sad. From time to time we have endeavored to make the MONTHLY a true exponent of college ways and college talent. If we have fallen short of our purpose we ask that our friends will bear with us in our weakness and criticise us according to our deserts.

The MONTHLY should be dear to every member and friend of Elon College. The students should realize fully that it is their paper, edited for their benefit, and published for the sole purpose of stimulating a love of journalism among those who have any talent in that direction. With this end in view, it should always receive the hea ty support and co-operation of every student. Let every one strive to make it a better magazine next year. In order to relieve it from financial embarrassment, the circulation should be increased. During the summer we trust that every student will exert himself to obtain a few subscriptions. By this means it can easily be placed on a self-supporting basis. Hoping and praying that it may have a long and prosperous career among its contemporaries. we now commend the MONTHLY to our successors, trusting that, when another scholastic

year shall draw to a close, they will be able to look back upon their years work with that feeling of satisfaction which comes to all those who are conscious of having tried to do their duty.

EDITORS.

Beauty in Paradise Lost.

When one begins the perusal of Paradise Lost, either as a casual observer, or as one who dives for the pearl of information, he is, as it were, ushered idto an elegantly furnished parlor; into one that Milton has spared no pains in supplying and adorning. His attention is first arrested by the ease with which he is able to move about over the deep-plush carpet, richly enterwoven with attractive figures. Thss is represented by the rythm, the meter, and the strong figures of speech whioh holds the reader spell bound, and wafts him on from sentence to sentence, and from page to page.

However, this is all soon forgotten and the mind is directed towards objects more beautiful. The eye at once falls upon the great number of beautiful paintings, arranged with artistic taste about the room. One of the first specially noticed, is a lovely oil painting, representing the garden of Eden. It is the twilight hour, and golden rays of the dying sun are kissing gently the highest peak of a distaut hill. The warbling brooks, as they roll on over pebbles of gold, are made to sparkle in all splendor by the rising moon and candles of heaven. Fruit, pleasing to the eye, and of delicious flavor, swing from tree and shrub. Upon the river's bank, admiring objects of beauty, and breathing the air that has gathered its odor from a thousand flowers, may be seen our first parents strolling in fond embrace.

The observer now glances swiftly over the room, and views upon the opposite wall an attractive piece of crayon work Fiery steed and war chariots whose wheels drip with blood, tell in thundering tones, that this represents a cruel battle ground. High in his heavenly course, stands the king of day, mourning for the dying thousands, whose life blood runs cold beneath them. Flaming swords glitter with light too bright to behold- Boiling smoke from the angry cannon leads a thousand shots to do their deadly work. Giants, their arms to earth, they cast; and upon the fleeing enemy, mountain crags and hills with lightning speed, they hurl. Down the ragged mountain flow rivers of blood, and stand in pools over the plains below.

Other objects of beauty symmetrically arranged about the hall, would be pleosing for the guest, but he is invited now to a seat. Almost instantly, invisible harps furnish the soul with heavenly food. Millions of Arch-angels touch their heauen-strung lyres, and pour their united meledy upon the breeze. This, mingled with the voices of an innumerable heavenly host lulls the reader into the snow white land of dreams

J. W. RAWLS.

Our Future Development.

It is a characteristic of a progressive people to investigate. Hence in this age of intellectual advancement we amuse ourselves by receiving the actions

of past generations. We compare their standard with ours, and then draw on our imaginations in predicting the future.

With the revival of learning four hundred years ago, all intelligence was turned to retrospection. upon Greek and Roman civilization every educated eye was fixed until Europe forgot that there was a future for human society or a law of historie evolution. Scanning the horizon of the time, one could see no light save the classic after-glow saintly reflected from the crumbling marbles of Greece and Rome. But in this age of modern science, we have turned from the exclusive study of classic antiquity and are now anxiously gazing into the light of the future our profoundest curiosity quivering under the current of new thoughts and new inventions as a magnet vibrates in the grasp of an induction-coil. We are rushing on at an ever-increasing speed into new intellectual achievemnts.

Moreover, America is under the further stimulus of her own conditions. She has no remote past and her vast present is felt to be the mere beginning of an enormous future. Never before has any generation seen so great a nation spring into being, or a whole continent so speedily recovered from barbarism and lifted to our unparallelled height of intellectuality No wonder that a people who have witnessed and shared in this most enormous and swiftest of all national phenomena should strain their eyes in looking forward and breathlessly ask, "what next." There has never been a greater volume of uninspired forecast than at the present moment. No department of life is free from it. We live in the future tense. Prediction is the hobby of the age. Perhaps the weakest point is our forgetting the coming of the unexpected. One hundred years ago, when, after the Revolutions, the nations had resumed their tranquility, what poet's pen or prophet's lips could have said that "Watts' tea kettle will revolutionize the world." Not only does the unexpected happen, but it often controls, and some other tea-kettle than Watts' may blow off its lid and demolish a whole train of institutions. Education shares the common fate and hence has become a subject of rapid change, and of absorbing interest as regards its future development. The mental experience of a Columbia student is very unlike that of a youth who passed the afternoons in the Greek groves listening to the uninspired guesses of classic philosophy. It is still more unlike the training in arrow-heads of the people who have just proceeded us on this continent. What the Columbian student will do by the end of the next century, no one can tell. But we believe that science will be his watchword and electricity his slave.

Education has always followed and reflected the great historic changes of society. From the simple teaching of savages to the best scientific curreculum of the nineteenth century education has simply mimiced the last phase of activity. Every great setting of the stage of life, from Eden to Chicago, has been a picture of the thought of the day, and one after another all the scenes have been a copied by teachers and made the basis of education. Judean Prophet, Athenium Prophet, Orator of Rome

Soldiers of the middle ages and the man of science of to-day each in his turn has handed the people of his day a new curriculum for youth to be formed by. Each contained an idea necessary for the production of special activities. Each in its turn was felt to be all-important and all-sufficient. And one after another all save the last are passing away. During four hundred years men have been trained with their backs to the future. But in this age of science, education—like a slow-moving ponderous weather-vane—has swung around and points straight into the future. And now men are being trained, with their faces to the coming light.

With all due reverence for what former ages have done, we still find that this century has to its credit two intellectual achievements so radically new in kind, so far reaching in consequence, and so closely bound up with the future of the human race, that we stand as it were, on the great dividing-line since the Christian era. It is as if we had sailed to the end of some vast ocean and landed on a new world of science. A knowledge of the laws of the conservation of energy and of biological evolution plants humanity on a world of whose character and extent we cannot, even yet, form any conception. It is true that other periods have excelled us in drama, architecture, poetry and sculpture. But in the knowledge of the scheme of creation and the manner of unfolding the nature of matter and the conversion and effects of energy we rise to a stature that dwarfs forever the men of antiquity. Until now there never was so great an army of scientists all marvelously trained and unified by the tactics of induction, and inspired by the passion of intellectual conquest. What is more peculiar to this age than the dashing power of scientific mechanics? No sooner is a phase of energy, or of the great law of its universal conservation, marked out in the laboratory of the Physicist than the genius of some mechanic turns it to practical use Together they have begun to revolutionize the whole mechanical environment of human life, and they will not pause till all the material appliances of man's industry are brought out of the clumsy archaic form in which this century found them and lifted into a condition of, even now, undreamed-of efficiency and elegant perfection.

When some New York billion heir of the future tires of watching the hurrying crowd pass the ruins of Brooklyn Bridge, it may interest him to visit the nearest museum and see those discarded pieces of early mechanism—the nineteenth century railway locomotive or the telegraph instrument; for no one can for a moment doubt that long before Brooklyn Bridge breaks down all such mechanical appliances will be supplanted by others of greater economy, higher efficiency and easier control. Were we of to-day thrown back only fifty years, life would seem about as archaic as in the flint period. In this brief span the new age has begun. And it is science that has worked the miracle. Where are we in this new day? Are we still at the beginning or are we nearing the culmination? Have the inventions of the past sixty years so exhausted mechanical imagination that we are dulled to the myriad possibilities surrounding us? Can the nerve

centres of the modern mechanic stand the constant drainage of vital energy, and still know no faltering. The human organism has never been subjected to a severer test than the study of scientific problems, nor has there ever been truer heroes than our investigators who never loose heart in a grapple with the powers of the universe. It requires courage of the highest order to stand for years face to face with one of the enigmas of nature, to interrogate patiently and hear no answer; to try all known methods and weapons of attact, and yet see the lips of the sphinx compressed in stony immobility; to invoke the uttermost powers of imagination; to fuse the very soul in the fire of efforts and still press the listening ear against the wall of science. In these struggles man will finally grow weary. The eye will fail, imagination fold its wings, and the age of modern science perish as the day of classic art sank into twilight and darkness. But when?

Careful survey of this great movement shows as yet no indications of faltering. The march has just begun. We are mastering the industrial use of energy as fast as we comprehend its grim hardships. The domestic arts will be refined and delicate. Transit of persons, commodities and ideas must be far more swift, safe, and economical than now. We shall whisper around the globe. Energy will be made cheap. Flight through the upper air will be a daily matter of course. A machine will be invented that will compress and solidify air. Then our crowded theatres, churches and lowground cities will be supplied with blocks of fresh air from the mountains. A plan will doubtless be devised by which a man in a few hours may be charged with a thorough college education. All of these and [illegible] that have not yet entered into the heart of man and will contrive, all growing out of the conservation of energy.

The other great secret of nature that we have discovered is biological evolution. And as the future of man's mechanical industry lies under the shadow of the laws of energy, so does the future of his whole bodily nature, its health, beauty and organic purity, its strength of muscle, nerve and brain depend upon obedience to the new table of biological commandments. In his ignorance of human biology, man has done very little to protect society from the fatal percentage disease and incompetence. Humanity has staggered, since Eden, under a load of ills nearly all of which might have been prevented by an application of scientific biological restraints. We have been quick to adopt the railways, but we cannot realize heredity; we have eagerly put our ear to the telephone, but have been wofully deaf to the voice of science which is offering to tell us how to make our own children strong and fair. We accept the army of insanity and weakness as a burden from Providence, and think ourselves extremely virtuous for wasting a pound of cure when a grain of prevention has been utterly neglected. This is the age of energy, next will be the age of biology. And whenever the popular eye is anointed by the scientific clay half the ills that flesh is heir to will be abolished.

The forces and principals by which all of these things must be accomplished are in nature all around us. They were put there by God for man. And it is man's duty to search them out for his own service and enjoyment and for the honor of God. And when all of these laws have been discovered, God the maker of them will be more clearly seen through nature and his works. Then the idea of the God that is seen in revelation will harmoniously accord. And the future age of science will be an age of greater reverence for God, and the age in which the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of Christ.

J. H. JONES.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL DEPARTMET.

W. H ALBRIGHT, EDITOR.

Vacation!

Warm weather!

Commencement!

Farewell! Farewell!!

"Golly, aint that fine."

Subscribe for the E. C. Monthly.

Rev. W. G. Clements gave us a visit quite recently.

Are you a subscriber to the E. C. Monthly? If not you ought to be.

Ask the Seniors what occupations they think they will follow next year.

Rev. Mr. Coppedge, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Graham, preached for us the 14th of May at 7 o'clock p. m.

Debaters for next anniversary debate. Clio, W. H. Boone and J. E. Rawls Philologian, J. M. Cook and D. W. Cochran.

Rev. J. W. Wellons, of Durham, spent a few days at Elon and conducted a series of meetings with good results flowing therefrom.

The Glee Club gave an entertainment at the Greensboro Female College, Friday night, the 5th of May, and met with unusual success.

Dr. Long preached at Union Ridge the second Sunday in May at 11 o'clock a. m. Prof. Kendrick preached in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Glee Club gave an entertainment at Burlington and met with ordinary success. Move on, Glee Club! Move on! Victory awaits all your efforts.

Town election—J. M. Cook, Mayor; S. A. Holleman, J. W. McAdams, W. Hufflnes, S. Crawford and Rev. C. A. Boone, Commissioners; Seymour Williams, Chief Police.

Rev. M. L. Hurley, of Va., gave us an excellent sermon the 30 of April at 11 o'clock a. m. He

preached the same Sunday at 7 p.m., also the following Monday night at the same hour.

One of our Seniors has moved to another boarding house just across the way. He says that he must save $5.00 on his board from now till commencement to pay his diploma fee. (A wise Senior.)

Misses Janie Price, Emma Harward, Alberta Moring and Bessie Moring went to Union Ridge the second Sunday in May. Also Misses Annie Graham and Ora Aldridge visited their homes in the vicinity of Union Ridge.

One of our Seniors has become so polite and dignified that he was seen with two hats on his head the other day, and being asked why he wore two hats, replied: "I want to be doubly polite when I take off my hat to speak to the fair sex."

Dr. Long gave us, on the 20th of May, a historical outline of the College since its establishment, and it will be recognized hereafter as College day, and exercises conducted for this occasion in memory of the founding of the institution.

Editors of the Monthly for the coming year: Clio, J. H. Jones and W. J. Laine. Philologian, W. P. Lawrence and S. M. Smith. Psiphelian, Miss Ella Johnson and Miss Rowena Moffit. Business Managers for the coming year. Clio, W. H. Boone. Philologian, W. D. Harward. Psiphelian, Miss Irene Clements.

All persons, both subscribers and advertisers, who are indebted to the Elon College Monthly, will confer a favor upon the Business Managers by remitting the amount at once as this is the last issue of the Monthly for this scholastic year and if ever an enterprise did need money to meet its expenses most assuredly our Magazine does. A word to the wise is sufficient. Take warning and heed the command.

Sunday School Convention of Boon's Station Township was held at St. Mark's church the second Sunday in May with much good resulting therefrom. Large number of the students attended and several of our boys made fine speeches on the leading topics of the day. Part of our Professors were present on this occasion and delivered excellent discourses. Elon girls made music for the entertainment of the people.

The subscribers of the Monthly have been promised ten copies each during this year, but on account

of the inability to fulfill this obligation now, as only nine copies will appear, we assure you that it is not our purpose to defraud you out of a copy and feel sure that you will not understand the matter in this sense, as under the existing conditions we felt unable to get out ten numbers and we propose to make this good with the subscribers by sending them a number next year.

Friday night the 20th of May' an entertainment was given under the auspices of the Clio, Philologian and Psiphelian Societies. You may be sure that it was quite a success being under the management of the three societies. All acquitted themselves with honor, credit and dignity to the institution; and especially did the young ladies which is a characteristic of their life in every thing that they undertake. Admission fee of 10 cts., and we think no one regretted having gone. The proceeds to be divided among the three societies.

SPECIAL OFFER—Each individual who will get six new subscribers during vacation for the E. C. MONTHLY, and send the money to the Soliciting Agent, together with the names and addresses of said persons, will receive a year's subscription FREE OF CHARGE. Vacation is the time to work. Now this will be easy to accomplish and we hope the friends of this institution will take the matter into consideration and give the financial part of the MONTHLY such an impetus as never before known since its birth. Few people, we fear, realize how much the MONTHLY advertises the College.

The present editors and managers feel like they have not, in all respects, done their duty toward contributing to the MONTHLY this year, yet feel sure that the incoming ones will take the responsibilty upon themselves with greater zeal, determination and enthusiasm than the outgoing editors and managers and by so doing make the MONTH- one of the very best College Magazines in North Carolina. Now, with this issue, we extend to our readers our farewell and hand the quill over to the management of the new supervisors and make our exit. We wish for the MONTHLY a long and prosperous life. May she continue to live.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. C. WICKER, EDITOR.

The past session has been a very pleasant as well as a profitable one to the Association. The efforts of the young men for Christ have resulted in about 40 conversions in sthe college and in the neighborhood.

The young ladies have organized a Y. W. C. A which has been very interesting and beneficial to them, both in Bible study and in training for christian work. A Junior department has been organized for boys, also. They meet every Sunday afternoon and conduct their own meetings with the assistance of one of the young men. In our opinion, there is no form of christian training that is better for boys than that of the Junior department of the Y. M. C. A. Here the boys from six to fifteen years old take the burden of christian work on their own shoulders and are gradually induced to lead in prayer, study the important Bible characters such as Daniel, David and Moses, and to tell what they know about these in short talks, two or three minutes long. Possibly there is nothing that can encourage the gray headed fathers in Israel more than to see the boys preparing themselves to bear the mantles that must soon fall upon their shoulders Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. hold their gospel meetings every Sunday afternoon or Saturday evening. The six Bible classes of the swo Associations meet one hour each week for systematic Bible study.

The leaders of the Y. M. C. A. for May were: May 7th, S. M. Smith and J. T. Gardner. May 14th, W. D. Harward and D. R. Burch. May 21st, Prof. R. G. Kendrick. May 28th, W. P. Lawrence.

The following young men have been appointed a reception committee: Messrs. R. T. Hurley, W. J. Laine, D. R. Burch and W. T. Sears.

This committee, as its name implies, will meet new students at the train next fall when school opens and make them feel at home at once, by assisting them with

their baggage, introducing them to the students and faculty, and giving them information about the workings of the College, that they are thrown among christian friends. If you come to Elon next fall, and you are a stranger, look for one of these young men whom you may designate by the Y. M. C. A. badge that they will wear.

CLIPPINGS.

E. MOFFITT, EDITOR.

A bashful young man was escorting a bashful young lady, when she said entreatingly: "Jabez, don't tell anybody you beauxed me home. "Don't be afraid, replied he, I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

"Lemme see, convicts are not leased out in this state, are they?"

"Oh, yes, they are, they are the least out of any people."

An Ohio county treasurer has embezzled $8,000 and a girl. He doubtless took the money to support the girl with, which shows a great deal of prudent forethought.

"A man at the University has a cow one hundred years old. The last lot of butter received at my boarding house evidently came from the University, and was made from the first churning of that identical bovine."

Freckles will be much in vogue this summer.

There's something about my sweetheart
That fills my heart with alarm,
And makes my suit seem hopeless—
'Tis that other fellow's arm.

There are 138 Americans and 24 English students attending lectures at the Berlin Universities.

William Astor has signified his intention of giving $1,000 000 to establish a negro university in Oklahoma.

"Professor," said a graduate trying to be pathetic at parting. "I am indebted to you for all I know."

"Pray do not mention such a trifle" was the very flattering reply.

Talk about a woman's sphere
As though it had no limit!
There's not a place in earth or heaven;
There's not a task to mankind given;
There's not a whisper, yes or no;
There's not a life or death or birth;
There's not a feather's weight of worth:
Without a woman in it.

Wills, not wishes, make destinies. True, a man must desire a thing before he can have it; but their desire must ripen into preference

preference into choice, choice into determination and determination into ceaselss effort.

Some go to college to seek after knowledge;
Some go to hustle for good of the muscle.

The wind bloweth, the farmer soweth,
The subscriber oweth, and the Lord knoweth,
That we are in need of our dues.
We're not funnin', this thing of dunnin'
Gives us the everlastin' blues.

One man in 500 in England attends college, one in 615 in Scotland, one in 213 in Germany and one in 2,000 in the United States.

The boys who take the girls to church.
May rightly see them home;
But they who go there by themselves;
Should then return alone.
And still some stand with hat in hand,
Quite near the exit door,
Ostensibly to take them home.
Let this occur no more.

With a man more money means more to eat; with a woman it means more to wear.

Love can never die! My heart beats loud this truth.
When wildly throbbing in the blaze of youth,
Or when in calmer moments, pale and cold;
I read the true inscription of the scroll
Writ by that God who made me. However deep the fold
The phantom years around me fling, my soul
Holds fast this truth—'tis writ in letters clear
"Love her for aye!"

"Why is Miss B. wearing black?"

"She is mourning for her husband."

"Why, she never had a husband."

"That is why she mourns. She is grieving over the husband she hasn't got.

A prep, fourteen years old, being instructed to tell all he could about breathing, handed in the following:

"Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps life a-going when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait 'till they get out doors Boys in a room make bad, unwholesome air. They make carbonicide. Carbonicide is poisoner than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a block hole in India, and carbonieide got in that there hole and killed nearly every one afore morning. Girls kill the breath with corosits that squeeze the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys, because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl I'd rather be a boy, so I can holler and run and have a great big diagram."

Some people look as if they were walking around to save funeral expenses.

Character is the color which runs through the acts of an individual.

A SMALL SWARM OF B's.—Be Earnest. Be Honest. Be Straight. Be watchful. Be Considerate. Be Be Amiable. Be True to Your Sweetheart.

The house built firmly on a rock
Fears not the roving tempest's shock
So they whose faith and hope and love
Are fixed on Christ and things above
Remain unmoved—and blest is he
Whose help is found, O God on thee.

FAHRE WOHL! LEB WOHL!!

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

ANNIE GRAHAM, EDITOR.

The Wake Forest Student holds an honored place among our exchanges, and contains some very interesting articles, all of which reflect credit upon their talented authors. This excellent paper has always been a welcome visitor at our sanctum. Its articles are especially interesting because contributed by under-graduates for we think the success of a college magazine is, to a great extent, due to the entire body of students.

Cornell gives free education to 512 students, for whom $150,000 is annually expended.—Ex.

The May issue of the Trinity Archive contains much interesting literary matter. The article on "The Tendencies of the Age" well merits the perusal of every student and in are discussed the changes which different countries have recently undergone. This magazine contains quite a number of well arranged articles, and is handsomely gotten up and edited in each department.

While Europe has but 94 Universities, yet she has 4,753 more professors and 41,814 more students than the 360 colleges and universities of the United States.—Ex.

The Wofford College Journal is admirably gotten up and its contributions show care and study. It is a bright magazine and speaks well for its editors and business managers.

A new college has been founded at Houston, Texas. Mr. Rice of New York, has endowed it with $350,000 in cash, land and securities. One of the most important departments will be a polytechnic school for men and women, in which special training in applied arts and mechanics will be given.—Ex.

The Davidson Monthly reflects credit upon its college, and is a

magazine of no ordinary note. It is always a welcome visitor.

Leland Stanford University is the only one in America giving free tuition in all its branches.—Ex.

The Carolinian, Georgia University Magazine, The Guilford Collegian and the Messenger of Richmond College are among our most valued exchanges and reflect credit upon the institutions they represent.

Our exchanges will accept our best wishes to the students of the different institutions which they represent, for a pleasant and profitable vacation to all, and to those who are about to leave their Alma Mater and launch their untried barks on the perilous ocean of life, may you do much to aid your Alma Mater to make the struggle with her proud sisters in the race, and if she be not the gayest and the richest, may you do much to cause her to be honored and loved for her cheerful face and sterling qualities.

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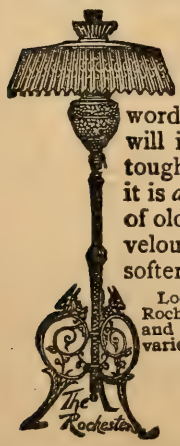
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Fresh from the springs of
inspiration quickening from
gushes that sweetest, tenderest
and most sublime stream of a
thousand which meanders into that
most beautiful love tragedy that
was ever written — the thrilling,
the heart moving, the soul electrifying
play of Romeo and Juliet. In
this line Mercutio has well
expressed my situation and the
words apply to my efforts to
welcome you to our "hall this
afternoon, when he says "'Tis not
so deep as a well nor so wide
as a church door; but 'tis enough
'Twill serve." Yes the welcome we
extend is deeper than the
soundless ocean depths and
wider than the Amazon and it
will remain there until the
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time has been mingled with the
waves in the ocean of Eternity
Honorary and Alumni members
you have come into our meting
this afternoon as a reminder
of what we have been. You are
in the same society you used
to meet. We who are the
recipients of your ideals
welcome you and greet you
with open hearts and Extended
hands.

But alas not all are here.
Time with its onward sweeps
has wrought changes too
strange to be woven into fiction.
Yet what ~~ever~~ of change come
that may, in our work, though
insignificant it may seem perish
Let these ~~walls~~ walls crumble to
dust and the solid ground
upon which they rest be submerged

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the
tempests, foaming billows of an angry
sea; but your sympathy and
gratitude shall be treasured even
in the hearts of those yet to
follow in our foot prints.

To us these walls are an
aspiration and upon the
grandeur of fancy's portrayals
our souls feast, and our
young lives are filled with
love and admiration for
the beautiful and the sublime.
The fountain of our aspirations
is fed by nature herself and
from her open book we learn
most valuable lessons. The
~~gentle zephyrs~~ gentle zephyrs
that wing their way from
mountain caves, the sunbeams
that dances among the forest
leaves the flowers that smile
upon the grassy dell, the

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brook that lisped its never ending song all bear messages to us. Yes your presence, too, will prove a blessing to us. Come, welcome thrice welcome art thou, and may your words leave behind you a stream of effulgent glory.

Like the brilliant sun, your presence is not always with us; but is hidden behind the hilltops of distance; but we feel as if your sympathies are always with us which makes our horizon seem as if painted by angelic fingers in tints of celestial glory. May your memories ever awaken such gorgeous colorings in the bosoms of all true Philologians; for in your minds were stored

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away the hidden treasures of richest and purest ore; only to be refined by the fires of our zeal. Again extending to you a hearty welcome, we the boys of the Philologian Society of 1897. Bid you share in the deliberations of the evening, and feel as if you were boys again in your own society hall.

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THE
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NOTICE.

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THE SPECTRE OF DISCORD.

The question, "Who art thou?" respresents well the attitude of man to man, of class to class, of nation to nation.

Many recognize it as one asked by Paul when he was on his way to Damascus. There was a sudden revolution in his great mind. The light that shone about him and blinded him with its brightness threw a halo of mellow light upon the signboard of life which pointed him in a different direction.

"Who art thou?" rings out clear and forcible on the morning breeze of the Brazilian Republic, on the noonday calm of the United States on the evening zephrys of the British Empire, the political and social scientists would ask "From whence cometh this voice" and whither is it going!"

In Brazil it comes from the administration of the government, and is directed to the ears of that grim visaged monster, "rebellion," whose 'bride' is "revolution."

And as the "husband" in such a union is generally short lived the widow will have a great deal to do with the happiness of their posterity, 'Uncle Sam' is somewhat interested, and is represented by a few of his war vessels as ushers. While the rebellions and revolutions that are the stepping stones in the develpement of the one great government of South America may seem of

little importance to us in interpreting the phenomena in the social world. Were it not for the social nature and interdependance of man, government, in the common acception of the term, would be impossible.

Hence, it behooves every individual to observe carefully the operations of this social, interdependent element in contemporaneous governments. Without observation and investigation one can never make himself as pure an organ in the organism of his own government as he should be.

As the economist sets about the study of the situation in Brazil, he inquires into the origin of this rebellion. From whence did it come? What are the nuclei of truth and justice around which the two factions, or parties have been formed? Have the social natures of men on one side been polluted with evil more than they have on the other? Finally, has either side a patent right on truth and justice, so that they may say we know that we are right and our opponents are wrong? Has any mortal man, a finite being, ever had a hold on justice and truth which are infinite, except at the tag end?

In the United States, there are apparent divisions in the political and social circles. Does not all power emanate from one center in the social as well as in the material world?

In the material world it comes from the sun. Where does it come from in the social world? The Catholic church which has over 8,000,000 members in the United States cries out to the Protestant church and to the government: Who are ye? The Mormon church which holds in its grasp one sixth of all the land west of the Mississippi, declares that the soverign power of the universe is its foundation, and that it is the golden sheaf to weich all other sheaves in the social and religious world shall soon bow down and pay homage. It cries out to the beliefs of right and justice in all other organization of men; "Who are ye?"

The Anarchists are bitter enemies to the much beloved principle that we are pleased to term human law.

The oppressed laborer regards the capitalist as a wicked, despotic whom he would gladly anticidate, entangle, and finally put to death.

On the other hand the capitalist regards the laborer with a kind of envious contempt and disdain. He would not scraple to place his foot on the helpless one's neck, and choke him to death, were it not

that he knows that those toiling hands and busy feet are the machines that search out his treasures which he himself only collects and holds together.

Why has our Congress, the majority of which claims to be standing on the same platform, locked its own wheels and stopped needed legislation? Should not every individual attempt a solution of the great problem of discord in the social and political government of the United States? Are not all creeds, factions, societies, and parties composed of beings that we call men? Do not all men draw their social qualities, their temporal life from one common source? Is it not the medium through which these quantities and elements of life are drawn that causes so much discord and contention?

There are two tests that every individual thought and action should be subjected to before going into the political and social world. If this were the case there would be far less poison poured into society and into politics. The first of these tests is, "Is it right?" The second, "Will it pay?" Let every man subject his thoughts and his actions to these tests and the organism of both our social and political governments will be made up of christian lives as individual organs of the great organism. Then, we would see no mean, wicked, antagonistic spirits in the different associations of men that would call forth the question. "Who art thou?"

W. P. LAWRENCE.

ARITHMETIC.

There have been some discussions recently regarding the propriety of advanced and technical work in arithmetic.

Now, we recognize the fact that a wise man has a right to serious consideration, and in view of this I am constrained to think there is some cause for alarm.

Shall we cut out of our study in arithmetic everything we shall not be likely to put into practice, as is suggested? Then, I see that we must eliminate the idions of Greek, the depths of Latin, the complications of chemistry, which we may never use. The student often says, Why pore over these difficult things which I never expect to need? Give me a practical study. Yes, give him what he thinks he needs and you give him rather an apprentice-ship than an education. But to arithmetic: My opinion is that arithmetic properly studied and properly taught does more to develop the reasoning faculty of the young mind than any one branch in our common schools. I don't mean that teaching pupils how to solve problems is the thing. Problems are only given to illustrate the science and furnish material. The student is to carve and shape. When arithmetic grows so mechanical as to teach children to "do sums," "get the answer" etc, then I vote to drop it.

I am constrained to believe that the fault is in the teachers. My friend SILEX in News-Observer-Chronicle is *very much* on the right line in saying that mental arithmetic can not be bungled.

It is bound to be all right or all wrong. The teacher that dosen't understand it, can't teach it. This must be the reason so much mehanical work is shown on examinations of students entering college. Why do away with a science simply because it is not properly handled? I say in behalf of our young people, give us better prepared teachers along here.

I have heard persons converse freely about the motions of the heavenly bodies who could not analyze the

process of long division. (I examined them.) I call this "bosh." Give us more arithmetic of the mental kind, beyond its practicality, is an educator, a developer of the mind. Why then let it decline? Never.

S. A. H.

MONEY A CONDITION OF CIVILIZATION.

Money is a standard of value by which all things that are classed as wealth are measured, and an instrument by which wealth is exchanged. It is not wealth, but a means by the right use of which man can acquire wealth. It is neither good nor bad within itself, but the good and bad done by it are the results of its right and wrong uses. Used wrongly it vitiates the good in society, corrupts politics, poisons religion, and destroys civilization, but rightly used it is the seeker and discoverer of justice, righteousness, truth and goodness.

It is not supposed that money can destroy gravitation, check the velocity of the heavenly bodies, give to North Carolina the gold-beds of California, or the silver-beds of the Andean Plateau; change gold into silver, donate to France the coal-beds of England, furnish the prairies of Illinois with the water power that abounds in New England, nor secure to Germany the facilities for raising cotton which the Southern States of our republic enjoy." The coffee, the orange, the banana, must grow in the warm climate of the South, and the great pine forests must flourish in the chilly regions of the North; however, money is a means by which man can grasp science as his companion and unveil the hidden forces of nature, presenting them to eyes and minds striving for truth.

Money is a means and not an end. Imagine a man living in the loveliest spot on the globe, sur-

rounded by the mellodious song of the mocking-bird by day, and the soothing voice of the whipporwill by night. At the foot of some hill he may have as much money buried as there is in Washington, and at the same time be starving, naked, and cold, having none of those things neecssary to make him a true man. But by a correct use of the buried treasure he can soon possess those things essential to his happiness; at once he is clothed, lives in a palace, has books to read, pictures to inspire and elevate thought, instruments to soothe him when sad and to delight him when gay; and, indeed, supplied not only with things that satisfy the physical desires and needs, but with an abundance on which the intellect may ever feast—a repository from which may be drawn sweetest inspirations of heart, of mind, and of soul.

We need money, we need wealth, yes, the nation needs more wealth; but we do not want that equal distribution of wealth among individuals that essayists and politicians love to theorize about, neither do we want people to become wealthy by changing wealth from one hand to another. This does not add to the prosperty of the nation, but stagnates business, creates laziness, degrades morals, and leaves one rich with all, and another poor with none. When a man loves money and becomes wealthy by making the world more prosperous and happy, and not by robbing persons of that which they have accumulated by hard toil he is the true man. But he who loses sight of his duty and strives for money without giving its equivalent in labor or the products of labor is no longer a man; birth-right has been forfeited, and the God–given power or means in his possession have been used to degrade his fellows, instead of trying to elevate them from the animal to the divine nature.

"The desire for wealth which becomes the spur of the creation of more wealth—this should be stimulated and rewarded instead of being treated as a crime." Money is necessary to men and to nations, not simply for its convenience as a medium of exchange, but for its value that which we call wealth.

Nature is so ordered and man so constituted that fixed capital is necessary in order that the world may take a step onward and upward. Man differs from all other animals. He is a responsible being. Duties devolve upon him and re-

ward and punishment follow their performance and non-performance.

As an aid in complying with these duties the love of money is a requisite not to be sure, a miser's love, not covetousness, but a laudable desire to accumulate wealth sufficient to perform successfully his part in the world. "The love of money is the root of all evil."

So it is with the love of anything that manifests itself as a force in the world.

The love of man and woman has been the root of all kinds of evil from the beginning of the world but we can not annihilate love neither can we disregard.

By mistakes people are poisoned by physicians; shall we cease using medicine? Thousands of persons are killed by lightening every year; shall we cease to utilize electricity, the force that is rapidly being introduced in all departments of business of the world? must we extinguish electric lights, burn the telegraph and telautograph post, and turn the wire into fences, and set the world back where it was fifty or one hundred years ago? Men are falling continually from the roofs of houses and lofty precipices, limbs are broken and often life is lost. What shall we do with gravitation? Shall we no longer view the beautiful scene of the Niagara? Shall we stop the water power of the world? No, we can not give up every thing liable to abuse, impossible if it should be desired, to destroy all possibilities of evil to do this would be to abolish the universe and to do away with it forever and forever. Do not try to obliterate the possibilities of evil, but recognize that all these are simply centers and sources of power, and train yourself for the mastery of these forces that you may use them for the benefit of mankind.

It is not altogether the greed of misers, the capitalists, the monied men, that has caused such an unequal distribution of the wealth of our nation. Not these alone are to be censured for the corruption and putridity that permeate and stimulate our political affairs, but equally those that have not yet been convinced of the fact that they have powers and capacities that cannot be put into action without the use of wealth.

These are the prime causes of the disastrous condition of our republic. It is the non-performance of duty that has resulted in such an enormous destruction among people, rather than the increase of the millionaires. Thus it is more the

omission of right than the commission of wrong that is creating trouble in our economic world.

Let us wake up and take no longer those prolonged naps as the earth clinging reptile; but like the bird of flight that revels in the freshness of the early dawn, let us arise and with our faces to the front, press on to the goal of our ambition. Show yourself a man by your interest in the world's advancement and the prosperity of the human race, Seek money as it is a condition of civilization. In a nation that must spend all of its time in providing for the support of the body every man and woman would have to work ten hours in the day and sleep eight at night, leaving no time to use in the development of the mind and soul. It would be impossible for such a nation to rise one step above barbarism. "Money is the first step upward on the rounds of development, which lead from animal to God." And why? Because man is more than an animal that is to be fed, clothed, and protected. Within him are those divine germs, affection, intellect, soul, and they require for their nourishment and stimulance, literature, music, pictures, statuary and pleasing art in every form. He loves beauty, aodores all higher thing of life, and it is only when you ascend to this plane that you are on the level of a true man.

The world owes to the geniuses that have sprung up as if favored by the divine hand, and have sown seeds of civilization, its highest regards and gratitude for its now prosperous condition. Where would we have been to-day but for them?

How poor! but for the presence of those marvelous minds in which divine inspiration has taken up her habitation, from there to feed the world forever with the riches of undying truth—Recognizing the condition of the world blessed by their presence, and catching a faint idea of what it would have been without them—let hand grasp hand, let heart beat to heart, and with united voices let us sing praises to their memory and thanks to God for his eternal goodness. Had it been that Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, Edison, Luther, Moore, Franklin, and all the discoverers and inventors of the world, who ascended the heights of knowledge, lighting the way for those from the valley of ignorance, could not have been released from that drudgery and toil which would have made it impossible for them to cultivate that

sion, the possibility of its symetrical sweep be not hopelessly destroyed.

"Such is the patriots boast where'ere we roam.
His first best country ever is at home."

When we talk of the desirableness of including all the world in our sympathies, we ought to bear in mind that—"that man's the best cosmopolite.

"Who loves his native country best."

And when we would claim to have charity for all creeds and opinions alike, we ought not to forget that charity is an impossibility to those who are without convictions. Indifference is essentially contrary to charity. One must have a center of personal attachments, before he can have a circumference of sympathy, or charity into which he may sweep freely. No man can be liberal in his views of truth unless he believes something with all his heart. And he who is most firmly held to his own fixed center of affections and opinions, is the man most likely to cover an extended area in his range of thought and active work.

There is such a thing as confirming one's affections and thoughts and activities within too limited a circumference; like Burke, according to Goldsmith.

"Who born for the universe, narrowed his mind, and too partly gave up what was meant for mankind:" and that is a danger to be jealously guarded against. But there is not such a thing as having a circumference without a center, or as wisely breaking loose from from one's center in order to expand his circumference. Hence while all of us may recognize the importance of enlarging our circumference to the fullest, we must not be misled into ignoring the importance of the center from which we are to enlarge. An individual must have a purpose in life, and make every thought, every act in his life move in harmony with that fixed center; otherwise the lines of the circumference of his life begin to cross and contradict each other, and it being impossible to restore order, it writes its own condemnation: "And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life;"

[Deut. ch. 28. v. 66.—You may find a better one] and in its own hand writes upon its own wall: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!"

So also in the vaster universe of spiritual being, God is the grand center around which everything must revolve. That God which ever lives and loves. One God, one

law one element, and one far off Divine event, to which the whole creation moves." Each individual can have and hold a sweep in the great circumference of God only as it retains unvaryingly its relation to that fixed center. Those relations retained the revolving souls may sweep onward, safely, and surely, in every enlarging orbits, through the limitless ages of eternity; but these relations once broken, the grandest, noblest souls are aimlessly straying in the boundless universe of God—"wandering stars to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." So always, so to all, so everywhere. No far-reaching circumference of fe ling, or thought, or action, is possible to to any one of us without a corespondent fixed and retained center. And no place, or part in the great universe of being is possible to us, save as we have and hold our individual relation to God as the omnipresent center of the infinite circumference of spiritual being.

"To God, of all the center and the source,
Be power and glory given;
Who sways the mighty world through all its course,
From the bright throne of heaven."

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

The answer to the question as to the origin of language admits of much conjecture and although there are theories which in themselves seem to be very plausible, still they are more or less a matter of speculation. We learn that man from time immemorial has been able in some way to communicate o his fellows, his thoughts and desires. And the manner of communication seems to have always been marked to a great extent the characteristics of special class in vogue. It is a noticible fact that the growth of language, and a clear expression of ideas by the use of it has been measured by the intelligence of the people employing it. So this will prove that language

admits of developement, and that it was not given to man already perfected. This proves too that it requires an effort on the part of man to speak and express his thoughts correctly, and that he does not talk without thinking how wonderful it is to express thought in words. But to claim that the origin of language is entirely human would seem to be wholy absurd, because the attributes of man are simply the impress of Divinity, and surely without the interposition and co-operation of higher powers, man would be incapable of originating anything especially so incomprehensive as the art of communication. So then as men's extremity is God's opportunity, it is truthful to suppose that the origin and developement of language is both human and divine which theory is more prominent than any other among those who have made the subject a life study.

Man was made to be developed endowed with instinct sufficient to enable him with proper effort to make the best of every thing while in his state of probation. The Grecian language once so awkward and unharmonized became, after much polishing and carving, a speech very musical and clear. Man excited with pleasure or tortured with pain, desires to express his feelings to those about him. This expression in the early history of the world took form in certain sounds, gestures and signs. Thus a language, very meager in itself, was formed which in order to make it intelligible had to be carried through a long process of development. And the study of this development, and the true source of origin, surpasses all other questions for philosophic interest. It lies at the very threshold of a proper understanding of the relation of man's mental nature to that of the lower mind.

Language is the key which unlocks the door of intelligence, giving a true idea of how far an individual, a community or nation has arisen in the scale of civilization.

WILLIE O. HARWARD.

THE CHURCH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Corruption seemed to prevade the religious world during the fifteenth century. The nations of christendom did not look to the giver of all things for eternal life, the free gift of God. They believed that in order to obtain it they must resort to all manner of vain superstition and fearful imaginations. We may get a very correct picture of the religious ideas of that period form Myconious, who said: "The sufferings and merits of Chtist are looked upon as an idle tale or as the fictions of Homer. Christ was looked upon as a severe judge, ready to condemn all who should not have recourse to the intercessions of saints or to the papal indulgencies."

They believe that the Pope could, if he so desired, increase the number of saints. He, as they thought could not err, and would not allow any one to contradict anything he said. Sacred relics, which should have given them a holy recollection of the church, were esteemed in the lightest manner. The church festivals were celebrated in the most unbecoming spirit imaginable.

At the festival celebrated in memory of the suffering and death of Bhrist, the preacher told all kinds of jokes, and anecdotes, and tried by every possible means to raise a laugh among his hearers. At this time religion was at a low ebb, and so was morality. The right to commit all manner of disorders and crimes (indulgencies as the were called) was granted to all persons who paid for the privilege. The priests, who were often very bad men, seem to have been the leaders of this evil. They who occupied the most exalted positions, were as wicked and base as men could be. No time, it must be said, has ever witnessed so much confusion and disorder. The life giving principles of christianity had seemingly disappeared. The life and light of religion had vanished and so the real strength of the church was gone until it should revive again. Other institutions, especially in the East, had been afflicted by the same evils

in them which is highest, mankind would never have taken but f w steps above barbarism. The world needs then to release from physical toil and strain "those sparkling gems that would add to our heritage, mental, spiritual, and moral wealth, not for their own sake but for the sake of mankind.

The present tendency is to release men of talent from physical toil as much as possible that they may give more time to thought. Inventors are the great time savers. Steam is our beast of burden, electricity our messenger, yet the world has not reached the line of its possibilities. More time must be given to intellectual developement so that we may gradually rise from animal desires, into purity of heart, strength of mind and perfection of soul.

The time for this change is approaching with accelerated velocity and though living men may not see it, generations to come shall witness its glorious realization. "We dream of the time—and I believe that it is quite possible—in which the mere sustenance, the supply of the world's necessities, shall be reduced to such low terms that they shall be easily disposed of—Then and then only, will mankind as a whole begin to live. For a man as man does not live while he is drudging simply to get something to "keep base life afoot." He begins to live when that is behind, and he is free to sit down and think. "Now I am a man with opportunities before me," When he is free to use his brain, free to indulge his affections, free to look into his soul and commune with those things that are eternal. Every man then who has power of money, power of heart, power of soul, power of any kind, ought to keep the idea of the world ever in view, and note that the only grand human life is that which consecrates itself to its attainments."

To-day our minds stand awed in the presence of doubt and mystery, in the presence of the vast unknown but presently some genius, touched by a light of reason that never shown "on land or sea" will mount the empyreal heights of thought an feeling the deep pulsations of the world will lead its throbing masses, step by step to the glorious summit whence they may behold the boundless ocean of truth and wisdom lying beyoud. By the aid of such spirits we are rising towards the zenith of our glory, while the heavens light us with the reflection of an unknown world.

The dawn is coming, eternal

spring is gradually introducing itself, and we are now just begining to breathe the fragrance of the new-sprung flowers of thought, of reason, of wisdom, of truth; and out of the radiance of this increasing light comes "a still small voice" whispering; in the brotherhood of man lies the hope of the world.

S. E. EVERETTE.

No. CIRCUMFERENCE WITHOUT A CENTER.

The very idea of a wide-reaching circle involves the thought of a fixed and definite center. It is an axiom in pure mathematics that all points of the circumference of a circle are equidistant from the point calledthe center. This truth of the absolute necessit y of a center as precedent to the existence and as escential to the continuance of a circle, is a truth having its practical bearings in evcry sphere, or in every circle of human action and human thought and human feeling.

In observing the manifestations of the laws of an all-wise God in the world around us, we may find the silent assertion and the unmistakable proof of our proposition that there can be *no circumference without a center.* Nature has proclaimed it in the unbroken harmony in the silent, mysterious music of her spheres, ever since "the morning stars first sang together."

The earth has its center of gravity toward which all terrestial bodies are drawn, thus sustaining the proper relation to each other as well as to the fixed center. Were it not for this established law, the earth would be a scene of utter strife and contention. A large body once set in motion would continue its course bringing destruction upon the smaller ones until finally it would itself be utterly demolished in a conflict with some mightier force.

Each orb in the starry heavens

has its own fixed center, and it finds and fills its place in the immensity of space by its unchanging relation to the center of its solar system, or yet again to the center of all the starry systems. The moon revolves around the earth as its center; and the earth with all the other planets move in graceful harmony around the sun as a grand common center. Let this center be once disturbed or the centripetal force which binds each revolving orb to that center, lose its force but for an instant, and the universe itself would feel the shock.

Then, in politics there must be the great central ideas, the platforms upon which the different parties base their hopes of success. No citizen can have a living interest in the welfare of his government, unless he has some standpoint of party principles from which he reaches out for the good of that government. In order for a man to be a true democrat, he must hold firmly to democratic principles; in order for a man to be a true republican, he must be true to republican principles. These parties must have their leaders around whom the voters must rally; and at the same time these leaders must have their platform as a center toward which they are to make the circle of their arguments always tend.

The local governments have the county government as their center, the state government forms a nucleus for the county governments; and the national government is the grand common center of them all.

Each center with its circumference, performing its own functions harmoniously, so long as it dosn't try to get out of its circle of power and encroach upon outside circumferences. These central governments, having certain great principles as their central ideas, as their foundation stones, strive to build upon them the fabric of the nation.

It is right to have a center of denominational opinions. There is no hope of our being broad and liberal in the truest sense, unless we have a fixed center of belief from which our estimate of the views of others shall radiate. Such godly men as Wesley, stand out as bright and shining lights in the religious world. Their lives have come down to us of the nineteenth century, and have been grand centers around which thousands of men and women have formed their circle of religious belief. Then, again, we find the young men of country flocking around the Y. M. C. A. as a center of religious growth,

the young women have as a radiant point the Y. W. C. A. The Sunday School, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W C. A., make the church a grand center around which to work; while the church in its turn has for its fountain head, the grandest, noblest, most perfect center of all. This fountain head, Jesus Christ. has done and is yet doing more to shape the lives and destinies of men than all the other centers combined, He is a mighty magnet drawing man from his fallen condition, from the sinful ways of the world, and keeping him within the circle of light, purity and everlasting life.

Lose sight of a fixed and definite center in any of these spheres and and you must necessarily see only chaotic confusion culminating direct destruction. The moon, the earth, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, all the planets would leave their orbits and rush headlong into the fathomless debths of remediless disorders organizations would be torn asunder and rendered powerless; the great march and progress of thought would be confused and fettered political parties and government would beat about aimlessly and soon go to pieces in their own confusions; the great tread of christianity would be hushed for want of some crystalizeing center around which to cluster.

What we have found to be true of nature, of men in society, in the intellectual world, in politics, in religion, is equally true of the individual who is a part of these organsms.

If a man would be outreaching and far-sweeping in his feelings, in his thoughts, or in his actions, he must have a fixed and central standpoint from which his sympathies, his opinions and his activities may radiate to the definite, or the indefinite circumference of his affections and purposes, and endeavors. There is no such things as a love which goes out after those who are a far off, who are remote from ones self, but which fails to show itself toward those who are near. This is the real meaning of the sadly perverted adage, "charity begins at home;" but it is not to end there. He who would love his race, must first love those nearest to him. Unless a man's love has a center in his home, it cannot fill a circumference in the world.

And when it has extended beyond his home, into however far-reaching circumference, it must not have lost its primal center, but must still hold firmly to that, in order that its power of right, exten-

—superstition, unbelief, ignorance and corruption of morals, as had christianity; and they sank to rise no more.

Was christendom to share the same fate? No, for the church was the work of God and was not, like systems founded by man, to soon pass away and be forgotten. But how was a revolution to be brought about? God in his wisdom often brings about the greatest results by means which are very insignificant in the eyes of man.

In 1487 Frederick the wise came to the head of the government of his State and in 1493 he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was made a Knight of the Holy Sepulcre. He was a man of far-seeing prudence and influence and in a short time won the esteem of all his equals. The period of the great Reformation was near at hand and it seems as if Frederick, of Saxony, was precisely the prince required for the beginning of such a revolution. He was a moderate man yet firm. If weakness had been allowed on the part of the friends of this work it would likely have been crushed; and, yet, it was not well to show too much anxiety. Thus a preperation for a great revolution was being made among the princes.

Germany, inhabited by the ancient Saxon race, was the center of Christendom. The principles implanted there, being destined to develope, soon spread out in all directions and touched England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Demark and all the North. The nations after a period of so much confusion, disorder and crime, now saw the beginning of an era of quiet, order and secerity. No doubt in the fifteenth century, the morality of the church was lower than at any other period, but it was not to remain so. A great Reformation was predicted the world waited, and Martin Luther, the Great Reformer, appeared.

FLORENCE NEFF.

MONEY.

Much is being done and said at present relative to the money question. On one hand the monied lords are using their money and influence to effect legislation in their favor; and on the other, the honest politician is using his influence for his constituents. This has brought stagnation to the currents of money which hitherto have been flowing along the business channels. Transportation, commerce, manufacturing and agriculture have felt the influence of this, and thousands of hands have been thrown out of employment, and as many homes have been made places of deprivation and want. Thousands of children in our prosperous land are crying for daily bread because of the money panic that is upon us. Our storehouses are filled with grain and meat, and all the necessaries of life; but simply because the medium of exchange is controlled by the few, many of the poorer classes are in a helpless condition.

In money there is no power to sustain life, to stay hunger, and prevent starvation. Vanderbilt with his millions was a wealthy man only in so much as he had the power to purchase wealth. Place him with his treasures of money upon an island among savage people and he might proceed to perish with his money piled about him. And on the other hand, he could come back to America with his money, and at once he becomes a wealthy man because of his surroundings.

There is as much, and perhaps more, wealth in America to-day than ever before, and yet more people are in suffering circumstances.

Our land is in a more prosperous condition so far as real wealth goes than ever before, and it will be only a matter of time when all the current of trade will flow as rapidly as formerly.

Money has a great influence upon the morals of any nation, and no doubt it does as much as anything else to place wicked rulers at the head of the government. It fills our insane asylums, and prisons

more than anything else. For it, men sell their integrity, honesty, character, religion, their God. More people are worshiping Mammon than God at the present day. We cannot expect much better times until we have righteous rule and legislators. Many of our law makers make laws more for the money in th m than the morality; and yet, christian men support them and live under the immoral laws they make. We need men in our legislative halls with as deep a sense of moral obligation as the minister in the pulpit. Our suffer-age should be guided more by a sense of morality than by money Every man that supports a wicked man is individually responsibe for all the bad laws he makes and all the bad people that the laws make bad. If the christian people of our land could feel this responsibility and be guided by morality instead of money; and if our legislators were guided by the same principle, times would be better, our country more prosperous, and there would be much less suffering in the world.

W. C. WICKER.

EDITORIAL.

Salutatory.

We greet our patrons and friends at this the opening of a new school year the fourth year in the history of the College. In sending this greeting we feel encouraged in view of the many facts which promise well for the year that is before us. It is with a feeling of true pride that we look back over the past three years of our school life. We are indeed proud of the record we have made as an institution. Though *we* have played an active part in making our past history what it is, yet much of the praise is due to our friends at a distance. To you, kind friend, we extend our thanks for the helping hands and kind words that you have given us. With this issue of the MONTHLY go our best wishes to the old students.

We miss you all. Though others have stepped in to fill your place in our ranks, yet we fail to receive that kind word and pleasant smile which greeted us last year. Though not together on the College Hill, we hope to talk with each other through the columns of the MONTHLY. It is with a feeling of responsibility that we, the editors of '93—'94, take upon ourselves the duties of this work. We tremble as we realize that into our hands have been trust the pen so masterly wielded by the retiring staff.

We congratulate them upon their success and sincerely hope that their mantles may fall on us. If we shall succeed in sustaining, and if possible, increasing the reputation for excellence which the MONTHLY has already gained among our exchanges, we shall feel that our labors have not been in vain, but will feel thankful that this duty was imposed upon us. But we alone cannot make the MONTHLY a success.

Friends of the College, one and all, the Monthly is *yours*. Give it the support which it demands and *we* will endeavor to give you good reading matter. Your name on its subscription list, your contribution to its colums, will be thankfully received. Criticise us when necessary, give us a kind word when you can.

EDITORS.

Interdependence.

This age, unlike former ages, is one of interdependence. Historians of former times have written of kings and monarchs; and the whole welfare of a nation seemed to revolve around the name and influence of one personage. But now the times have changed, and we find that there is a marked mutual dependence existing between the different classes of society. And a historian

of this age, instead of writing of his individualism and monarchism would have to write of Socialism and Republicanism.

Some, at first glance may object to this theory and say; "Let me exist for myself and work solely for my own interest." Such a one might go on for some time in this way, but he would eventually be frowned, as it were, out of existence by the current idea of his age, and would find that he needed the help of his fellow-man. And the more one feels this the greater man he becomes himself, and the greater amount of good he is capable of doing for others.

This is true in every phase of human activity. The greatest men of our day are those who feel the idea most forcibly impressed upon them that they are their brother's keeper.

Here let us mention that matchless genius, Mr. Edison, who has during his life taken out seven hundred and twenty patents on his own inventions, and we will find that he is one of the greatest men that this age has produced. He states that when he conceives of a new invention, he first asks himself, "If it were possible to put this plan into execution would it benefit the people at large, and would it advance our present civilization?" After this has been pondered and settled in his own mind, he then turn all of his energy and thought to the accomplishment of his great purpose. How can a man working on such philanthropic principles fail? If all men would start with such a purpose as this how much better would be the condition of our country.

Another notewortey trait of Mr. Edison's is that when he has made a success he does not go out and mingle with the world that he may be praised by it, but he lets the world say what it may of his achievement while he, indifferent to the plaudits of men, goes to work again to bless humanity.

Another man of this same type is Mr. Ferris, the inventor and builder of that revolving wonder of the World's Fair. This genius staked his future reputation that he might produce something that would place America ahead of all the world in mechanism. Had he failed, his name would have been a by-word for the sneerers of the world, and America would have shared their scorn. But since he succeeded, America stands first along this line and the builder, Mr. Ferris, is a hero among men. However so great is his desire to do something to help the people that he regards this revolving mass as nothing more than any other man would a revolving mouse-cage. His desire is to put men safely and easily across the mighty streams of our our country, and to send them gliding over this continent faster than ever before.

Now it may be said that these men have such great intellects that they are not at all dependent, but this is not true; for their dependence is what has made them great; and this dependence is an intellectual one. Let us see if this is not true. We say that Mr. Edison's inventions are no imitions but are entirely new. This we admit. But if Mr. Edison had not dealt with the lightning that had already been caught and tamed by Benjiman Franklin, and had not accepted the facts and truths on the behavior of electricity as discovered by other electricians, but in-

stead had gone to work togather these facts, and then to philosophise about them, he would have been speculating up to the present day; and the phonograph would have been as dumb as the blocks of wood and bars of steel of which it was made. Therefore we see that his dependence, backed up by an undying energy, is the secret of his success. Likewise, Mr. Ferris, had he not accepted the laws of Pythageus respecting triangles and lines; and those of Newton regarding gravitation, his wheel which is now a wonder of America and of the world would have remained material fit only for such commonplace things as horse-shoes and railroad irons.

Thus this argument of interdependence might be carried on through all the different occupations and industries of our country, and nowhere does this interdependence hold more prominence than in the intellectual world Our own country's success and standing among other nations is dependent on our intellectual standard; and if this standard be lowered, who will suffer? Of course it will be our nation, and each individual, as a part of this whole will have his part to bear. Since this is true, and since each one is his brother's keeper, it behooves every one to lend a helping hand and a word of encouragement to every enterprise that will have a tendency to raise our intellectual standard. Money was not made to be stowed away, but was made to be circulated among the people to bless them. And the oftener a dollar changes hands and the faster it flies through the country the more good it does. Therefore, every one who takes part in putting it into greater circulation helps the progress of his country. However, this cannot be done by all men following the same occupation; and the more educational enterprises the higher the standard of our civilization. Then let every one lend a helping hand to his brother, and thus show by his actions that he appreciates the charge that has been committed to his keeping; obeying the command: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

J. H. JONES.

Science a Revolutionizer.

It is very interesting to note the wonderful progress that is now being made in Science. Never before in the world's history has it been so rapidly unfolding as it is to-day; and we are now able to see and to realize its developments more vividly on the account of the practical benefits derived therefrom. We live in an essentially practical age; and the great mass of people live better and are growing more intellectual than ever before, which is mainly due to this wonderful progress in Science.

We find that scientists devote more time to the study of practical problems than almost any other class of men; and instead of their being ridiculed as they were twenty years ago, they receive the sanction and assistance of all those who can be of any service to them.

More and more each year the sciences are being studied in the various colleges the world over, and to-day it is gratifying to see that they stand side by side in our institutions of learning with the other branches.

And again, the practical results attained by science within the last few years are a blessing scarcelyto be estimated. For half a century it has been laboring in the interests of agriculture. This year the United States appropriates one million dollars for the conducting of scientific experiments as applied to agriculture. It is the purpose to save milions of dollars for the industrial class of people. Vast amounts have been saved and vast amounts will be saved, simply through the aid of scientific research. We have in the United States nearly fifty experiment stations where trained men are working in the interest of the farming classes. And besides this, of course there are many scientists outside who are steadily engaged in just such work.

All farmers are compelled to admit that millions of dollars have been saved for them through such efiorts. Improved farming implements and better methods of cultivation bear witness to this statement.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the glass industry was at quite a low ebb. We might say that it was practically nothing but it began slowly to be developed towards the latter part of the century. The majority of people were no longer willing to use oiled paper for their window-panes; and soon the sun-light shone into many a once darkened chamber through a glass medium.

There became gradually an increased demand far glassware for the table and other purposes. These demands have been met to an almost miraculous degree. A visit to the World's Fair reveals to us many of the mysterious things that have been done and are still being done in this industry. They are now spinning and weaving glass for the purpose of fitting up one's wearing apparel. Ladies may now grace their evening parties clad in pure glass, and gentlemen may tie a glass cravat around their linen collars. The glass industry is a very promising one; and in days to come still more wonderful advancement may be expected.

And again great advancement in astronomy has been made within the last few years. New satellites have been discovered: and in America alone 78 asteroids have been hunted down; and their orbits determined. Some of the most noteworthy objects at the World's Fair are the astronomical photographs of various kinds. Wonderful testimonies these, of man's ever widnening knowledge.

The developements in chemistry have been almost equally wonderful. It is said that it is the science most generally and generously drawn upon by all the learned professions and liberal arts. This assertion is strikingly corroborated at the Columbian Fair. More than three fourths of the general departments represented there, have chemical labratories, and in all are shown the results of this science.

The investigation of the distribution of marine animals according to the depths of the sea is said to have commenced in the year 1804 with Forbis's studies in the Medetereanian Sea, and since then the most rapid advancement has been made. The great deep is yielding up the hidden mysteries that have lain dormant there for so long a time:

The recent discoveries and inventions in electricity almost stagger human belief. This is called the age of electricity, with Mr. Edison as its "prophet.' He has made inventions and discoveries for which his name will ever be hailed with delight, as a benefactor of his country and of mankind the world over. He justly holds a most prominent place among the world's scientists, being a true inventor and the greatest of his race. Some one has said that he might well be called the 'Democrat of science.'

Notwithstanding the present wonders of electricity, still electrical science is in its infancy. Its rapid developement may be graphically pictured by comparing the electrical exhibits at the Centenial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 with those at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago now.

Well may we be proud of our scientists; for through them old things are becoming new, and the new are being made newer. Life is quickened and, light is made universal. As some one has said: "The wants of men have always been beyond their ability to supply them .Primitive man employed animals to a small extent, and civilized man supplements these with the power of wind. water, steam, and lately of electricity. How much civilization is dependent upon these is beyond reckoning, but it is certain that safety, comfort and leisure depend largely upon making the unnerved energies of nature do our needful work.

Wind. water, and steam can at best, turn a crank, so their usefulness has been largely of a mechanical sort, but electricity has endowments of a higher order and is not restricted to a single talent. It can not only turn the crank of a motor, but it glows like the sun in an arc lamp, in its furnace it fuses the the most refractory substances, it can freeze as well. It can talk in a telephone do chemical work in a tank, make magnets of iron and steel, produce either waves like light, effect other bodies at a distance, and, acting physiologically, will kill or cure a man. Such a gifted genii is not to be compared with the common cry of servitors, and there is little wonder that everybody is as anxious as the old Athenians to learn what new thing is next to be expected.

ROWENA MOFFITT.

Friends of Elon College.

Do you know that we need your assistauce, and to a very great degree? Well such is the case.

As you well know, we have been trying for the past two or three years (and we hope we have not fallen too far short of our aim) to edit a magazine through which you might learn something of our workings and progress. We feel that our efforts have not been entirely in vain; but, now, we have reached a period where it is necessary for us to call on you for assistance

You know that it takes money to run a magazine, and now we appeal to you for it. We do not wish you to give it without value received; but in return for it, we will endeavor to send you a magazine that is well worth your money. In other words, *we want you to subscribe to our Monthly.* It is only one dollar per year; and while it would take but a small sum from you, it would

assist us very much in our efforts.

What can we say to get you interested in this work, and to make you feel how greatly we need your aid? Surely you are not truly interested in your church and college; otherwise you would take hold of this work and help us bear the burden.

Perhaps you do not know how necessary it is that this magazine should be published. Do you not see that this will help to advertise our College? This institution is not very widely known, as yet, and through this paper we may be able to introduce it into quite a wide circle. Other colleges have magazines, and why should not we? Oh! you say, the others are able to afford one. True, but how did they become able? Was it not through the assistance of their friends?

If you do not wish to read the paper yourself, you can send it to some friend.

And again, if we are going to have a college and try to keep abreast with other colleges, it is highly necessary that we have a magazine so that people may know what we are doing. Would it speak well for our College, when the magazines of the various colleges are being sent out for ours not to appear among the number? It will not do for us to fall behind; so please lend us your assistance. Send us your subscription, and with it the subscriptions of your friends. Without your hearty co-operation we cannot hope to succeed.

IRENE CLEMENTS.

The Modern News-Paper.

"Are news-papers what they ought to be?" is a question much agitated by leading thinkers of to-day. The vigor of the thrusts against them is equaled only by the readiness of the parry from the news-paper men. On one side we are told that, in their influence upon the public mind, the news-papers are damaging and even deadly. On the other, we hear that the *news* must be given to the world as it occurs in the world. And still the question comes to us, "which is right?" Before answering this question it is necessary to determine by what standard we shall judge them and who are to be the judges. If we say that they must be judged by the quantity of news they carry to the world, then we must admit that they are performing their mission. If we say that the *majority* of men and and women are to be their judges, then we must admit that they fulfil all the requirements imposed upon them. But it seems that, in the light of reason, both these hypotheses are false, We should not ask of the editor an indiscriminate *quantity*; but as wholesome quality, of news. We should not mould our standard according to the thoughtless whims ot the multiude, but according to the serious judgement of those capable of seeing in existing causes inevitable effects.

No one will demand of a newspaper that it shall be filled with sermons from day to day, and from week to week. All will readily admit that its mission *is* to carry the news; but it should be only such news as will tend to enlighten the public miud along the lines of greatest interest to mankind. Such news as will enable men to see and understand those great questions that make for man's happiness and betterment in this

life.

We have admitted that the object of the news-paper is to carry the news. This statement should, no doubt, be modified by saying that this is the secondary object; while the primary object is a bread and butter one. Of course, news-paper men must live; and the question of 'bread and butter' is not an ignoble one; but when they have to resort to questionable methods in the furtherance of their object, it is time to call a halt.

One of the first expedients resorted to by news-paper men to court public favor and win a large patronage is the increase in the size of the paper. They hope by this means to make men think that they are getting value received for money. The amount of news is increased, indeed! But what of the quality?

Let us notice a few statistics compiled by a recent writer in the *Forum*. He compares a number of New York papers an April Sunday issue—in the years 1881 and 1893. In 1893, they were from *two* to *five* times as large as in 1880. In 1881, one paper contained fifteen columns of literary matter; in 1893, it had only five columns on the same line. Another paper, in 1881, had one column on literary topics; while in 1893, it had only two, notwithstanding the increase in size. In 1881 issue one paper had no *scandals*; in 1893, it had one and a half columns. Another in 1881, one column; in 1893, two and a half columns. In 1881, we find in one paper one column of *gossip*; in 1893, sixty-three and a half columns. Another in 1881. two collumns; in 1893, thirteen columns. On *crimes* and *criminals*, in 1881, we find in one paper nothing; whereas, in 1893, we find six columns. And again, in one paper, 1881 issue, we find two columns on religious topics, in 1893, nothing. In another, 1881 issue, is one half column; 1893, one column. Statistics are always tedious, but when we find such facts as the above revealed in them, it is our duty, to take cognizance of them, and ask ourselves if there is not something radically wrong somewhere. The decrease in attention paid to literary and religious subjects, with the corresponding increase in *gossip* and *scandals* is appalling. Had the size of the papers yemained the same in both years, the showing would be bad enough; but with the increased size it is startling. Can it be, that men, are growing worse? The testimony of the world is against such a supposition. Then, the fault must lie with the news-paper men.

A murder is committed; a riot is raised; or society is scandaized. The news of it is immediately published in a regular issue of the daily papers; or, if that would delay it a few hours, a flaming *extra* is soon hurried through the streets, giving, in the most glowing and romantic terms, every detail of the crime. Everybody reads it; and every mind is excited and polluted by its damning influences. A naturally low and coarse mind craves food of its own naturc; the modern news-paper supplies it. This lowness is nourished thereby, grows and bears fruit after its own kind—baseness, depravity, social impurity, scandal, crime. The animal nature in man is fed and fanned into a living, burning flame that must either consume that upon which it feeds—thus bringing man nearer and nearer on a level with

the brute creation; or, it must give forth the inward fire in the line of greatest development and least resistance—thus producing the crank, the lunatic, the criminal. Let the news-paper perform its own unique mission of enlightening the public mind on those lines that tend to higher development, and to humanity will be the blessing.

E. L. MOFFITT.

LOCALS.

S. M. SMITH, EDITOR.

'93—'94!!

New Students!

Renewed energies!

New Editors greet you.

"Cutch," takes art this year.

A thing of beauty—the chapel.

Who said we had a senior named "Tom?"

Wonderful—boys going by the dormitory,

Ask "Glassy" if he advocates foreign missions.

Send us one dollar and get the MONTHLY *one year.*

The most popular man—He who can sing "After the Ball."

Wonder if "Kildee" ever saw a river on the top of a mountain.

The Juniors, of last year are the Seiniors of this—just think of it!

Every time a Sophomore makes a mistake he learns something. (?)

Prof. of Eng.—"Mr. E. will you expatiate on that thought a little?" Mr. E "sir!"

Quite a number of the students attended the Alamance Fair at Burlington.

A Senior wishes to know if Gladstone is Minister from United States to England.

A certain "Prep" wishes to know which year in college is the higher, the Junior or the Senior.

W. J. Graham and sister, formerly students among us spent, a few days on the Hill recently,

"Sherbert" says he thinks Logic is a very sleepy study—and daily practices what he preaches.

"Say, partner, if you'll join a society I'll see to it that you get to be marshal next commencement."

A Fresh to Ben B— "Say, are you taking Physics this year?"

Mr. B. "No, nothing but salts"

With this issue of the MONTHLY many subscriptions expire. Reader look on the outside cover for the *red stamp.* If your time is out *please renew.* We *need your subscription.*

Mrs. E. A. Moffitt, Mr. J T. Moffitt and Mr. Elijah Moffitt spent a few days with us recently.

Smart boy—He who can read twenty books in parallel work in one week and have good lessons too.

Miss Bessie Moring, of this place, has been elected to the Art Department of Rutherford Military Institute.

There are many students who can get more out of a ten-cent novel than they can get out of their text books.

B. F. Long, Jr., Ph. B.—'93 is now taking post-graduate work at the University of North Carolina. Good luck to Ben.

Mr. N— says that his math. and bicycle riding conflict. Both come the same hour. He desires a change made in the program.

Prof. J. M. Bandy, formerly of Trinity College, now fills the chair of mathematics in our institution. Glad to have him with us.

Would you like to get a sewing machine, a nice lamp or a dictionary *without a cent of cost?* Then read our offer elsewhere in this issue of the MONTHLY. *Take advantage of it.*

Mr. S. L. Addams and family who have been away for the summer came home a few days ago. Glad to have them with us again.

Business men will do well to examine our advertising department. Our rates are low and we always patronize those who advertise with us.

Our President, Dr. Long, and Miss Berta Moring, of the Art Department, left Sept. 23rd for a few days sojourn at the World's Fair.

Who said the Summer School of music was not a success? For particulars write to Prof. Moring, Morrisville, N. C. He will send you a card.

Misses Minnie Hancock and Hattie Turrentine spent some time with us recently. We are always pleased to have our friends visit us. Miss Hancock was formerly a student of this place.

Regardless of "the hard times" Elon is still on a "boom." The noise of saws and hammers, the rattle of the busy wagons, the shifting trains, the college bells, the merry voices of boys and girls all make "music in the air" and the breeze itself seems to whisper "advancement."

Mr. B. B. Walker, of Randleman, N. C., spent a few days on the College Hill. Bart is former student and we are glad to know that he will be with us again soon.

Cycling promises to become quite popular among the boys. There are several wheels on the Hill and leisure hours are spent very pleasantly in speeding along the walks of the campus,

Elon College Orchestra: 1st violin 2nd Violin, Bass Violin. 1st Harp, 2nd Harp, two Guitars, Banjo, Triangle and Tamborine.

Other instruments will be added soon. The Orchestra meets every Saturday evening for practice and serenades.

The young civil Engineers expect to do good work in their course this year. They are now surveying a rail-road to Altamahaw Cotton Mills. They claim that this affords them much sport on Saturdays, especially with Prof. Bandy as their instructor.

We are always glad to have our friends come to see us, At the opening we were pleased to have with us Mrs. Ives and Mrs. Ottley of Berkley, Va., Mrs. Barrett and Hill of Norfolk, Mr. Frogden, of Liberty, N. C., and Mr. Hurdle, of Union Ridge, N. C. Come again, friends, we are always glad to see you.

Membership Com. of Y. M. C. A. to new students "say, we want you to join the Y. M. C. A. give us your name."
Fresh. —"No, no, I done told you once I didn't know which *society*, I was going to join. "Poor "Fresh!"

Miss P. to Miss H. while taking a morning walk; "It took me only half an hour to curl my bangs this morning. and I think they look as well as if I had worked on them two hours, don't you think so?" Miss H. "Oh yes—they look a little straight but I guess that's because its cloudy."
(It rained in the afternoon.)

In the English Department we find posted a list of the books to be read as parallel work, arranged in class order,

A poor "Fresh" proceeded thither a few days ago to examine the list. He looked over those posted for the Freshman class. A look of sad astonishment clouded his brow and turning to the Prof. with a tearful countenance he said: "Say Fesser when must I give in my order for all these books?"

We extend to the poor "Fresh" a cordial invitation to visit the library.

On the evening of Oct 14th the young ladies of the Psliphelian Society gave an oyster supper in the College. This was their first entertainment of the session, but was marked with the usual degree of excellence and success attendeut upon all undertakings of the Elon girls. To say that the Psiphelian Society gave an entertainment is to say that all present had a good time and went home feeling happier, better and gladder for an evening well spent. Oysters and coffee and cream and cake were served in sufficient abundance for all, and there was no occasion for any one to say, "I came away in want." The supper was served in the interest of the Society and was a success financially as well as socially.

Y. M. C. A.

W. J. LAINE, EDITOR.

There is nothing of more importance in college life, than moral development. Our students fully realize this fact and are always ready to take hold of anything that will aid spiritual growth.

On Sept. 3rd we had a re-union of association workers. Many were present who have labored faithfully to elevate the moral and religious standing of our institution. The meeting was led by Bro. W. Lawrence, the Pres. of the association. Bro. Lawrence is a young man of deep moral and religious principles. He is aware of the responsibility that rests upon him, as the presiding officer of the association, and is very enthusiastic in trying to accomplish the greatest amount of good. After a talk, full of the Holy Ghost, by our President there were words of greeting and encouragement by several of our workers.

The following was the report of devotional committee for Sept:

Leader of Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 19th J. M. Cook,
" 17th H. H. Casody,
" 24th I. W. Johnson,

Leaders of Prayer Meetings,
Sept. 3rd Prof. E. L. Moffitt,
" 10th " J. O. Atkinson,
" 13th Mr. W. H. Boone,
" 24th " J. H. Jones.

There have been two Bible classes organized, one training class in the study of the International Sunday School lessons. Each of these classes has a good membership. Our association is still doing work at some mission points.

The Y. W. C. A. is also doing a good work. We have many young ladies of noble christian character, who are seeking to develop the spiritual along with the mental life. The writer hopes to have the pleasure of visiting their association soon, and will give a fuller account of the work in the next issue of the MONTHLY.

Most of the new students have already joined these associations, and we hope to have all in the work soon. May the blessings of God rest upon our associations and upon the associations throughout the entire conntry this year.

CLIPPINCS.

A kiss may be conjugated, but never declined.

Do not try to serve the pnblic unless you are willing to have many enemies.

William Astor has promised $1,000,000 to found a negro University in Oklahoma.

The person who fails to appreciate a kindness, is justly entitled to the scorn of all people.

Woman is lovable in any case, especially the possessive case, but always in the feminine gender.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with $9,000,000. Harvard comes next with $8,000,000

Josie (tenderly.)— What would you say if I asked you to marry me?

Deary, (coldly). Just as little as possible.

Don,t listen to gossip against your neighbor, and when you have an opportunity to speak well of any one, do so.

If we never worry, the brain will never be wrecked, the heart will never ache, the soul will never sorrow, and with this condition kept evenly up, youth will linger with us almost forever.

Teacher,— What is an oversight?

Jane(just seventeen)— It is when mama takes the step ladder to look through the parlor transom.

Washington and Lee University has graduated thirty seven governors, eight Unined States senators and thirty-one college presidents.

A rule from the Arithmetic of life add to the happiness, subtract from the pains, multiply the joys and divide the sorrow- of as many human souls as thou canst reach.

Do we need a new energy in the world? No, but we need a better application of the energy we already have at our disposal. The same amount of energy, may make of your neighbor, your fellow, a man a hero, a conqueror, or it may make of him, a brute, a devil, a slave.

Love is faulty, full of mistakes; has always and will always blunder. Millions of times has it led Reasons fair child into disgrace and ruin. Yet love is beautiful. No beauty so fair, no divinity so divine, no promise so sincere, no sorrow so genuine, no forgiveness so complete.

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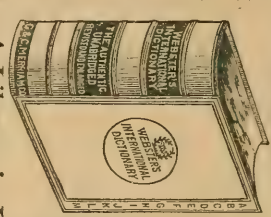
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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It has been well said that an educated citizenship is indispensible to good government in a republic. This fact has been recognized in every State in the Union; and accordingly some system of public education has been inaugurated. These systems vary in their nature in nearly every State, there being no two that have exactly the same system.

It is here proposed to discuss briefly the public school system in North Carolina; and the discussion will be taken up in the order of the origin, the progress, the present condition, and some of the needs of the present public school system.

The public records as compiled by the school authorities are the best history extant of the system and its workings. A mere paper like this would not justify the time and labor that would be necessary to spend among the public records in order to give a detailed account of the origin and progress of the system. Consequently, whatever is taken from the public records will be statistics and bare facts, which will furnish the foundation of the discussion in the first two divisions of the subject. However empty and misleading statistics may sometimes appear those given here may be taken as authentic. The importance of a system of education was felt even before the close of the Revolution. The first impulse given to the germ of educational sentiment, was an act of the State Legislature in 1786 when the State University was chartered. Nine years later, in 1795, the University, as the lighted torch of public education, entered upon its work. The students from the University like sparks from a burning flame carried its influence to all parts of the State. The educational sentiment grew, was talked freely among private citizens and found the first public demonstration in the Legislature of 1816 in a report made by Judge Murphy. In this report he urged the establishment of a judicious system of public

schools. But the State had no funds to support a system of schools. Neither did it have any large resources from which to draw funds to supply the system if established. Soon after the close of the Revolution the State ceded to the National Government, the whole territory now constituting the State of Tennessee. In this gift the State forfeited a vast territory that might have otherwise been converted into an ample school fund. But we are not condemning the action of the State in its generosity in helping to pay the heavy debt incurred by the seven years, struggle for liberty.

Notwithstanding the opposition that seem to defy the existence and support of a system of schools, the demand soon rose above the opposition, and in 1825 the Legislature provided for the establishment of a system of public schools in which all white children between the ages of 6 and 21 should be allowed free tuition.

The funds providing for the support of the schools "consisted in the dividends arising from the stocks then held or afterwards acquired by the State in the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, the stocks owned by the State in the Cape Fear Navigation Company,the Roanoke Navigation Company, and the Clubfoot and Harlowe Creek Canal Company, the taxes imposed by law on license to retailers of spirituous liquors," and the money obtained from a few other minor sources. The funds were small and the schools did but little good up to about 1840. In 1837 the General Government transferred to the Literary Fund the State's share of the surplus deposit fund. This increased the school fund to over $2,000,000.

Two years later in 1839 the common school system was adopted by popular vote. From this time it was in successful operation and did much towards educating the youth of the State up to the Civil War when the entire school fund was squandered. In 1850 the number of schools was 2657, of pupils 104-095. The income was $158,564. In 1860 the income had increased to $268,719, with a proportional increase in attendance.

At the close of the Civil War the State was bankrupt, and consequently as destitute of a school fund as it was in 1816. Not only was the school fund gone, but the school population had been increased several thousand by the addition of the recently emancipated negro children. What could be done? The public school question now presented a different phase from what it ever had done before.

Without giving a detailed account of the various acts of the Legislature since 1865, which have provided for the public school system as it now is, we will give a brief description of the present system.

The present system of public

schools is a feature of the State Constitution and is supported principally by direct taxation. The oversight of the schools is intrusted to a State Board of Education, consisting of the Governer, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only member of the Board that is elected to his office by a direct vote of the people; the others being made members of the Board by virtue of their offices.

The Supt. of Public Instruction has the supervision of the public schools all over the State. But every county has a Board whose function in the county is similar to that of the State Board in the State. The County Board consists of three men elected biennially by the county commissioners and justices of the peace in joint session. This Board in joint session with the body which elects the Board, elects biennially a County Superintendent of Public Instruction who has charge of the County Institute for white teachers, as provided by the laws of 1893. He has the general supervision of the schools in his county, and is expected to carry out as far as possible the plans and suggestions of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Each county is sub-divided into school districts of convenient size; there being separate districts for the two races. The improvements on the school property in the various districts now amounts to about $21,000 annually. Many districts have very poor equipments for schools; but with the present rate of improvement continued a few years longer, nearly every district in the State will have a comfortable and well equipped school building; whereas, now, many of the public school buildings are log houses, poorly lighted, inadequately heated, and furnished with no other seats or desks than ordinary benches.

The present system is one of efficiency when compared with the economy with which it is executed.

The course of study as prepared by the Supt. of Public Instruction includes eleven grades; and is gradually finding favor amongst the schools. It is already in successful application in some schools.

To prepare white teachers for their profession, a Normal Department has been added to the State University. The State has twenty scholarships given every two years in the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn. A Normal and Industrial School for girls has been built at Greensboro, N. C. And each county holds a county Institute for at least one week every year for training teachers. No one can teach in the public schools unless he has attended the County Institute.

The colored teachers receive special training in the six Normal Colored Schools, located at Fayetteville, Salisbury, Warrenton, Plymouth, Goldsboro, and Elizabeth City. The total attentendance in these six schools in 1892 was 821 being an average of 137 to the school.

Some facts and statistics as shown by the report of the State Supt. of Pub. Instruction for 1892 are instructive and valuable.

The number of school subjects between six and twenty-one years of age was 598,256. Of this number 386,560 were white and 211,696 were colored.

The total enrollment was 337,372. Of these 215,919 were white and 119,441 were colored. The average attendance of whites was 133,001, of colored 66,746, total 198,747. From the best information we can obtain, about 38, 400 of the public school population were enrolled in private schools and colleges. If this number be added to the enrollment in the public schools and the sum subtracted from the entire school population, we find that 222,483 children were not enrolled in any school. These figures however, are not exactly correct as there were several private schools that did not report attendance. However, we would be safe in saying that at least 200,000 or a little over one-third of the children were not in any school.

The number of school districts was 7,555. Number of schools taught 6,979. It is seen from these reports that 576 districts had no schools, but about 350 of these used their funds in building new houses.

The average length of the school term was 12.35 weeks, being an increase of less than one week since 1884, a period of eight years.

The average salary of teachers was $23.00 per month, being a fraction lower than it was eight years ago.

The best public school receipts including the special taxes for the city graded schools, which run from eight to ten months in the year, was a little over $800,000, against $580,311 in 1884.

The apparent inconsistency in the large increase of receipts with so small an increase in the length of the school term, and a slight decrease in the salary of teachers is due to an increase of 761 districts during the eight years.

The receipts of the school funds as has already been stated are principally derived from direct taxation.

According to the laws of 1893 every poll is taxed 4.8 cts. and every $100 worth of real estate or personal property 16 cts. to support public schools. Besides these taxes the State has, a permanent school fund of $152,250 invested in four per cent, bonds, and $2,000 bearing six per cent. interest.

All fines, forfeitures, penalties, and taxes on the sale of spirituous liquors go to the school fund also.

Having gotten some idea of the origin, progress and the pres-

ent condition of the public school system, let the last division of the discussion find a place in honest consideration while we endeavor to speak of some of the needs of the system.

When one thinks of the two hundred thousand children in N. C., that every year find their way into no school whatever; when one learns that the majority of prisoners who have cost the State over ten million dollars within the last twenty-five years, are illiterate and degraded in morals; when the authorities of the State prison tell us that for the last twelve years only one college-bred man, and only five or six fairly educuted persons have been sent to the penitentiary, the imperative need of a compulsory system of education is strongly impressed. If these two hundred thousand children who are growing up in almost absolute illiteracy were compelled to attend school at least two months every year during their public school age, a vast amount of the crime that is now in our midst poisoning society, would be prevented. The State would have a wiser and more loyal citizenship. Many of our hovels would be made intelligent and pleasant homes,

Space will not permit a discussion of the great need of compulsory education. So we pass on to another and greater need. The one great need just now is legislation providing for more funds, and a closer collection of poll-tax.

The schools can never hope to have better teachers than they now have unless their salaries are raised and a longer term of employment is insured. Who can be a professional teacher, working three months in the gear at $23 00 per month?

While only 6½ per cent of the white polls are insolvent, 28 per cent of the negro poll tax is never collected.

Neither of the above named needs can be realized without legislation; but there is one way by which the schools in many sections may be made better under the present school law.

Any township may vote a special tax to support a rural graded school within its bounds. There are scores of townships in the States that could support a first class graded school by voting this special tax. Let the buildings for such schools be erected in the central part of the townships, so that students living near the boundary of the township could go to and from the school once every week. The trustees should be the best men for the position that could be found in the township. Thus by establishing a graded school in a township a reading room and library could be added which would contribute much to the educational advantages of the school, which advantages can never hope to be found in the ordinary country public school. Besides this advantage, the very best teaching talent could be secured and the schools could run from 6 to 8 months in the year.

In such schools students would

be prepared for practical life or for college, as the case might be, at a much less cost than is now necessary when they have to leave home and pay both board and tuition in some academy or high school no better, doubtless, than the graded school would be.

Through this medium the competition between principals of the ordinary high schools all through the State, would be prevented; and the poor teachers whom competition has reduced almost to paupers would find employment in the township graded schools at stated salaries which would keep soul and body together in a comfortable manner.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VIRGINIA.

On an examination of the standing and wealth of the Old Dominion one cannot but be impressed with the vastness of its public school system. The value of her school property, the amount expended for educational purposes, and the number employed in its service, show the interest that is being taken.

However, if we for a moment think of the number of statesmen she has produced, and the part she has played in this government, we are not surprised to find such results. And we are glad to find that the same spirit still exists in her living statesmen; as may be seen from their words. They say that, "the Public school work is but little less than the education of a generation." Also that the future welfare of the government and of society depend largely on the nature of the instruction given to those who are to govern and control it. We see, therefore, that Va. is sensible of the needs of the coming generation, and is preparing its citizens for the great social and political questions that are now confronting us.

She is not only aware of the needs of this generation, but is, as a few statistics will show, giving no little attention to the destruction of ignorance and superstition, and to the construction of intelligence and good morals.

The statistcis for the year 1889 90 show that there were 7,511 common or low grade schools in operation, running an average of 118 days per annum, and having on roll 342,269 pupils, taught by 7,523 teachers. Of these 7,511 schools 5,358 were for white pupils and 2,153 for colored. Of the 342,269 pupils on roll 220,210 were white and 122,059 colored; the average of these was 10.8 years, and the average cost of their tuition per month was 60 cts. Of the 7,523 teachers 5,550 were white and 1,973 colored. Of the teachers both white and colored 3,119 were male, who get an average salary of $31.69 per month. While the 4,404 female teachers get an average salary of only

$26.61 per month. Hence the disadvantage of being a woman teacher in Va. amounts to nothing less than $5.08 per month. This we think is unjust.

Besides the number of common shools there were 546 graded schools. Of these 546 graded schools 422 were for white pupils and 124 for colored. These schools have on roll from 31 to 1,673 pupils each, and have from 2 to 29 teachers, each. The one that has 29 teachers and 1,673 pupils is a colored school in the city of Lynchburg. This city has another colored school of the same grade with 28 teachers and 1,477 pupils. Also one school of same grade for whites, composed of 200 pupils and employing only five teachers. Most of these graded schools have only two teachers, and very few of them have more than six. The majority of these have less than 100 pupils, and comparatively few have more than 250. The average cost of the tuition in these schools is about 85 cts. per month.

The amount of expenditures for school purposes during the year was indeed no trifle. The following are the statistics (the building of new houses being excluded.) The amount of salary paid to teachers $1,248,355. Amount for libraries, maps, globes, charts, blackboards, etc., $13.730. For other expenses, such as payment of clerks, rents, lights, fuel, etc., $173.537—making a total of $1.435,622.

The number of public school houses in Va. is 6,408. Of these 30 are built of stone, 163 of brick, 4,490 are frame, and 1,725 are built of logs. This property with adjacent grounds and furniture is estimated at $2.235,-085.

The superintendents in charge of this work travelled, for school purposes during the year, 88,-186 miles; examined 8,703 teachers; paid 14,186 school visits—the average length of each visit being one hour and twenty minutes; and received a combined salary of $45,658.

This seems like a vast amount of work done, but still there is much yet to be done, for the school census shows that there are in the State 652,045 children between the ages of five and twenty-one. Of these 376,-657 are white, and 275,388 colored. Of the 376,657 whites 28 per cent, or a little over $\frac{1}{4}$, are unable to read and 35 per cent, or more than $\frac{1}{3}$, unable to write. Of the 275,388 colored children, 48 per cent, or about $\frac{1}{2}$, are unable to read, and 57 per cent, or about 3-5 are unable to write. Of the whole number of the colored population in the State 465,100 have attended some school either public or private; while 186,915 have not yet been reached. Of the whole number between five and twenty-one, 36 per cent, or more than $\frac{1}{3}$, have not yet had an opportunity to learn to read their Bible.

J. H. JONES.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina Institute for the deaf and dumb and blind, is an institution of modern times.

The question of providing for the education of this unfortunate class was not agitated until the year 1843. Governor Morehead and others urged upon the state to establish such an institution. And on Jan. 12th, 1845, the General assembly of North Carolina passed a bill providing for the education and maintenance of the poor and indigent deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State, and made an annual appropiation of $5.000. A Board of Supervisors was appointed with Gov. Graham ex-officio Pres. of the Board.

The Board secured a building on Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C., and the school was organized with Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Principal. On the 1st. day of May 1845 the school opened with seven pupils, and during the session seventeen entered.

At the session of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1847, an act was passed to provide for the erection of a suitable building for the comfortable accommodation of deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State. The act appropiated $5.000 for the erection of this building. On the 14th day of May, 1849 the corner stone of this building was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons.

In 1851, Mr. Jno. Kelly of Orange Co., N. C., bequeathed $6,000, to aid in educating this defective class. The will provided that only the interest on this fund should be used.

Mr. Cooke remained Principel until 1860, at which time he was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Palmer, who remained until 1869. The school was kept open during the entire time of the Civil War, although the means for maintenance were very limited. Mr. Jno. Nichols succeeded Mr. Palmer as Principel; and in 1871 Mr. Nichols was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Tomlinson, who had no knowledge or experience in such work. But Mr. Tomlinson remained only two years, being succeeded in 1873 by Mr. Nichols whom he had so recently supsrceeded. These rapid changes were made on political grounds. About this time the Gov. appointed a Board, among whom was a negro, who could not sign his own name. Under such management were North Carolina's poor unfortunate children placed for their physical, mental, moral and spiritual training.

In 1877 Mr. H. A. Gudger was elected Principel. During his administration the articulation department was introduced. (Scientific investigation has proven that those who are born deaf are not dumb because of

defective vocal organs, and the reason they can't speak is because they have never heard language spoken, just as we do not speak Chinese because we have never heard it. The deaf may be taught to speak by watching the movement of the mouth of their teacher.) In 1883 M. Gudger resigned and Mr. W. J. Young succeeded him. At this time there were 193 pupils on the roll. Notwithstanding all these changes which the institution has undergone, it has steadily increased until the enrollment in 1893 numbers 299 pupils.

In 1868 the General Assembly of North Carolina made provissions for the education of the colored deaf and dumb and blind children in the State. North Carolina was the first State to provide an institution for the colored race. The colored department was opened on the 4th of Jan. 1869, with 26 pupils. The institution for the colored is a commodious, well arranged building, more suitable for its purpose than the building for the white children.

The institution at Raleigh has had very limited facilities for educating this unfortunate class caring for less than one hundred, while four hundred others in the State are growing up in ignorance. Many of these poor unfortunate children have been turned away because there was not room for them. Seeing that these buildings were not sufficient, by the earnest solicitations of friends, the General Assembly on the 7th of March, 1891, created and established the new North Carolina School for the deaf and dumb at Morganton,N. C.

The first bricks were laid by two deaf children, Maggie L. Grand and Robert Miller, on May the 16th 1892. This building is three stories high, 256 ft. long, containing 150 rooms and will accommodate 300 children. In this institution will be taught several industrial trades and arts—such as printing, tailoring, carpentry, free-hand and industrial drawing, shoe making, broom and mattress making, and practical farming, gardening and dairying. This building is now about complete and will be occupied in the fall of 1894.

The above is a brief historical sketch of the educational movement for the deaf and dumb and blind of North Carolina.

The following facts were obtained in a private letter from Mr. E. McK. Goodwin, advisory Supt. of the new school at Morganton.

There are known to exist in the State of North Carolina about 725 blind persons under 23 years of age, and about 700 deaf children. The whole number in the State, all ages, is aproximated at from 3,000 to 3,300. The State now appropiates to the institutions of both races $40.000 per annum. The buildings in the State cost about $25.000,and were given by the State exclusively.

North Carolina has not kept apace, in educating her unfortunate children, with other states.

So far she has done almost nothing in the way of industrial training.

North Carolina has never had a student to graduate from our National College for the deaf and dumb and blind, and while many of the States have from 12 to 16 students there all the time, North Carolina has only one. This one is taking a very fine stand.

Of the 3,000 or 3,300 unfortunates in the State, there are about as many of one sex, as the other, and not more than 50 % have ever attended school at all, while many only go a year or two, receiving only a mere start towards an education. Those who stay in school from five to eight years receive a common school education. The blind are more easily taught than the deaf.

In Mr. Goodwin's letter he says that those of this pitiful class who are educated are usually happy, law-abiding citizens, but those who are not educated are surely the unhappiest persons living, and are most to be pitied of all specimens of humanity.

There are many in North Carolina who do not know their own names, and who have never had the faintest conception of their Saviour. Among the educated, many of both classes are happy Christians and lead upright lives. The blind children attend the various churches in the city, and receive religious training in the school. The deaf get their religious training from their teachers in school.

Many of the uneducated, as has been said, do not know their own names. They have no adequate idea of the world in which they live, and not even the faintest conception of the great eternity to which they are hastening. Should not we, who are blessed with the unappreciable senses of hearing and seeing let our hearts go out in sympathy and love, for those poor, pitiful and unfortunate people. How pitiful, how helpless they are! living in a world of utter darkness; deprived of the senses of seeing; complete strangers to the beauties of nature, incapable of enjoying the pleasant light of the sun; deprived of ever beholding the faces of friends and loved ones, with no ray of light to catch those congenial smiles of a dear loving mother; no ears to hear a word of sympathy from friends; the sweet strains of music, the singing of the birds are to them as the music of the spheres. No tongue to express their need or desire, their joy or grief, their pleasure or pain. Isolated from all the world, dragging out their miserable and wretched lives in utter silence and darkness. God pity and bless the deaf and dumb and blind! Oh! selfish humanity, can we not make some sacrifice and help those poor unfortunate creatures to get some idea of those pleasures which all others seem so much to enjoy? If we neglect them, will it not be better for them than for us in the day of judgment, when the scales shall fall from their blinded eyes,

when their tongues shall be loosed, and they, in full posession of all their faculties, may enter into the New Jerusalem and there, for the first time, use those faculties in singing the song of the redeemed?

W. J. LAINE.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

With the first decade of the nineteenth century it began to be possible to breath some other atmosphere than that of war and politics. This was the moment for the budding forth of a new literature. The writers themselves rejoiced in their strength, because nothing produced by their successors had the same charm and novelty. Washington Irving was the first in the field. He possessed the rare and invaluable endowment of a thoroughly healthy nature; nothing bitter, morbid or sensational ever came from him. Humor, ranging from playful to broad, was a prominent feature of his writings and allied with it was a sincere and refined vein of pathos. His mind was creative, but on a profound scale. He was wanting in the constructive faculty, and there were regions of human nature which he made no attempts to explore. But in his own gentle and charming sphere he was altogether admirable and he proved his good sense by not trying to achieve what was beyond him. When a boy, though delicate, he overflowed with lively spirits, and was obliged to resort to stratagem to get the fun his nature clamored for; for his father was a Scotch Presbyterian, with the severity and rigidity of the old Covenanters in his domestic methods and notions. Irving's schooling was desultory. He rambled over Westchester county and made excursions up the Hudson. He studied law under Jeremiah Hoffman, but the most important result of his experience, was the acquaintance it brought about between him and Hoffman's daughter, with whom he fell in love, but who died before they could be married. This was Irving's great grief, and it may be said that he never wholly got over it. At all events, he remained all his life unmarried. On the other hand, he was all his life very susceptible to female influence, and his chivalrous devotion to women is one of his most agreeable traits.

Nor were women less attracted to him. A more winning personage than the young Irving was not easily to be found. He was of medium height and rounded figure and his finely shaped head was covered with wavy dark-brown hair. A high, full forehead and delicate eyebrows overshadowed deep gray eyes, which sparkled with humor and softened with feeling. An agreeably modulated voice and a delightful smile enhanced the graces of his person. He was sweet tempered, gentle, sensi-

tive, gay, and humorous; gifted with warm affections; bright, easy, and abundant in conversation, and an invariably agreeable companion. He belonged to the best and most cultivated society, and wherever he went the best society welcomed him. At the age of twenty-one, Irving went abroad; and returning home, after two years, he was admitted to the bar, only to neglect it for the follies of society with the congenial young men and women of the day. With fine courage and determination he struck out on a literary career. Having once definitely addressed himself to this career, he allowed no temptations to turn him from it. He wrote with facility and rapidity when the fit was on him, and produced great quantities of manuscript in a short time. The three years that Irving spent in Spain opened a virgin field for him. No books on Spanish subjects had till then been published in America. The romantic and picturesque episodes of Spanish history, scenery and character were in harmony with his genius; and his treatment of them was so charming and masterly that his books are still classics on those topics, and to remember Irving is to think of Spain. They are full of descriptions of noble landscapes, of feats of chivalry and strange adventure, of supernatural events and portents, always playing the sunshine of the author's humor, melting into beautiful scenes, and throwing a smiling gleam across the shadowy places. His longing to return home brought him to New York after an absence of seventeen years. He was received and honored as one of the first citizens of the Republic, and having bought a farm at Tarrytown on the Hudson, he took up his abode there, with the purpose of ending his days in that sequestered spot.

G. W. TICKLE.

THE SPIRIT THAT ANIMATES.

One of the greatest powers which carry forward the enterprises of the world to-day is perseverance. Everything seems to be moving with greater rapidity than ever before in the annals of history. Only a few years ago it took weeks to cross the ocean, whereas now it can be crossed in a few days. The steam-engine has supplanted the stage coach, and with its swift speed mocks the jaded beast.

The whole of life is a rush to emancipate some hidden truth or principle for the benefit of the nations of the world. The scientist is putting forth every effort to evolve the mysteries with which he is toiling each day, that he may place before the world grander and more su-

blime truths, and thus write his name indelibly upon the pages of history.

Without this allpowerful spirit no success could be attained; all the affairs of the state or nation would lag and come to naught. The success of the individuals who compose the state or nation would be blighted, and retrograde, instead of advancing to a higher plan of civilization and enlightment. There is nothing attained in this life without continued and persistent effort. Without constant use of the body a person cannot become strong and robust. Those champions who engage in frequent contests have attained their strength by continued gymnastic exercise. They have been laboring for years to be the champions of the world.

The reason why many people make such complete failures in life is because they are not possessors of this persevering spirit which is essential to every person's success. Some people enter upon the life without due consideration of its importance. They do not recognize the fact that life is given them in which to prepare for eternity, and to make the world better by their having lived. To accomplish a grand work in the Christian battle one must not be slothful, but fervent, going forth with a determination to overcome all the obstacles that may present themselves during his fleeting career. If the Christian people of the world possessed more of this persevering spirit the great mountains of sin, which prevent the spread of the gospel, would soon be obliterated, and truth and righteousness would be wafted to the uttermost parts of the earth by the gentle breeze of the Christian spirit.

When a person enters upon the arena of life he beholds many desparaging scenes which have a tendency to crush him, unless he has that perseverance which will enable him to set his aspirations high and put forth every effort to attain the desired success. The student entering college beholds the vast amount of work which lies before him; and how dark his prospects seem! All is obscure and unknown; but as he pursues his work day after day with persistent effort, the sun of intellectuality begins to shine and to light his way making his work more delightful and pleasant, until he finally reaches the goal of his ambition.

As one reviews the pages of history he is reminded that nothing is so great and sublime but that man, with all of his ingenuity and skill, may attain it by continued and unrelenting efforts. When Hannible, the Carthagenian leader, conceived the idea of crossing the Alps, no doubt he beheld many things to prevent the accomplishment of his plan. He knew that no general had ever led an army across the rugged peaks of that mountain which seemed to extend to the sky. But Hannibal, with that indomitable spirit, realized the fact that nothing was inconquer-

able to those who willed to attain success in any reasonable line of work. Thus, with resolution he went forth with his army to ascend and descend the lofty heights of that mountain, heretofore unscaled by human effort.

It was by continued perseverance that Milton, the blind poet, renderd his name almost immortal, and gave the world a work which will live as long as this planet shall continue to revolve. Noticing the characteristics which have contributed to the success of the noted men of the past, we ascertain that the greater part of that success depended upon the earnestness with which they pursued their work. Thus we are reminded that this spirit is one of the essential characteristics which will enable a person to achieve the highest attainments in life, and learn precepts and examples which will be as a beacon light to direct the steps of the weary traveler in the ways of truth and holiness.

J. W. HARRELL.

EDITORIAL.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It takes more than a hurried glance always to correctly estimate and appreciate the influence of any institution established for the public welfare. The stream of society does not all flow in the same channel. Society is both hydro-sided and hydro-headed. It both rests on many props and drinks from many fountains, and what always influence a community will not always be found in the greatest channels, but more often in many streamlets.

It is an indisputable fact that one of the most beneficial and influencial means provided for the welfare of the public, and the advancement of society, is the establishment of public libraries. They have influenced the community in many ways, most noticeably in the cultivation and fostering of the intellectual and material advancement of the people.

The public library has been fitly called the university of the people, and its value as an adjunct to the schools and colleges has been proven already by the intellectual influence shed abroad from those who frequent the library.

Those who live in the city know the great advantage they derive from this institution. It is open to all classes of people both the poor and the rich; and those who have an intellectual turn of mind naturally cluster around these libraries seeking after new ideas and new truths. Through the numerous magazines and news papers they can keep well informed on the various topics of the day, questions which are agitating the minds of the public. Of course the main feature in the libraries is the many valuable volumes spread upon its shelves.

It is universally known that the bound volumes of magazines and the illustrated books are in constant use; and hence it should be the study of the librarian, or trustee, to note the preferences which the reading public manifest and try to satisfy their wants and tastes.

The dignity and power of books act as a lever to move the great mass of humanity onward in the march of the world. The very roughest character will

gently lift his hat and soften his manner on entering one of these public libraries; for, there, it is he realizes that by some process he has an interest in the valuable property, and a placid whisper comes to him that he now has free access to treasures of the highest and richest type. Not even the churches or colleges can produce such an impression on a character of similiar nature. Yet, some may protest against this and say that the public library offers a rendezvous to the loafers, the idle men and boys of the city. If the library does nothing more than that, its existence is evdently on a firm basis. The present condition of society cannot furnish employment for all men and women: they must seek some place of amusement, so what could be more elevating and wholesome to them than to cluster around the well equipped library and pursue the pages of the many good books and magazines placed at their commad? Such opportunities will be seen to shed a powerful influence over the various classes, and when there are more free libraries spread throughout our towns and cities we will realize a more rapid development in society, and may it not be that the police fee will be diminished and all public expenses reduced very appreciably?

It is quite reasonable to suppose that the moral and religious world is growing far better through the influence of the public libraries, keeping pace with the advancement intellectually and socially among the people. Communicating with the best and most renowned authors naturally enhances one's ideas and causes him to aspire to higher and nobler things, forgetting the many low and degrading aims in his precious life. He becomes more enlightened on the progress of religious and moral questions, and develops into a nobler, and better manhood. Let us ever be in contact with the true ,the beautiful and the good by frequenting the public libraries, reading all the healthy literature spread upon their shelves, and seeing what will conduce to the progress of our nation, intellectually, socially, morally, and religiously. Let public spirited men, and live, progressive towns and states become aware of the fact that the intellectual development of the masses means progress in all lines, and then let definite steps be taken toward the establishment of such institutions as will rout ignorance and enshrine enlightenment in the minds of men, and a brighter, better day will dawn.

ROWENA MOFFITT.

A COLLEGE NECESSITY.

Each decade presents something new for the people to think about, and each generation of thinkers calls for a new chair in the progressive college. The ancient classics have ever held their place in the college course, and must to a certain ex-

tent remain there; but they have been to a great degree supplanted as civilization has progressed.

Formerly the languages, mathematics and deductive Logic were the principal studies taught in the colleges and universities. By Bacon's introduction of the inductive method of reasoning, boundless fields for philosophical speculation, and research in Chemistry were thrown open; thus, broadening the college course. Then came Newton with his theory of gravitation, giving greater prominence to Astronomy. Afterwards, Darwin with his world renowned theory of evolution which gave a new impetus to the study of Biology. While the last stage of modern Democracy, which has put men in such a hurry to get rich, and thus brought about great inequality in the distribution of wealth, brings us face to face with the greatest social questions that the world has ever seen. And these questions, we think demand what may be called the Social Science chair in the college course.

Great is the spirit of unrest in our land to-day. And the prospective greatness of the inequality of the distribution of wealth is astounding; and the greater spirit of unrest that such is likely to produce is startling to think of. At present these things are upon us. The newspapers come in filled with accounts of labor-unions and strikes. Much is said against trusts and combines. The Liquor Question is an issue. Accounts of the destitution of the poor in the cities arouse our sense of pity. The New York tenement system shows us that the poor and helpless are inhumanly oppressed. The unequal distribution of wealth gives some classes great advantage over others; hence, many give up in despair, and go into crime, or suicide; thus furnishing more scandal and crime with which our newspapers poison the minds of those remaining.

Great is the danger of these things resulting in something serious; hence, it should be the part of every thinking mind to give attention to them. We are often horrified by the account of some strike, in which probably a number of lives are lost and families left in distress. We must infer that thinking beings would not act thus without some cause. We read of the misery and poverty of the thousands occupying the tenement houses of New York and other great cities, and we know that there is a cause at the bottom of this. The government protects the liquor traffic, the result of which is thousands of miserable and fatherless children who must be cared for by others, or given over to starvation. While crimes, such as lynching and divorce, seem to be on the increase.

Thus we see that both society and government are corrupt, and present tendencies appear for the worse; therefore it becomes the duty of each one to become interested in these things, so that he may aid in counteract-

ing them. In order that such an interest may be implanted in the minds of the leading men, the demand comes on the educational institutions of high grade, to establish the Social Science chair, and fill it with a man that will instill in the minds of those who are to lead, a desire to find the germ of these troubles and to help to destroy them.

The moral and social status of society is the sum total of that of the individuals composing that society; and if the existing conditions are such as bring many individuals to a low standard, then the whole must suffer. It seems that the enormous inequality in the distribution of wealth has been the great cause of so much misery and want, and this inequality continues to increase. Now, experience and observation teach us that misery, poverty and crime will increase in proportion; and if such be the case where will we as a nation soon be driven? A solution of this question demands the attention of every thinking mind of whatever profession. And we think that the best and only way to accomplish this end is to establish a Social Science chair in all our higher institutions, and thus prepare to send out men who may be well acquainted with the public needs, and who will with the spirit of the true philanthropist bend all their energies toward the betterment of society and the uplifting of humanity.

J. H. JONES.

A MOTIVE, AN IDEAL, AN END.

It is natural that man should have before him an ideal, that he should be actuated by some purpose, and strive to reach some end.

Whatever his ideals may be, they, for the most part, determine his course of conduct, and exercise a wonderful influence in moulding his character. However unconscious of their influence he may be, it is not, and cannot be, unreal. If his ideals are low they will invariably lead to low attainments.

If in youth his aims are impure and ignoble, in manhood we may expect to find his character comparatively shameful and disgraceful. But on the other hand, if these aims be lofty and ennobling they continually develop the better, larger self, and draw the man upward—it may be to eminence and renown. Let the ideals be pure and elevating, and the man will continually rise above the level of his past character in working out his sublimer destiny.

It is said that we are the architects of our own fortunes, and if biography teaches anything, it clearly proves that it is relatively true that wills, not wishes make destinies. The youth who relies solely on his good opportunities and superior advantages will never become great or useful. It is only by energetic persistent effort that men have forced the world to feel their power and acknowl-

edge their greatness, "at it, and always at it"—is the key which unlocks the treasuries of truth, beauty and goodness: it is the touchstone of success.

We read of the great Sir Isaac Newton that "He very rarely went to bed till two or three of the clock, sometimes not till five or six, lying about four or five hours, especially at spring and fall of the leaf." This shows us with what untiring energy and ceaseless effort Newton sought truth, the ideal of his life and the goal of his ambition. I believe it was Darwin who said that, "A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life." The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight; but they while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night." Let us turn to those characters which form centers of important historical epochs. Here it is that we discover those ideals which inspire ambition and nerve men to action. Here it is that we find the influence of high aims and noble purposes.

Here we see that proverty is no barrier to success; that when determinations become commensurate with oppositions, these are no more. What was it that made Hannible the invincible general that he was? Was it not the mere fact that when a little boy he had sworn eternal hatred to the Roman race? Was it not the influence of this vow that kindled and fed the restless fires of his warlike spirit, and made him "perhaps the mightest military genius of any race of any time?" What was it that made David the hero of divinity that he was? Was it not because he purposed in his heart? As a result of this purpose he "was preferred above presidents and princes," he stands out as one of the brightest luminaries in biblical history, and "shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

And again we ask, what was it that made Abraham Lincoln loved as a man and honored as a president throughout this land of ours? Was it wealth, good opportunities and superior advantages? No! not by any means. Even at the age of eight years he was living in a log cabin without doors, window glass or floor; the furniture was a bed of dry leaves, a stool or two, and a table formed of logs. Abraham would climb to the loft of the cabin and sleep on a sack filled with corn husk.

For sometime the Bible was the only book in the home till Abraham succeeded in borrowing three others among them, Meem's "Life of Washington," and now as he reads how on great man had accomplished so much, the little cabin grew to be a paradise, the barefoot boy in buckskin breeches actually set up for himself the ideal of some great place among men. On being asked what he intended to make of himself, he replied, "Well I reckon I am going to be president of the United States one of these days." This tells the story

of his wonderful sagacity and marvelous success. A noble ideal means a noble life. Charles Summer said, "There are no accidents in the Providence of God." Such lives as tha' of Abraham Lincoln are not accidents, but rather great books from whose pages we catch inspiration and are reminded that "honor and fame from no condition rise" as naturally as effect follows cause, every man grows toward his own ideals. As truly as no stream can rise higher than its source, just so can no individual rise higher than his purposes. As a rule we do the more because we want the most: and in this life we grow the better because we conceive the best. We accomplish the greater because we strive for the greatest. We attain to the higher because we aspire to the highest.

We joy in the sublimer because we have sought the sublimest.

Let high ideals be the measure of highest attainments.

D. W. COCHRAN.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

S. M. SMITH, EDITOR.

Foot ball ! !

Tennis Tournaments !

Christmas is coming !

"Much study is a weariness to the flesh."

Our town will be lively Christmas, as many of the students will not go home.

Be sure to read the last article among the locals, it is important. If you can comply with the request PLEASE DO SO.

Rev. H. Y. Rush, of Ohio, spent a day or two about the College recently. We enjoyed his visit, though short.

The Junior and Senior classes will appear before the public with essays and orations on Friday evening, Dec. 1.

"And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know."—1 Cor. 8 :2

S. S. teacher: "Who was Esau?" Boy: "Esau was a man what wrote a book of fables and sold the copyright for a bottle of potash."

The article in last issue entitled "No Circumference Without a Centre," should have been signed Elijah Moffit. This was a careless omission.

"Few justly think of the thinking few, many think they think who never do."

"Sportie" says he does not sport as much as he used to sport when he sported at home. Sport !

We wish to commend the mayor of our town and the town commissioners. They have recently made improvements on the streets.

The boys at a certain boarding house have dispensed with blessings before meals, They simply "give each other a few words of encouragement."

Boys, examine the Students' Directory and the Ad. Department before making your investments. Always patronize our advertisers.

Mr. B. B. Walker is now in the mercantile business in Greensboro. He is manager of the business formerly carried on Cutchin & Co. Boys, call and see him while in Greensboro.

We wish to call attention to the improvements made in our Chemical Department. A more spacious laboratory has been fitted up. New apparatus has been procured, and the class is now doing fine work.

Foot-ball?? Why, yes, we play foot-ball. With 22 young men weighing from 125 to 215 lbs. and with Prof. Moffit to coach we hope to be able to rush the ball to the goal.

Quite a number of boys went to Lynchburg on the 11th to witness the game of foot-ball betwean Trinity College and the University of Va. They report a very pleasant day off. Prof. Bandy accompanied them.

A good crowd witnessed the Tennis Tournament, Oct. 28th. Fourteen entered the contest, playing doubles. Among those who deserve mention are Messrs Ellis, and Faucette, Rawls and Lawrence and Misses Williamson and Gardner.

Cannot some of our Alumni send us contributions for THE MONTHLY occasionly. Let us hear from Albright, Roberts, Rawls, Peel, Miss Graham and others. We want to make THE MONTHLY better this year than ever.

Question: "Why is it that some of the boys, say Seniors, for instance, do not play foot-ball?" Answer: "Why, because their sweet-hearts object, of course." (Submissive little creatures aren't they? They will make good husbands, some day.)

Question on examination in Constitutional and International Law: "What is a Democracy?" Mr. C's answer: "It is an old form of government long passed away and gone out of date. I think the last one was in Asia Minor."

We must ask the pardon of our subscribers for being so late with the last issue of this paper. It was negligence on the part of the printer and not our fault.

Mr. J. C. Adams, of Aberdeen, spent some time with us recently. He came with his sister, Miss Ethel, who remains with us, taking a special course in music. Let other young men who wish to visit us do likewise.

Certainly "Kildee" is not sleepy-headed, but somehow he misses his destination occasionly when traveling. Ask him if he went to Lynchburg, and how far it is to Haw River? He always likes to get value received for his money.

Subscribers will please notify us of any change in their P. O. address. We get letters sometimes from persons censuring us because they have not received their MONTHLY when they have changed their P. O. address. THIS IS NOT OUR FAULT.

We are grateful to the Rev. P. T. Klapp for nice evergreens recently planted on the campus. Some say we have too many preachers here. We do not think so. We are always glad to see improvements about the College. Let others help us in this respect.

Mr. W. P. Lawrence, Pres. of Y. M. C. A., attended the Disirict Convention, held at Guilford College. He reports a pleasant sojurn among the young people of our sister college. Certainly it could not have been otherwise. Guilford always has our best wishes and sympathies.

More interest is manifested in college athletics at present than usual. The boys deserve praise for this step. The physical part of man deserves as much attention as the mental.

About the 8th of Dec. a select company of amateurs will appear on the stage in the College chapel. They will play the ludicrous farce entitled, "Jumbo Jum," concluding the entertainment with the well known temperance drama, "Out in the Streets." Those who attend may expect a pleasant evening, The proceeds will be for THE MONTHLY.

WANTED:—Back numbers of THE ELON COLLEGE MONTHLY of the following dates Nov. '91, Dec. '91, Jan. '92, April '92, June '92, and april '93. Reader are you a subscriber? Can you furnish us with a copy of any of the above named issues? It is important that we should receive them. Please look over your files and send any that you can spare to S. M. Smith, Elon College, N. C.

Y. M. C. A.

W. J. LAINE—EDITOR.

Every institution should have a well organized association. There is nothing that does so much to develop the morals of college men as the Young Men's Christian Association. Through the influence of the associations in our colleges and universities, hundreds of our best young men are led into active Christian work.

Our association is well attended nearly all of the young men take a part in the exercises. We have missi'on meet ings quarterly. On the 1st. Sunday night in Nov., Profs. E. L. Moffitt and J. O. Atkinson led the meeting. Their subject was Buddha and his religion. E. L. Moffitt, subject, 'The Life of Buddha from the Buddhistic standpoint.' J. O. Atkinson, subject, Buddhism and Christianity, a comparison.' Their addresses were good and were enjoyed by all present.

Our worthy Pres, Bro. W. P. Lawrence, attended the district convention at Guilford College. He reports a very pleasant and prfitable trip.

The week of prayer, commencing Nov. 12th, was duly observed, with much interest manifested. What a scene! thousands of young men, during this week of prayer were on their knees, perhaps at the same time, asking for grace that they may be faithful in the service of the Master. These young men are going out from college to fill the most important places in life. What

a blessing to our country! When all the public offices are filled with consecrated Christian men, then may we expect to see justice measured out proportionally to every citizen.

The Y. W. C. A. is also doing faithful work. The week of prayer was also duly observed by this association. The meetings were well attended, and much interest was taken in the exercises.

Much of the high moral standing of our institution is due to the noble Christian character of our young ladies. In our Sunday School, church services, and prayer meetings, their voices blend in sweet tones with the voices of the young men, and make the song service delightful. The institution that closes its doors against young ladies bars out from it the greatest moral and refining influence. We are proud of the Y. W. C. A., and may she ever continue to send out waves of purity and refinement that shall roll on through ages and never cease.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

IRENE CLEMENTS.—EDITOR.

Among the magazines of the different colleges, we warmly welcome the *Guilford Collegian*. This paper is from our sister college, and we always take great pleasure in reading it. There is always good reading matter to be found in it; and in the last issue, do we especially call attention to the "Abuse of English," and "Weudell Philips as a Reformer."

From these many good and useful thoughts may be obtained. In "The —Abuse of English" the writer says, "Slang, nick-names and other vulgarisms of this character need only to be mentioned for us to see their corrupting influence upon our speech." It would be well if every college would take note of this, and try to overcome the habit of using so much slang.

Before us, we have the *North Carolina University Magazine*, and to it we also extend a hearty welcome. This Magazine has been on our table before, and we wish to say that we have found in it many productions beneficial and interesting. Nor does the last copy disappoint us in this respect.

We have from the same University a paper in sheet form, *The Tar Heel*. This is a very newsy little paper, neat in form and size, serving its purpose admirably well. Again, the *Davidson Monthly* comes to us in a new and very attractive dress. This paper is always well gotten up, contains many excellent contributions, and reflects credit upon its contributors, its editors, and upon the institution.

The Wofford College Journal is again on our desk. One of its characteristics especially pleases us; that is, the college spirit with which it is replete. From it one draws the conclusion that much lively interest is taken in the college both by its faculty and students.

The *Biblical Recorder* has recently made its appearance on our exchange

table. We gladly welcome among us the representive papers of the various denominations. We would not have our students go out from here ignorant of all religious organizations save their own. On the contrary, we would have them thoroughly acquaint themselves with the workings and principles of all the leading denominations, and thus be far more competent to represent the church of their choice.

We recommend the *Recorder* to our students as worthy of their careful notice. Especially would we call attento its editorials and to the Foreign Missionaries.

The October number of *The Wake Forest Student* came in some days ago. It manifests true interest on the part of the new editors, and even now bespeaks for them successful editorship.

CLIPPINGS.

W. J, LAINE.—EDITOR.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, unless you are laughing at your own witticsm.

When a family row is made public, there is usually pretty good reason for blaming both sides.

Many a fond parent does not get to sleep until, "After the Ball is Over."

If time were money many a school boy would be rich as Dives; while others would be poor as Lazarus.

Wm.—I love you fondly.

Addie.—Let me feel of your pulse. You don't object to my making a scientific analysis do you?

A remedy is needed to cure corns upon the end of peoples noses, that come from sticking them in other peoples business.

Mr. Munn.—May I call upon you Miss Bunn?

Miss Bunn.—Oh, yes Mr. Munn, I suppose we really ought to mortify ourselves somewhat during Lent.

Advice to Freshmen:

Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayest be solid before thy senior year.

Prof.—Name six animals in the Frigid Zone.

Student.—Three polar bears and three seals.

Now, that electricity is being understood, men of science are making light of it.

What's in a name?

At a recent marriage. a Mr. Post and a Miss Stump were fitly united by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood.

Noah was the first pitcher on record. He pitched the ark within and without.

School girl.—Will I pass without taking an examination?

Prof.—You may by a tight squeese.

Girl.—Oh, how provoking you are; but I'd even submit to that to avoid examinations.

Student, (reading Virgil)—And thrice I tried to throw my arms around her.—That was as far as I got proffessor.

Prof.—That was quite far enough, sir.

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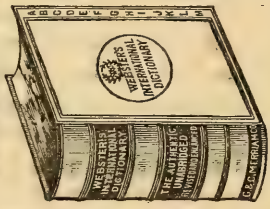
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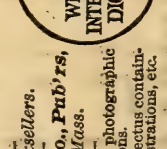
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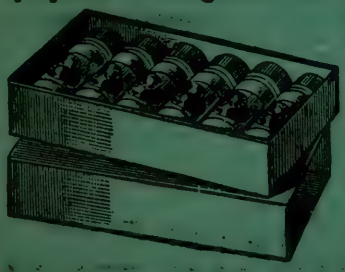
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HOW NORTH CAROLINA CARES FOR HER INSANE.

The State hospitals were built for and are maintained by the people of North Carolina for the specific purpose of caring for the insane of the State, and are not to be considered places made to give salaries and wages to individuals. The welfare of the patients is always the first consideration. Insanity is a disease to be treated, and in order to protect society the State has placed the insane in hospitals to be cured, if possible. Everything is done that is possible, looking forward to the happiness and comfort of this class of unfortunates.

The State yearly spends for this purpose large sums of money which come from the people. And it is expected that this money be used economically. Each person intrusted with any property belonging to these asylums is held to a strict accountability. The existing by-laws of these institutions constitute Board of Directors, Duties of Superintendents, Assistant Physicians, Stewards, Matrons, Treasurers, Engineers, Druggists, Carpenters, Farmers, Gardners, House-keepers, Laundresses, Store-keepers, Seamstresses, Supervisors, Night Attendants, Nurses, and Watchmen. Let us now endeavor to learn a word or two concerning the duties of each. As to the Superintendents, they must be educated and experienced in their professions, with a practical knowledge of the treatment of the insane and the management of a hospital for the insane. The Assistant Physicians must be medical graduates, well educated and of good standing, and licentiates of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina. They are required to make such notes as are required to keep the histories of the patients as complete as possible and direct such changes in the medicines and diet as may seem needful. The warmth, cleanliness and ventilation of the wards and the giv-

ing of baths are under their general direction. The Stewards shall keep clear methodical and itemized accounts of all purchases, of all receipts and expenditures on account of patients as well as of the institution. It is the duty of the Matrons to look carefully after the female patients, to be with them as much as possible, to see that the patients are kindly treated, that their food is properly served and distributed, etc. But their special duty is to see to those that are sick. The Treasurer shall keep clear accounts of all money received or paid out by him for the institutions. The Engineers have charge of all the tools and stock in their department, and have to see to it that good order and system prevail. The Druggists reside in the hospitals under the direction of Superintendents and Assistant Physicians, they must prepare and put up the medicines prescribed, and make such records thereof as required.

As to the Carpenters they have charge of all buildings and shall make repairs and improvements on the same.

The House-keepers have immediate oversight of the kitchen, bakers and cooks, and must see that they perform their duties in a faithful manner.

The duties of the Supervisors are to have a supervision of the wards. They visit the wards, and observe the manner in which the attendants and nurses perform their duties, it is their duty to report any misconduct or neglect.

The duties of Night Attendants and Nurses begin at 6 o'clock p. m., and continue to 6 o'clock a. m., but they may be called upon for service after 3 o'clock p. m. At 8 o'clock in the evening, they will pass through the wards, speak with each attendant, see that they are in their places, and have no company. Night Attendants are enjoined to go very quietly about at night, wear slippers, and if a door creeks, see that it is remedied. The Attendants have to arrive at the ringing of the bell, and at once commence the duties of the day. They have to greet the patients politely when the doors of the sleeping rooms are opened, see that they arise, are neatly dressed, bathed, their hair combed, and their dress tidy and in good order in time for breakfast. Attendants are requested to treat the patients with kindness. "Violent hands must never, under any circumstances, be laid on a patient."

As it was said at the beginning that it would be endeavored to recount a few of the duties of those who have charge of the insane, that task has now been accomplished in as brief a manner as possible. Now as to the number of Asylums in North Carolina. There are three; one located in Morganton, one in Raleigh, and the other at Goldsboro—the latter being solely for the colored race. And now a a few practical remarks must suffice. As to the institution at Morganton, the percentage of recoveries for ten years has been 37, the average yearly death-rate

46 per cent. of those under treatment. The appropriation of $90,000 per annum is sufficient for support for the next two years at Morganton. $9,000 per annum for enlarging capacity is added.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the urgent necessity for early hospital treatment. Advance sheets from United States census for 1890 show an increase of population in North Carolina of 217,842, since 1880, 181,-949 white and 35,893 colored persons.

The number of insane in 1880 was 2,028; in 1890, 1,732. An actual decrease of 296, notwithstanding the fact that the increase of population was more than 200,000 This large decrease in insanity in the State is due to the treatment received in the hospitals and asylums. Of the 1,732 insane in 1880, 1,322 are white, 410 are colored; 831 of the white insane are in the Western district and 491 in the Eastern. In round numbers the capacity of Morganton hospital is 550, the Raleigh asylum 300, the Eastern hospital at Goldsboro 300,making a total capacity of 1,150 insane provided for and 582 not in any of the institutions. We have 281 white insane persons not in the hospitals, in the Eastern district there are 191.

It is seen by these figures that all the institutions need enlarging. The one at Morganton is the largest of all and the one at Goldsboro the least. Comparatively, North Carolina has provided better for the colored insane than for the white. Many male lunatics are now languishing in jails and poor houses in Western North Carolina and this is near the end of the nineteenth century. The jails and poor-houses in North Carolina are not as a rule, fit for criminals and the sane poor. We have the following statement of the operations of the institution at Raleigh, the records covering that portion of its operation under the administration, from Dec. 1, 1888 to Sept. 14, 1889. There were remaining in the asylum on that date 296 patients, 142 males and 154 females: the number of admissions during the ten years from Nov. 36, 1888 to Nov. 30, 1890, were 98 males and 70 females. Total number treated during the two years 460.

Total number of deaths 29 males, and 22 females. On investigation it is found that the whole number of patients admitted from the opening of the asylum Feb. 22, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1890, has been 2,140 of whom 570 have died, while the number of discharges for that period were 1,276, leaving 294 now under treatment in the asylum. The Board particularly and earnestly asked of the Legislature the following sums: For maintainance per annum $52,500.00, for repairs per annum, $5,000, for additional construction, per annum, $15,000.

The following may be of interest to note. Among the Englishmen of letters who have become insane, or have had hallucinations and peculiarities symtomatic of insanity, are Swift, Johnson, Cowper, Southey, Shelby, By-

ron, Goldsmith, Lamb, and Poe, and others. Swift actually feared insanity saying once on seeing a tree that had been struck by lightning, "I shall be like that tree, shall die at the top." Later in life he became a violent maniac. Of all diseases on earth "insanity" is the most to be feared. This is readily seen when it is remembered that mind is the noblest of God's handiwork, and reason its crowning glory. And thus when the reason is dethroned, the mind ceases to be mind and the man is but a wreck, a shadow, an empty casket of his former self. Nor do we know who the unfortunates will be until the destructive blast has spent its fury and the withering hand has claimed its victim.

For this reason our insane asylums and homes should be kept in the very best of comfort, ease and plenty. To find an unfortunate and throw him in prison for what he could not help, and to this add ill abuse, maltreatment and neglect to the already worst of conceivable conditions, is a shame, a sin and disgrace. And the fact that North Carolina is not caring for her insane as she ought, and having many uncared for at all, is a reproach to her great name, a stigma upon her fair fame, and a travesty upon her boasted liberality and charity and brotherly love.

EMMA WILLIAMSON.

DEPRESSION OF MONOPOLY.

We often boast of our 19th century civilization, our railways and telegraphs, our broad plains and fertile valleys, and immense stores of mineral wealth that lie deep down in the inner vaults of God's great granite safe, which are yet to be unearthed and given to the world. Until recent years it was thought that this land of plenty teeming as it does with fragrant flowers, luscious fruits, and with agricultural resources, capable of sustaining a hundred million souls, would escape the painful evils that have so sorely afflicted the old world. This, the youngest, fairest and richest nation on the globe should surely be spared the discipline of poverty and inherited misery. But the laws for human existence were found to be the same in both hemispheres. The struggle for existence was the same old struggle.

The experiences of the last few generations have unfolded and exposed these misconceptions; and, now all men with eyes and ears turned to the front, know full well that in the making or marring of our nation's future, poverty must play its part. The right distribution of property, which is the kernel of the social question is the great problem of our civilization. What shall we do with the millionaire and the tramp? are questions that force themselves upon us. The classes from which we have most to fear are the two extremes of society—the dangerously rich

and the dangerously poor. But the greatest danger that threatens the uprooting of society, the demolition of civil institutions, the destruction of liberty, and the desolation of all, is that which comes from the rich and powerful classes. On the one hand we see the tyranny of wealth, the heartless robbery of speculation and gambling, the revolving spectacle of crimnal ostentation, and the lavish expenditure of wealth in voluptuous enjoyment, by thousands who neither toil nor spin. We see an arrogant plutocracy securing class privileges and favors; while on the other hand we see the aroused indignation of millions of wage-earners who know that something is radically wrong, but whose minds have been dulled by grinding toil and poverty, until they are unable to remedy the evil or extricate themselves from its clutches.

Fifty years ago poverty, as we now understand it, was almost unknown. All men willing to work were able to procure a a living. Now they exist by the thousands huddled together in our great cities, in virtual death, caused by the want of the bare necessities of life. Tens of thousands are crowded in tenement houses, where they work from 12 to 18 hours per day in order to keep soul and body together. The rich in their guilded palaces, which they have erected with the hard earnings that they have wrung from the very heart of poverty, have constructed their walls so thick that the moans of humanity have failed to pierce them. They have sacrificed the wage-workers and their families for their own selfish gains. They have entered into combinations powerful enough to command trade, and then stop work for weeks, and months in order to inflate prices already fair. Thus, in this land of plenty, a few men may order a famine in thousands of homes. They close factories and mines; and thousands of working people are forced into unwilling idleness. Notwithstanding the fact that we have received the warm breath of the 19th century civilization, this gulf between the rich and the poor continues to grow wider and deeper.

Many of our honest, hard-working laborers are already beginning to feel that under the existing industrial system they are condemned to hopeless poverty.

Every nation has its aristocracy. In other countries it is one of birth, in ours it is one of wealth. It is useless for us to protest that we are democratic and plead the equalifying character of our institutions; for there is among us an aristocracy of recognized power, and that aristocracy is one of wealth. The fragments of despotism long since dismembered and thought dead, are seeking each other like the dry banks in Ezekiels vision, to prosecute the same old spirit of tyrannical oppression.

These tendencies unfold the future they are the mighty characters in which time has written his prophecies.

History declares in the ruins of Babylon and Thebes of Greece and Rome, that wealth has no conserving forces, and that if this tremendous overbearing surge of power is not checked, it will inevitably submerge and bury our liberties forever, and the ceaseless roll of ages will chant the funeral dirge.

R. T. HURLEY.

LITERARY POSSIBILITIES OF THE WEST.

In all ages some part of the world has been considered as the magnetic center around which everything else seemed to revolve. All the affairs of civilization and enlightenment have verified this proposition and handed it down to us, the people of the closing years of the nineteenth century, as an established fact.

The first nation that arose to prominence as a civilizing factor in the great drama of the world, was Greece, This nation had for its dominant centre Athens, a city of magnificent structure. In her day she swayed the sceptre of intellectuality, and stood forth as the guiding star of all knowledge. Not only was she considered great in her day, but all succeeding generations and civilized nations have acknowledged her intellectual supremacy. Athens was the mother of the fine arts, and the founder of a system of philosophy, which has scarcely been surpassed by any succeeding nation. From her vaults eminated the preducts of genius which have been scarcely surpassed by the genius of the nineteenth century.

But Athens with all of her greatness was soon to be only a thing of the past; when Rome with all the pomp of royalty appeared upon the stage of activity. Soon after her establishment she was recognized by all nations, then known, as the center of civilization and enlightenment. Every power in the world seemed to bow submissively to the tyrannical rule of the Roman Empire.

Next in succession London steps upon the stage to play her part in the literary world. From her have eminated some of the noblest geniuses the world has ever seen; and these have dazzled the eyes of men with the glory and splendor of their literary productions.

When the centre of literature passed westward to England it did not remain there, but crossed the heaving billows of the Atlantic, and rested upon the eastern shore of the American continent. The East has been the great commercial and literary center of America ever since the first colonists landed upon her soil. However, a favorite proposition of the West is, that if the West had been settled first, the East would have been a wilderness today, because the fertile soil, rich resources, and ease of commerce of the midland would have made it the home of art, culture and refinement.

Comparatively, the West has

just been discovered and her resources have not yet been developed, but no doubt her ability will be tested in the near future.

The East is pouring millions of men into the midland, who are becoming settled and are fast developing the resources heretofore unknown to the civilized world. They are building new cities which rise with a rapidity almost inconceivable. It is true they are mush-room cities to a certain extent, built for speculation, but people are coming on who will make substantial these mush-room cities and make them temples of art and song. The literary horizon has been changing with a slow but steady march. The center of the productions of arts are continually moving westward. While Boston and New York are contending about which has the most literary men, the West and South bids them write; for in the near future they will need the co-operation of each other to defend their cause.

Boston has held supremacy in American literature for more than half a century. The men who have contributed to her fame are Emerson, Hawthorn, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and many others of similar character. As long as these distinguished men lived it was an easy matter for Boston to hold her predominence over all others as a literary center; but when they passed from the stage of action it was but natural that Boston should be left in a condition showing literary decline. To-day Boston has lost her literary supremacy, and New York has attained the ascendancy as the literary centre of America, The artists of Boston are continually going to New York, where they can find warmer reception, The literary spirit in New York is fast attaining the zenith of its glory, hence the artists' productions receive the most profound attention. New York's supremacy today in art is just as complete as its commercial domination in railways and stocks.

Although it stands forth as the literary center, it must not forget that the writers who make it illustrious are products of the South and West. If you run over the list of magazine writers you will find how true this statement is. Each one of the principal Southern and Western States has at least one or two representatives. Therefore, the supremacy of New York is only the result of the literary uprising of the whole nation. It will be hard for New York to maintain her supremacy with a nation of seventy millions of people and with cities containing more than half a million inhabitants springing up in the interior and on the western sea.

Already Chicago has menaced New York as the leader in commerce. The whole South and West are in open rebellion against New York on account of her financial rule. The Columbian Exposition has taught Chicago something higher than merely business. It has opened a bright future for the noted city and shown her the material out of which she may become the

literary center of the nation. There has been established vast libraries, universities and museums, which are only the preparations for an illustrious career. After these institutions have developed their resources, then follows the expressive age. No doubt Chicago will be, in a a few years, the magazine center of America. Then, will the productions be more American.

Chicago is not as near the coast as New York and Boston, hence she will be farther from the influence of London and Paris. New York is not in touch with the people of the West. She is too imitative. Chicago is much more American than the eastern cities. The West is already germinating a literature, not of books, but of life, It takes its inspiration from original contact with men and nature.

England has been calling for the original American style, but hitherto has failed to receive it.

When the literary resources of the West and South are developed, then will the thoughts of the people find expression in the true American style. Then will be seen the beauties of American life; then will be felt the true heart-throbs of American feeling.

J. W. HARRELL.

THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

Few words in the English language carry with them a sadder picture than these: deaf, dumb, and blind. Yet, until comparatively recent years, this feeling for these poor unfortunates has been productive of little beyond the mere feeling. For a long time it did not impel men to action; but now, under the benign influences of a progressive civilization and a true Christian spirit, men's hearts are touched and a somewhat liberal response is being made to the call of mercy. Asylums have been and are still being established for the care and development of those poor benighted human beings who are so sadly deprived of the happiness that comes to us through the sense of sight and hearing.

Great advancement is being made in the methods of training; and many times we are astonished to see such a wonderful display of faculties hitherto thought dead. A most striking illustration of what can be done for these poor unfortunates is seen in the case of Helen Keller who first entered under the training of Annie M. Sullivan in March 1887. The training was begun by putting in possession of the child the usual manual alphabet. She easily comprehended what was desired of her and seemed to understand that she was learning the names of the objects around her, different objects being given to her which she could readily examine by the sense of touch.

Immediately after the examination Miss Sullivan would slowly spell the name of the ob-

ject with her fingers while Helen held her hand and felt the motion; then by a little aid from her teacher she would repeat the word with her own fingers. In a few days she mastered the entire alphabet and was able to spell the names of objects; so that in April 1887 she could even form sentences, such as, "Box is on table." Previous to this time the method adopted in teaching others had been used; but Miss Sullivan found it not sufficient for the need of her little pupil. She found it evident that it was not wise to confine herself strictly to the words of which Helen knew the full meaning. Therefore were given new words in sentences without any explanation concerning their meaning. And it was observed that she used them properly, often without inquiry, soon coming in possession of a vocabulary that astonished everybody; and even wrote in a correctly spelled and legible hand without assistance. She was always talked to as if she had been a seeing and hearing child. Often some one would ask Miss Sullivan if Helen could understand this or that word. She would reply, "Never mind whether or not she understands each separate word in a sentence; she will guess the meaning of the new words from their connection with others which are already intelligible to her." Her teacher always made it a practice to use words descriptive of emotion with some such words as "perhaps," "suppose," "expect," and the like.

Helen was always anxious to learn the names of persons around her, and would never rest until she had asked several questions about them; thus finding out something of life and adding each day, new words to her vocabulary. After these words became familiar to her she began to use them in composition.

She had books printed in raised letters long before she could read them, amusing herself hours during each day in carefully passing her fingers over some word she knew, and on finding one, she would scream with delight. Miss Sullivan often read to her such books as were suited to her age, and she always grasped the ideas quickly. She found out that unfortunates like herself had been taught to speak by resting their fingers on the teacher's mouth while the latter was speaking. In hearing this Helen eagerly replied. "Oh! yes, I know I can learn;" and she became so enthusiastic over it that she could not sleep at night, and immediately began to make sounds which she called speaking. Her teacher at once saw it was necessary to give her correct instruction. This she did; and in three years from that day Helen could make known her wants and feelings by oral language. Thus the little darkened mind began to roll its clouds away; and years of perseverance have shed into that once saddened life the blessed light of a higher and happier existence. There are thousands of just such unfortu-

nates to-day. Oh! what a responsibility resting upon the favored of humanity! Let the love of Him who has so blessed us constrain us to help those who cannot help themselves. What a sad life theirs must be! It seems sad enough for one to have to be a deaf-mute; but when also blind it must be a trouble so great that the poor unfortunate can scarcely bear. Never to have heard the joyful tread of friends, no careful father's counsel, no dear mother's voice, no knowledge of one's Divine Creator; in this dread silence no communication with kindred spirits. But our dear little friend, Helen Keller, is even more greatly afflicted. She never has beheld the beauties of nature, nor seen her mother's lovely face. Nothing heard, nothing seen, for all is endless darkness to her.

In one way we may look upon this class as being blessed. You may be ready to ask, in what way? Well, it is this, they cannot hear and therefore know nothing of the evils of this world, that come to us through the hearing; and again, they have such bright minds. Some one has said, they are rapid in observation and are never known to forget. This is only a faint spark in so dark and desolate a life. These unfortunates are taken away from society. They are as it were alone in the world, their only real and true companions being found among themselves. It is true there are those who are interested in these poor defectives, but they know not how to enter into sympathy with them, for it can be truly said that experience is the only teacher of sympathy.

It is one of the sad thoughts of the present day that there is not more effort put forth to educate them, and by so doing make them happier. In the Word of God we are told to help those who cannot help themselves. Some may ask why we wish to help these unfortunates; they can be of little or no good to society. Doubtless Sumner would say put them out in the sun and there let them die, the world would be better off without them. But not so; God has put them here, and we should endeavor to make life pleasant for them. So it is a duty, as well as a privilege for us to educate them and make life a joy and happiness instead of misery and despair. May the day soon dawn when a spirit of love and sacrifice coming from the Fount of all life, will enter the great heart of humanity and set it a-throb in behalf of these poor benighted lives, lifting the veil that enshrouds them, and letting in the blessed light of a new life, a more perfect existence.

ANNIE LEE GARDNER.

TRACES OF BARBARISM IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Experience taught students in the early history of mental investigation that the body must be exercised along with the mind.

At the present time we love to compare our science and philosophy with that of those primitive periods and boast of our superiority along these lines.

We look upon their religion, their governing thought, their character as rude and uncomely in appearance, dwelling in the thickets and bogs far away from the highway of truth that we are travelling.

We look upon their sports as being barbaric and cruel, comparing favorably with their mental discipline.

We pride ourselves on the superiority of our religion, science and philosophy.

We are glad we live in an age when enlightenment and popular sentiment no longer admits a trace of the uncivilized and barbaric customs of the amphitheater and the gladiatorial shows.

No one will deny that there has been almost a complete revolution in all branches of philosophy since the primi chools of thought e isted, many will deny the existence of any traces of thos old barbaric customs in the college athletics of today so hon stly and candidly as some your women deny that the popular low-necked and short sleeved lress is an unadulterated relib f the most primitive and unci lized German costume.

It is a law in the natural world that a pendulum set in motion tends to go as far beyond a perpendicular let fall from the point of support as it was from this line when set in motion. It is the momentum that gives it this tendency, and were it not for gravitation the pendulum would continue to swing.

College athletics act much the same way. Demand for physical exercise is the force that raises the pendulum up on one side. Popular sentiment and athletic excitement carry it as far to the other. Reason is gravitation that tends to stop it in the center.

The world does not think now as it did four thousand years ago, but gravitation, as far as we know, has always acted just as it now does.

Likewise excitement and popular sentiment in athletic sports now have the same effect that they had in the days of the Roman and Grecian history, so far as they have not been influenced by social culture. This accounts for less of primitive philosophy in the philosophy of today than there is of barbaric customs in the college athletics of the present time.

What student in a German university would believe Ptolemy's crystal sphere theory in Astronomy? yet how cruel and barbaric, how like the athletics of Ptolemy's age are their college athletics!

Germany is surrounded by other great nations, some of

challenge each other as is done in foot-ball in the United States. Not infrequently the duels with swords result in death. But when a duel is fought between students of different universities or colleges, if one party offends the other by any unfair means in the contest, a pistol duel is almost sure to be the result, in which the death of one party is certain.

The principle athletic games of the English students are cricket, rowing, and foot-ball. This last is the principle athletic game among American students.

America, situated as it is with a broad ocean on the East and on the west, and with no nation either on the North or on the South that is likely to show any hostility that would demand any great amount of brute-force, is as much to be censured for going so far out of reason through excitement over foot-ball as Germany is for carrying dueling to such an extent.

All college students need and must have reasonable exercise. If this is neglected the body soon becomes enfeebled and incapable of supporting the laboring mind. But on the other hand when wild excitement, gambling, and blind popular sentiment tramples reason under foot and shouts hosanna to triumphant brute force as is often done in a match game of foot-ball of between two colleges, it is time to call up the long since buried customs of the savage athlete and see how far removed we are from them.

Probably the most reasonable college athletics are practiced by the students of the government which are hostile to her, and her great universities are wise in sending out men skilled in military tactics as well as in the arts and sciences.

But the savage principle in training men to handle the sword, which is the principle instrument used in college athletics is inhuman and should be denounced by all enlightened people.

In some of the German universities as many as three duels are fought with swords twice a week. The contestants are dressed in heavily padded suits made of strong material; a silken wrap is folded many times around the neck and a leather pad is wrapped about the head.

The swords used are very keen and sharp. The contesants meet on the duel ground and stand in a bowed posture with points of swords crossed until the "word" is given. Now each strives with his utmost skill and dexterity to plung his sword into his opponent, (but of course the heavy suits will not allow the sword to penetrate to the flesh except in the face which is left unprotected.)

The gleam of steel, the sparks that fly from clashing swords, the blood flowing from gashed faces, and the fierce struggle of the combatants are as terrifying as a combat in real battle. Often the two are allowed to combat until one is blinded by the blood flowing from gashes made in his face by the sword of the other, or is dangerously wounded, or falls fainting with exhaustion.

Students of different colleges

schools in switzerland.

A good example is found in the athletics practiced at the annual feast given generally by the citizens. Here the athletics consist in dancing, running, and marching under military orders. Nothing beyond the exercise of all the muscles and a graceful bearing of the body is sought.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

Editorial.

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OUR MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATUTES.

It hath been well said that "the weal of this nation depends upon the happiness of its separate homes." And no one will doubt but that the contentment that exists in the homes is the result of the discretion exercised in forming these homes. In view of this then it becomes the duty of every true citizen to interest himself in the laws that govern and protect the marriage relation.

The ancient adage "marry in haste and repent at leisure," has been changed and its more modern form is: "marry in haste and get divorced at pleasure." The present condition of the marriage and divorce statutes of this country are such that marriages are thoughtlessly contracted with the feeling that they are not necessarily entered into for life, but that if they do not result in happiness a divorce can be obtained with comparative ease and with little loss of social standing. As a result of this the number of divorces has rapidly increased from a comparative small one to the enormous amount of from 30 to 35 thousand per year; and this is only about two-thirds of those who apply for them.

From such statistics as these we can see the great restlessness of our people, and we are forced to conclude that there is a cause behind all of this. It is generally known that the laws governing marriage and divorce are made by the legislature of each State. And it is amusing to note the inharmony that exists among these laws. To any thoughtful person it seems almost criminal that there should be in the United States 49 different sets of statues regarding the most important and most lasting of all personal contracts.

The chief differences in the laws governing marriages are: first, in regard to age of consent: In the State of N. H., with the consent of parents a boy of 14 years old may lawfully marry a girl of 12. From this extreme it runs to the age of 21 for both parties. Second: in regard to license, about three-fourths of the States require them while the other fourth has no check on secret marriages. As to ceremony: in W. Va., a couple cannot be married save by a regular ordained minister, but in Va. any one may officiate who has been

authorized by the county court, and in Pa. a couple may have a few witnesses and marry themselves without the aid of either magistrate or preacher. Third: as to relationship. Here the statutes are still more confusing In eleven States first-cousins may not lawfully marry but in all the others they may. The range of the prohibited degree in step-relatives is quite amusing. In W. Va. a man is forbidden to marry his wife's step-daughter by a previous marriage. Nor may a woman there marry her brother-in-law's son, though she may marry her brother-in-law or her first-cousin by blood.

Turning now to the divorce statutes of the different States we find that the "confusion is still more confounding." S. C. boasts that "for no cause does she grant a divorce." While staid N. H. has sixteen causes for divorce set down in her statutes. Florida however carries off the palm in that she grants a divorce for the habitual indulgence of a violent temper.

Taking the U. S. as a whole we find that there are thirty-four distinct causes of divorce allowed. Another cause of much trouble arises from allowing the divorced parties to marry again. And in nearly all of the States either party is allowed to marry at any time after a divorce has been granted them. This brief summary of the various statutes shows what a confusion is possible in the marriage relation and how wide open the door is in this country for needless divorces.

In view of these facts it seems scarcely necessary to argue that some reform in our marriage and divorce statutes is needed. And this need of reform is twofold; first, a more uniform set of statutes. And second, a better set of statutes which will tend to check the swelling flood of divorce instead of tending to increase it.

To accomplish this end two methods have been proposed. One is to produce more uniformity between the States, and the other as to refer the entire question to national instead of State legislation. The nation is vested with the power to legislate on such things as coinage, postal affairs, war and commerce. And is not the marriage contract a subject of similar universal importance? And does it not require a uniform system of laws in all parts of the country? Most other contracts are made for some specific purpose, and for a fixed period. But the marriage contract was instituted by God himself, and was intended to continue until broken by death. Then we argue that the laws should be more strict concerning marriages and more uniform respecting divorce.

Furthermore, we would protest against the way in which divorced parties can marry again and more especially the guilty party. Should a man from whom a pure, sweet woman has obtained a divorce for an outrageous crime be allowed to injure another woman in the same way? Should one who has been guilty of extreme cruelty be allowed to make the second life miserable?

Should he who has stigmatized one mother and her children by his crime be allowed to bring up other children under the same influence? These questions should claim the attention of every true friend of society, and the prayers of every loving and tender-hearted woman of our land. And until such shall be the case, and until some reform is made, great will be the increase of crime and growth of disorder. And great will be the condemnation of those who should work a reform.

If there were no other cause of disorder and trouble in our country, this alone would be enough to substantiate our argument, in the last issue of this magazine, in favor of the establishment of a social science chair in the colleges and universities of our land.

J. H. JONES.

THE WORLD NOT RETROGRADING.

As some one has said, "We were made, every faculty in us, physical, intellectual, moral, to grow. There is born in each of us as much of good as of evil; and which ever one of these we feed and foster in that one we will be sure to attain success. It is, of course, left with us as to whether or not we strive to develop and cultivate our better self. Compare the nations and individuals a hundred or even fifty years ago, with those of to-day and one can not doubt for a moment that the world is upgrading instead of retrograding. The changes in all phases of life are for the better.

There can be but little doubt that the social world of today, as compared with by gone days, is advancing far more rapidly than in any former period. Crimes and brutality in proportion to the aggregate of population, are less, and are still gradually diminishing. Man takes better care of man, he bears his brother's burdens more often than in former times. This is proven to us in unmistakable terms by the establishment of so many asylums, and the systematic way in which they are conducted for the defective classes, the blind, deaf, dumb, lame, and insane.

In olden times it was the custom that intoxicating drinks should be served at every social gathering; and if any one drank to excess it was not considered a disgrace at all. Even the ladies were invited to take part in the feasts and revels, and if they declined to accept it was often thought a rude breech in society, and many became offended. But to-day how is it? Such customs and habits are numbered with the things of the past, and are rarely recognized save among the very fastest classes of society. Comparatively speaking, the number of drunkards now are less than they were 50 years ago; and if the protest against liquor traffic continues, a great curse will finally be removed and there

will be a still more noticeable advancement toward the higher and purer idea of civilization.

The strict laws with regard to immigration are miraculously influencing society also, by keeping out the more objectionable classes, and admitting only those who are willing to conform to the laws and constitution of the state. The people are beginning to make a closer study of social questions and to take greater interest in the management of government affairs; thus making purer legislators and better legislation.

The growing intellectual spirit among the nations and individuals is shedding its wholesome influence upon the world. Science has done and is doing much towards unfolding the infinite possibilities of life, and discovering the many inner hidden truths through which God reveals himself. It causes man to aspire to higher and nobler things in life, to learn to love the truth, to hate dogmatism and to develop the intellectual powers on a liberal basis. The increased dissemination of knowledge among men has been a great agency in religion, by sending forth quickening and wholesome influences to the uttermost part of the earth. Man is better acquainted with himself and with his Maker, as his knowledge broadens, and increases. His vision is clearer, new thoughts break in upon him and cause him to aspire to the nobler things in life. He becomes better prepared to aid the helpless classes of humanity and to administer unto their wants.

The progress in general morality is well worthy of notice. There is no room for doubt that the great masses of people are growing better as an increased knowledge of the gospel is realized. Why is it that cities have to erect tabernacles that will hold 10,000 people, to hear a Talmage, a Spurgeon, a Beecher, a Moody, a Sam Jones, and then be over-crowded? It is because men are anxious to hear the word of God proclaimed in the clearest tones, to learn more of his teachings.

The last national census shows us that there has been a steadier growth of Christian churches, and a larger increase of the membership in those churches than the previous census did. Every one knows what a vast good the Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, and the various Societies of Christian Endeavor have done. It is said that Phillips Brooks with his strong heart and rapid voice stopped at Old Trinity during business hours and cried, "There is hope, hope, hope for men!" And God says "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." Is not that an assurance that we may look for a better outcome in religious work, and a more rapid development in Christian character and influence?

Miss Lucy Stone says, "I believe that in the eternal order there is always a movement, swift or slow, toward what is right and true—a tendency toward higher things stronger

than the impulses of evil."

Mr. D. L. Moody says, "Vhere is every indication that the present dispensation will end in a great smash-up, but I believe that out of that smash-up the most glorious age in the world's history will come; so I look into the future not with despair, but with unbounded delight."

There is a duty for each one of us to perform in the Christian life; and the question should always come to us. How can we grow better? What can we do to help the world to evolve into a world of still greater peace and happiness? Let us not look on the dark side, and to us the world will turn its brightest face.

ROWENA MOFFITT.

WHY WE SHOULD HAVE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

That we are members one of another may be said of a state as well as ot a church. The state as such, is a compact whole, and what affects the highest of her citizens, affects the lowest as well. So when we come to a question of education—so wide spread in its influence and far reaching in its consequences—all citizens throughout the state are affected thereby. Should we have compulsory education, then, involves several considerations and pertains to the poor as well as to the rich, the ignorant as well as the learned. The first of these considerations, then, we will term a financial one. Would then compulsory education be any benefit to the state from a financial stand-point?

First, let us notice our prison population, and here we find that a majority of the prisoners are unedcated. From this we immediately draw the conclusion that crime is an outcome of ignorance. And what good is it going to do to punish crime, so long as we let the country remain in ignorance? Stop the cause of anything and the effect will naturally of itself stop. Then, since ignorance is the cause of crime, would it not be the proper thing to do away with this ignorance by educating the people?

Take some of the money that is expended to keep up our courts of justce, prisons, workhouses, and put it in schools, and we would have fewer criminals and less expenses to the state. One dollar spent in preventing a crime is often worth more than one hundred spent in punishing it after it has been committed. Punishing one crime may prevent the same from being committed a second time, yet it cannot repair the injuries done by the one just committed. Spending money to punish one crime is simply the prevention of this one crime; while, at the same time, hundreds of others are being committed, and in order to stop them, thousands of dollars must be spent for the punishment of each. Now, if some of this money were taken to clear away this ignorance, the fountain-head of much of our crime would be destroyed, and

there would be no need of so much punishment,

Again, compulsory education would elevate the intellectual status of the state. It would help even the poorest to get some education; and in helping to educate those that would not otherwise be educated, it would elevate the intellectual status of the country.

There also would be much talent and genius developed that would not otherwise be known. There may be great talent lying dormant in some mind and all that is needed is a little awakening, and from it might spring the greatest genius the world has ever known. We have plenty of people who have great talent, but they need to be awakened to their sense of duty, to be shown that there is something in them, that there is something more for them to do than merely idle their time away; and this may be done by compelling them to go to school, and when once started they rise higher and higher until, at last, they become great men and women.

Again, the development of the talent of a state means the development of the material resources of that state. Cultivate the intellect of a nation and soon improved machinery, invention and discoveries begin to tell upon the wealth and advancement of that nation. Our state is rich in all material resources and all we need to develop them is to apply the implements which modern science, invention, and discovery have given us.

We have tried to show in the first part of this paper that the most of our crime comes from the ignorant, and this comes from a want of morality. "Ignorance and immorality go hand in hand." "An idle brain is the devil's work-shop." Then would it not be far better for the idlers to be in school, learning something that they could take with them through life, than idly throwing their time away, benefiting neither themselves nor any one else. What the state needs is better moral citizens, and is there any better way to obtain these than by educating the people? We need moral men to preside over and govern our state, moral men to make our laws. Can we ever hope to have perfect laws until we have true and thoroughly moral men to make them? can we ever hope to have these laws carried out until we have true moral citizens! and can we hope to have these without first educating the people!

Give us true moral citizens, true moral governors, true moral presidents, and then we will have much less crime.

The wealth of a state depends not upon dollars and cents, but upon the number of happy intellectual moral lives. Lives busied with the noble truths and grander problems which make life worth living.

IRENE CLEMENTS.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

So far as history has traced the course of human development, it, beyond question, evidences the fact that the human race is progressing.

History is indeed imperfect. It has not reached the beginning of the life of man upon the earth, and probably never will succeed in doing this; but so far as it has penetrated backward, it has found itself merging from the savage state, from which state of barbarism the human race has raised itself to its present status. "We know not what mystery brooded over the first life of man upon the earth." What agencies of creation and of evolution were at work, it is not for us at present to say, and we would suppose that it is only a flippant conceit that can give unhesitating judgment upon this question.

We can only say, that so far as facts can be obtained, the history of the human race has been a progressive one.

Humanity must have moved very slowly along its way; and if history represents the truth, the race of man is progressing from a state of savage and barbarous life, to a life of love and knowledge, to the refinements of civilization and to the inspiration of Christianity.

It may be true that, because of the powerful law of heredity, there are traces of the wild and barbarous life of our ancestors yet to be seen in us.

But however slowly these tendencies, wrought by ages of crude and savage life have been eliminated, yet there are only hints of them remaining in the structure of the race to-day.

The human race, though imperfect, stands upon a higher plane of civilization and learning than it has ever stood before.

When we contemplate the past we are at once convinced that the human race is making wonderful progress. All of our forms of government, our literature, our theologies, our discoveries in science and philosophy are products of the past.

The present elevation of the race and the individuals that compose it, is largely due to the fact, that each generation has fallen heir to all the truth discovered in every generation that preceded it.

Each generation since the beginning of history, has had its successor in its training.

With this inheritance of the past, with the brain and enthusiasm of the present, the human race holds in its possession more of truth to-day than it has ever held before.

The human race is yet far from perfection, but with the intellect and tendencies of the present, we can say that it is already sublime with the grandeur of its coming perfection.

Its march has been a perilous one. Its governments have been overthrown, the earth has been fertilized with heroic blood upon the hard fought battle-field, and its splendid monuments of art

have crumbled to the dust; but none of these things have stopped its progress. On, it has marched slowly up the hill of time, until to-day as we look back we are proud of the distance over which we have already come.

There have been periods in history when men thought that the human race had reached its zenith. This might have been believed among the corruptions that mark the period when the Roman empire was tottering to its fall and men fancied that the world itself was hastening to its end.

It may be believed even now in the old world, where tradition still controls the lives, if not the hearts of men. It might have been believed at other periods of the world's history, but in this the very close of the 19th century, in the midst of untrammeled thought, and the fresh springing life of this new world, such a doctrine can have neither place nor power. Such a theory is not at all in harmony with the ideas and principles which mark the present.

The moral status of the race is higher to-day than ever before.

"Our ideas of God, the supreme unattainable fountain of splendor, wisdom and heroism are ever getting higher," "and faith in man is the form which in the present age, faith in God preeminently takes." Men can find no better way of honoring God than by recognizing the traces of the reflection of His perfection, however faint and scattered, in the human soul.

Men have learned to love and trust their brother, their neighbor, their fellow, and each of the parts has an abiding faith in the entity.

All of the great movements of the present rest on this faith in the human race. The world is slowly, but surely, becoming democratic. In the remote nations, and in divers ways, we find that the principle of democracy is becoming more and more the ruling power. In this nation of ours, this principle is fully recognized in theory, however imperfectly in fact.

It is the one central and fundamental principle; and democracy can have no other basis than faith in the human race.

Even the church in America, which involves the loftiest and most delicate relations of the soul, rests upon a popular basis. No matter what the professed faith of any church may be, when it throws itself fully and unreservedly upon the people for its support, it shows its faith and confidence in the human race.

This faith in the human race is not merely faith in what it is, but faith in what it will be. Whatever movement embodies the purest principles of right at the present will hereafter become a foundation that cannot be shaken.

Wrong and prejudice may threaten it, but as the human race advances, these will recede in an ebb that will be succeeded by no flood-tide, and leave it not only unmoved but unthreatened.

The fact that the human race is a progressive one, involves

the fairest promise of the future.

When we look back we feel proud of what has been accomplished; but when we look forward we see that the mountain-side is not half scaled. The dizzy summit seems as far removed as if we had not begun to climb.

The philanthrophy, the science, the civilization of the future will excel ours, as ours does the past.

If we compare Christianity with Christ, we will see the difference between the Christianity of the present and that of the future. If we compare the small segment which we have obtained with the complete circle of science and philosophy, we will see the difference between the science and philosophy of the present and that of the future. Men's horizons are continually becoming broader, and with perfect ideals before us, for which we are ever striving, "it does not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that we shall be like him," for we are wont to grow up in all things unto Him who is our head.

WILLIE J. LAINE.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

W. P. LAWRENCE, Editor.

The last meeting of the Association in 1893 was held on on the 3rd Sunday afternoon in December. The services were appropriate for the closing meeting of the year. Several spoke of the great blessings the Y. M. C. A. had brought to them. Others, in what they said, impressed the audience with a meditative feeling ot the past year as it was then about to fall, with all its pleasant and unpleasant experiences, into the eternal abyss of the past. Each day of the new year like locked vaults would unfold its hidden care and anxiety, its comfort and joy.

We know not what a day may bring forth. "Then during the new year as the Lord shall touch the golden keys of the morning and throw the doors of each new day wide open, let us walk close in the footsteps of Him who was acquainted with grief who is able to save to the uttermost, and who is able to keep us from falling."

"Resolve secretly, as publicans in their closet, to do better. Let these resolves be spoken openly in your conduct where they may be seen and read of men, and God will reward you.

Special efforts are being made to make the Association better as the new year begins. Doubtless the Association could not have gotten a better set of officers for 1894 than was recently elected. They are as follows:

President, Rev. W. D. Harward; Vice President, J. W. Harrell; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, I. W. Johnson, Treasurer, J. E. Rawls. The new committees have been appointed and are well suited to the work that has been assigned to each.

The two committees on Bible study and on devotional service expect to make special efforts to arouse a more effectual interest in these two departments of the work. Let every member cooperate with them and the efforts put forth will be succsseful.

On Saturday evening before the 2nd. Sunday in Dec. W. P. Lawrence of the Elon College Y. M. C. A. organized an Association at Haw River, N. C., with 23 members,—22 active and 1 associate. The prospects are good for a strong association at that place. It is thought that the membership will reach 50 in a few weeks. The officers are young men of piety and energy.

W. P. L.

Locals and Personals.

S. M. SMITH, Editor.

"Exams!"

Snow and Frost!

The closing days of another term.

Ask Miss J. what dogmatic means.

Some went home, others spent Christmas on the Hill.

How about that "Exam"?

Did you pass??

We have quite a number of new students since Christmas.

Mr. H. says he is using Williams' Library Manual in chemistry.

Prof. Atkinson preaches for the church at Auburn, Wake County,this year.

"Sportie" says he is studying Grammar, English, Latin, Arthmetic and Math.

Mr. C. C. Ellis and Miss Julia Long attended the wedding of Miss Florence Lassiter on the 22nd ult.

On account of the cold weather foot-ball and tennis are just a bit on the decline. What now? Snow-ball??

The lectures in social Ethics given by Prof. Atkinson are very interesting and well attended. His Christmas lecture on the 15th was exceedingly good.

Mr. C. D. West, formerly of our number, is now taking a Practical Course in Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reports of his work are fine. Good luck to you "Calie."

The health of our town cannot perhaps be excelled. The doctors say they are doing a "poor business." Can't somebody get sick?

Say, wouldn't you like to receive a nice parlor lamp or a good dictionary? See our "awakening offer" elsewhere.

"Makes no difference how big the man is that's got the ball, the ball's mine."

"Just so far forth, as I was going to say, as a matter of course." (For further information along this line apply to either of two Profs.)

A thing of beauty—a long-haired red-headed sport.

Senior and Junior Exercises, Friday evening, Dec. 1st. The following took part:

Miss Annie Lee Gardner, Essay, subject—The Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

S. M. Smith, Oration, Subj.—Anno Domini 5000.

Miss Emma Willamson, Essay, Subj.—The Insane of N. C.

J. H. Jones, Oration, Subj.—Marriage and Divorce Statutes.

Miss Rowena Moffitt, Essay, Subj.—The Bright Side.

R. T. Hurley, Oration, Subj.—Depression of Monopoly.

Miss Irene Clements, Essay, Subj.—A Growing Need.

W. H. Boone, Oration, Subj.—Is Southern Heroism Declining?

W. P. Lawrence, Oration, Subj.—Traces of Barbarism in College Athletics.

J. W. Harrell, Oration, Subj.—The Westward Movement of Literature.

W. J. Laine, Oration, Subj.—Human Progress.

J. M. Cook, Oration, Subj.—Music a Factor in the World's History.

F. A. Holladay, Oration, Subj.—The Cross-Examination of Witnesses.

Exchange Notes.

IRENE CLEMENTS, Editor.

We are glad to see among our exchanges The Eatonian, and we extend to it a hearty welcome. This is the first edition, and it shows a spirit of true interest and bespeaks much success. We are glad that this University has at last awakened to a sense of duty, and has decided to let us know something of its work and success.

The Eatonian is neat in form and appearance, and contains some good and interesting articles.

We feel sure that ere long it will take a stand with the best magazines; and we extend to it our deepest sympathies and best wishes for its success.

Again, The Carolinian has come to us in its neat and attractive style. We are always glad to have our old friends with us. This is a well gotten up and interesting magazine, but we would say that perhaps it would be more interesting if there were a few more contributions. Those they have given us are good, but are too few in number.

We find in the Georgia University Magazine a very interesting number, and one that reflects credit upon its editors and the University. The contributions are of literary merit; especially would we notice the articles entitled "The Good a Young Man Can Do in College" and "Some Defects in Modern Educational Methods."

The November number of The Wake Forest Student is on our table, and has been read with much interest. The Student is always filled with many useful and interesting articles. The articles "Wicked Angels," "The Legend of The White Canoe," and "The Value of Fiction" reflect credit upon the writers and are worthy of any one's attention.

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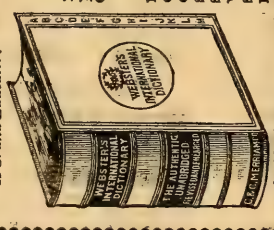
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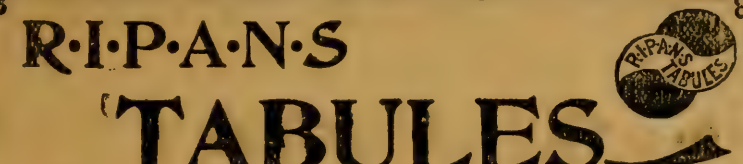
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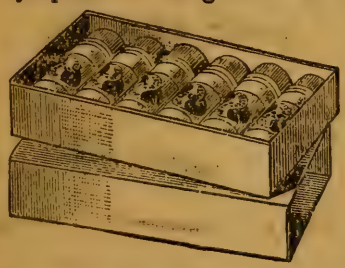
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Editorial.

NOT A CALAMITY TO BE BORN IN THE SOUTH.

To any casual observer, of foreign birth, viewing the present condition of our country, and noting the great superiority, in many respects, of the North over the South, it might appear to him as a great calamity to be so unfortunate as to ever be born outside of New England or some of the northern states. Not only is this true of foreigners, but many even of our own country, when blinded by the splendor of many of our northern cities, elated by the great fortunes of northern capitalists and absorbed in the productions of northern authors, are wont to exclaim that to be born in the South means little brain, no sense, and less energy. Some, and especially our northern friends, who have read some ancient history, but know little of modern facts, have found that southern countries have always been the seats of despotism and slavery, and that the people of such countries have ever been noted for their sluggishness and ignorance. Such as these we will take occasion to remind that we live in no such country and that our most southern point is seventeen hundred miles from the equator; and that we do not subsist on spontaneous productions; but instead, we have fertile and highly improved soil, rich timbered lands, and productive and well worked mines. It is true that we have not done so much in manufacturing as has the North; but this is caused by our labor population's—the negro—not being suited to the use of machinery; and because our lands are productive of material that the North is thirsting for, that they offered us inducements

to cultivate them. Hence the cause of our deficiency in manufacturing, but by no means is it because we do not have, nor can produce, the genius and energy to run and even invent the suitable machinery for such work. Facts to substantiate these statements will be produced ere we are through.

We will also remind those who think that the South is the hotbed of ignorance and cowardice, that her sons are as courageous as the red tribes that once roamed her forests, and as susceptible of culture as her forest lands are of becoming the sites of great cities. Also we will show them how much they owe to the South both for what they now enjoy and for the protection of what they have produced.

In every war in which the United States has engaged the military qualities of Southerners have been shown. The leadership of the Revolution, the second war with England, the war with Mexico, and on the confederate side during the Civil War, fell to the part of southern men. In statesmanship the South has always held the highest rank, and under southern leadership all the additions to the national domain have been made.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, James Madison, of Virginia, and Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, proposed the clause protecting authors and inventors, and this was the foundation of our copyright and patent-right system. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, is credited with being the founder of the Patent Office. He was also an inventor, being the first American to study and improve the plow. During the year 1818 Captain Rogers of Savannah, Ga., advised the construction of a combination steam and sailing vessel to run between Savannah and Liverpool. The machinery for this vessel was built in New York by Daniel Dod, a Virginian. On the 20th of May, 1819, this vessel steamed out of the Savannah River for Liverpool, making the first trans-atlantic trip by a steam vessel, in twenty-two days. In the year 1827 Charleston secured for the S. C. Railroad the first railway charter granted in the South; a few years later this railway was completed to Hamburg on the Savannah River. It was one hundred and thirty-six miles in length—the longest line of railway at that time in the world. This road was the first steam railway to carry the U. S. mail.

Despite the fact of the intellectual energies of the people of the South's being absored in other things than scientific or mechanical pursuits, many notable inventions and contributions to science have been made by southern men. Mr. McCormick of Va., inventor of the reaper, received the thanks of the French Academy of Science for having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other man living. Mr. Richard Gatling of N. C., devised the "Gatling gun," now an arm of the U. S. service, and adopted by foreign governments as well.

Mr. Manry, a southerner, was the first to suggest the idea of connecting two continents by means of a cable on the bed of the ocean; and the present cable was laid along the route pointed out by him.

The need of space prevents us from giving any long list of notable southern inventors. But a few more of them are Smith of S. C., with his inverted telescope; Gibbs of Va., and his sewing machine; Remberts of Texas with his roller cotton compress; Campbell, with his cotton picker; Bonsack of Va., with his cigarette machine; Stevens of Fla., with his fruit wrapper; Law of Ga., with his cotton planter: Janney of Va., with his car-coupler; and Gorrie of La., with his ice machine.

Because of the thinly populated country districts of the South physicians have lacked the benefits of association and co-operation with those of their own profession that the northern physicians enjoy. But his isolated situation often stimulated in him boldness of thought and originality of investigation. Hence we have such men as Ephriam McDowell, M. D., of Va., who performed in 1809 the first operation on record for the extirpation of the ovary—an announcement which was received with disbelief in Europe, but the truth of which was afterwards established, and which won for him great distinction as a surgeon. Also Crawford Long, M. D., of Ga., who in 1842 performed, in his state, the first surgical operation on record, with the patient in a state of anæsthesia, which was producted by the inhalation of sulphuric ether.

If some of our preachers be called for we will refer to Rev. Sam Jones, of Ga., and Rev. Tom Dixon, of N. C.

The South has been no less active in the interest of education than in other phases—the University of Va., of course, taking the lead. It is also worthy of mention that this university was the first in the Union where the elective system was introduced in contradistinction to the curriculum method in vogue elsewhere. Harvard and other northern colleges have in late years modeled their courses much after the Virginia plan. The South has also within its borders probably the first college in the world to confer a degree upon a woman. The Georgia Female Institute, opened in 1839, is believed to have preceded any other in granting degrees to women.

The only way to form any idea of the future of human conduct is by philosophizing about it with past actions as a data. Hence our conclusion is obvious.

The South may be said to be quickened with a new energy. We have no fears of the effects of an enervating climate; for the upper section of the southern states has the best climate on the Atlantic side of the continent, while the more southern states, such as Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have longer summers, yet the heat of the sun is not so oppressive as in the North. And our southern air is as balmy as

that of Italy.

Our hillsides are bedecked with the sweetest flowers, our streams convey the purest water, and our mines produce the purest metal of any other clime. While our bright skies, our mountain scenery, and verdant landscapes are equal to any, and sufficient to inspire the genius that is now being rocked in our southern cradles and breathing the balmy zephyrs of our fair south-land. Then why object to being born in a land of so many great men? If you were not born in the South, make the best of what you are; but if it was your good fortune to be born here we beg you to make yourself worthy of your nativity by following the example of your ancestors.

J. H. JONES.

THE NOVEL NOT PERNICIOUS IN ITS INFLUENCES.

The novel was one of the latest phases of literature to be developed. Up to about the middle of the eighteenth century no novel had been written; but now it is the most powerful and most popular form of literature in existence.

While there are many who protest against novel reading, saying it is demoralizing and injurious to the human mind, we find that the great masses of the people believe in it, as elevating and wholesome in its influence. The novel has been and is the great promoter and originator of intellectual culture. It uplifts society and is a potent means of creating within each of us an alert and subtle mind.

We should not reject the literature of the present day, but read it, study it, equally as carefully as that which by its age and merits has become standard.

Since the mind by cultivation grows stronger, and since the writers of the nineteenth century are heirs of all preceding centuries, their productions are necessarily superior, or at least should be, to those of former times. Indeed the literary works that are being placed daily for the first time before the reading public, are thoughts of the greatest intellects that have ever existed.

Of course only standard novels are to be considered—those which are written by standard, reliable authors, authors who have given us good material and whose literature will live and be read by generations and generations yet to come. The quality of books most widely read is distinctlyby the most important question discussed. The books which we read, are of different worth. It is true—and a very deplorable fact—that many worthless productions, bearing the name of NOVELS, have been thrust upon a too eager multitude of readers, corrupting and demoralizing the minds of the young, drawing their attention away from elevating, wholesome literature. Such productions as these should not be entitled NOVELS, but should

be bunched together and consigned to the flames without notice. If this were done, there could no longer be any prejudiced feeling brought against the novel.

An estimate of the most popular novels has been taken recently by Mr. H. W. Mabie, and on close examination and investigation of the novels which are most often called for at public libraries of the United States, it was found that the result was more encouraging as to the public taste than might be expected. Among the list which he has given us "David Copperfield ranks first, "Ivanhoe" second, and "The Scarlet Letter" third. It is said that among the first eleven Mr. Mabie finds that eight are novels of the highest literary workmanship, and artistic taste, in fact the greatest in all literature. All the 150 that he examines are written by the most noted novelists: Charles Dickens, Louise M. Allcott and Walter Scott being read more frequently than any of the other writers.

The day is far distant when such novelists as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Jane Austen, Bulwer-Lytton and the rest will cease to be read. They have written no "trashy" novels; but all are good and wholesome literature, elevating and refining for any one to read—literature which if read will not only give us pleasure but will instill within us truths and lessons that will prove helpful to us in many ways.

We find in them life pictured as it really is, or sometimes even better. The good are praised, and the evil condemned in them all. The novel deals with every day lite; and man especially delights in studying human nature in its various phases, as pictured here. Some of the novels have led us back to the days of our ancestors, showing us how they lived, dressed, courted and married. Some have revealed to us the customs of today of which we were totally ignorant. One is brought into close contact with almost every phase of human thought and character. With one character you are lost in admiration, while for another you cherish the profoundest contempt. Some stir within you the fire of patriotism or religion, while others touch the tender and ennobling chords of sentiment. Love and hatred go side by side; in heated conflicts religion and infidelity struggle to gain the supremacy.

Novel reading is one method of social culture. It makes man a ready, fluent speaker, and thus enables him to adapt himself to various types of men and circumstances with which he will meet daily in life. A well-read man is perfectly at ease when he enters the circles of society; for there is no lack of topics and no blush for awkwardness. He doesn't sit up with a stiff neck like a dummy, and looked as if he were nailed to his seat; but he has that polished, refined appearance which renders him fascinating and attractive to those with whom he is thrown. In bringing about such readiness the novel performs no

insignificant part.

The novels first written were designed rather to excite wonder than to instruct or convince; whereas, now, they generally have a deeper purpose than simply to please. In them is taught the purest morality and religion. Even Sunday-school and church books are written in the form of novels, and their influence is felt far more sensibly than that of many of the dry theological treatises with which the modern small boy has heretofore been stuffed and surfeited.

By communing with various novelists we become acquainted with the vices and virtues of the world, and are thus enabled to form a higher ideal of life, oftentimes having our own faults portrayed to us so well as to cause us to reflect and reform.

It cannot be denied, it is true, that the novel affords an opportunity to throw in degrading, demoralizing thoughts and actions, painted up in the most pleasing style; but still modesty and virtue hold a higher position and are indeed always present in the standard novel. The worthless and degrading novel is replaced by those that are religious, or at least moral, entertaining and instructive, and it would be well if all would cultivate within themselves an inclination to read them.

Many a lonely hour could be spent more happily, more pleasantly and more profitably. A knowledge of life helps us to live; and the novel gives us no mean proportion of this knowledge.

ROWENA MOFFITT.

Contributions.

AMERICA IN LITERATURE.

The welfare of our country should be uppermost in the minds and hearts of all zealous, patriotic Americans; and how can we better know what is for the upbuilding, strengthening, and prospering of our country, than by carefully examining her past history, improving her present and planning for her future! We cannot judge a people more correctly than by their literature: for in it is the voice of the nation, the mirror that reflects the lives of its citizens. Then, let us look at her past literary career, and her present status, and see if we are able to judge what her future will be.

America in the past has produced some of the most imaginative, and original writers that have ever blessed any nation.

Ever since the first English colony was planted on American soil, she has been steadily increasing in the quantity, and quality of her literature. See in what relation America stands to other governments. We as American people claim to have the freest, and most independent people on the globe. How much of this is true? Examine our literature, and you will find in what we are lacking; we are more or less dependent upon foreign countries for our best thoughts and ideas, especially upon England; and never were we more dependent than at the present time. The tendency seems now to be to reproduce the works of past ages rather than to create something for ourselves. Few original workers have appeared recently: but in the main our books are pictures of English life, and our young men seem to be singularly fascinated by them.

What is the result of this? Young men are desirous of going to Europe, and living among a people so famous. By this influence they lose their interest in home, their patriotism is undermined: and thus we lose much of the life, and force that rightly belong to us. Our young women instead of fitting themselves for teachers, and other useful oc-

cupations, or, what is best of all for kind, true, and devoted wives of American citizens, choose rather the empty title of a foreigner; and even try while living in this Democratic nation, to imitate the manners and customs of an aristocratic people.

We should long to throw off the bands that bind us to other lands, and assert our independence in reality as well as in name.

If we compare the literature of the age of Cooper, Irving and Bryant with the literature of today, we will see how much less of national literature we have now than we had then. Why is it that a people so blessed with everything else should be lacking in a literature of its own? One reason is because we are not fired by the old ambition to be a free people. The old Revolutionary spirit has almost died out, and as that spirit was quenched politically, so it was also literarily. America, in no other age, has been so busily engaged in writing and publishing as at the present; but what is she publishing? There are more magazines, encyclopædias, and newspapers than anything else. Books are becoming comparatively fewer and fewer. Whether this is a good or evil tendency can be revealed only by the future. We are eager for the short stories told in the periodicals. The American mind seems to be too much absorbed in business to plod through the details of a book to obtain the knowledge so easily secured by reading the condensed stories found in the papers. This makes us quick, and sagacious in business, gives us stirring, energetic people in the present; but gives us nothing that will be remembered. It is a sad fact that already an author's reputation dies and is forgotten while he still lives, and watches it slowly fade away. We are living for the present, storing up nothing for the future, nothing by which the coming generations may judge us as we judge the past. What will posterity do for a literature unless they produce it new and original for themselves? How many books will they find among our writings that will be worthy of reproduction, as we are now finding among our predecessors? It should be our one great desire to produce an original, imaginative writer, that would envelope us in such a myth of romance as Robert Burns has thrown around Scotland. We should wish for the long silvery rivers, the green hills, the wide rolling prairies, and all of our native scenery to be immortalized in song, as are the blue hills and beautiful lakes of Scotland.

It has been said that America is too cosmopolitan to have a national literature, and that immigration has been a check to our progress. This is one of the very reasons why we should have a national literature. We should have it for the benefit of American citizens. It should be written from the American standpoint, and not simply to please the mass of foreigners that gather within our borders, and furnish amusement for Americans.

Why not make America foremost in the nations of literature? What is to hinder us from doing it? Surely, we are capable of it, or if not at present, we have been.

Hawthorne's works will ever be remembered as bright lights not only in America but in other countries as well. A recent investigation of public libraries shows that next to David Copperfield, Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter is the book most widely read. True it has not been many years since his book was written, but a larger period has elasped since it was written, than ever in a similar instance before, without having a superior. We would not like to look upon ourselves as retrograding in literature; but we can not look upon it otherwise now. But we have past experience to guide us, and we can profit by the mistakes of our predecessors, and by so doing we ought to produce a literature that will be a blessing to us, an honor to our country, and a power that will make itself felt and recognized among the intellectual nations of the world.

Let us bestir ourselves along this line, and as a result, to us will be the honor, and to future generations will be the new light and new life.

ADA MICHAEL.

CONTENTMENT VS. UNREST.

It is the nature of some people to be contented. That this nature in humanity throws a sweet influence upon the surrounding minds cannot be disputed. A contented mind throws along the pathway of life bright rays of sunshine; and as these reflect upon the burdened, careworn pilgrim tottering under his weight of care, his life is made happier, his burden lighter, and his hopes stronger. Not only does the contented mind make other people happier, but it makes the life of the one who possesses it more pleasant also. What a contrast between the individual who is contented with what God has given him, and the one who is always complaining of his surrounding circumstances. The one walks among his companions with a heart that makes all happy, the other quarrels, complains, and makes both his life and his companions a burden. It is much better to take life as we find it and make the best of our circumstances, than to be always complaining about something that we cannot prevent. We cannot conceive of anything more pleasant, than to be perfectly contented. But alas! how often we wander away from the path that God has marked out, and travel in the path of the devil, by complaining against God. If we always do our part God is sure to do his. We too often think that God is going to forget us and leave us to abide by

all consequences. Of course we must abide by all consequences any way, but if we always do our part we need not be concerned as to whether we are going to prosper or not.

One of the reasons why so many people are not contented is, they do not do their share of work. If we keep busy attending to our own business, we will not find very much time for complaining because we will not have the opportunity to do so. But while it is pleasant to be contented under a great many circumstances, yet, there are many periods in the history of every person's life, which will not admit of contentment. Take the young man just starting out in life; he has no education, he knows nothing of the great power for good that lies within him, he has splendid talents for gaining knowledge. As he stands upon the threshold of life, too ignorant to see what lies before him, could he afford to be content with what he is at present, and never try for anything better? Now, there are many young men living in this condition. They are simply content to live in any sphere. They have no higher ideal than pleasure.

Can such people ever rise in the estimation of the world, until they have born within them a nobler purpose than simply the getting of the vain pleasures of the world? If they cannot, then the line for contentment should be drawn somewhere. We have seen that it will not pay to be contented under all circumstances. Now where shall the line be drawn? Do not allow your mind to be contented until you have faithfully discharged your duty and the line will draw itself. Do not be content with your attainments until your battle of life has been ended. But after you have done all that is in your power, then leave the rest with God, and abide in the assurance that all will be well. If you are not content with what God has done for you, stop for a moment and ask yourself: Is God content with what I have done for him? If you think that he he is not, then do not rest until you feel that he is satisfied with your labors.

I. WALTER JOHNSON.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF NORWAY.

It is with a marked degree of interest that we note the persistent efforts put forth in the promotion of education in Norway. All government officials of both church and state seem to be taking a deep interest in the instruction of the young, and are united in their efforts to speeed its progress.

We see that their prayers, wishes, and toils are not in vain, for illiteracy is almost unknown among this people, and their intellectuality is inferior to that of no other European nation. Prior to 1814 very little was done for the advancement of the cause of education, but after this time the Norwegians began to

discuss questions pertaining to public instruction. More interest was manifested in the cause, consequently it began to advance, and no signs of retrograding have since been discovered. It has been growing and thriving with wonderful rapidity until the present time. In 1889 a new code of school laws was promulgated. Endeavors were made to improve upon the former courses and plans. Let us notice the main features of this system. It provides two distinct laws, one for the country and the other for the city. Each town is to have a sufficient number of elementary schools for all children needing an education. Each of these schools is to be in three divisions: the first for children from 7 to 10 years of age, the second for those from 10 to 12, the third for those from 12 to 14. The limit of school ages is from 6½ to 15 years, and all children are to receive seven years of gratuitous schooling unless mentally or physically disabled. The hours of study are not to exceed 30 a week. Parents neglecting to send their children to school after due notification is given them will be fined. Each elementary school must have at least one male teacher and one female teacher. These teachers must be of high moral character, or the board will forbid them to hold this position.

Each town must have a school board for the purpose of looking after the interests of the schools and to report as to the funds required for the management of the same. There is also a committee of inspection to watch over a group of schools, while the teachers form a school council to discuss school needs. The religious instructions are presided over by the Bishop and Dean. The law for the rural districts is very much the same as that of the city. Each commune is to have a sufficient number of schools for the education of all children between 7 and 14 years. Annexed to the rural elementary schools are one or more continuation schools for children between 14 and 18 years, the special aim of these being to consolidate and enlarge upon the instruction given in the elementary grades. As in the city, all children are entitled to 7 years of free schooling. Also, unless for a good and sufficient reason, a fine will be imposed upon parents who do not comply with the laws in neglecting to send their children to school. The length of school terms is 12 weeks annually in rural districts. In the city longer terms are found and the course of study is more extensive here than in the country. If any student does not respect his teacher he may be punished with the consent of the principal of the school; but it must not result in injury to the pupil. If the parents are depressed by poverty, the text-books and even clothing will be furnished by the school board for such unfortunates. The school is to be opened and closed with prayer, reading of Psalms, or singing. The laws imply that 50 minutes is long

enough for recitations. The study and recitations must be interspersed with recesses, gymnastic exercises, and singing, so that neither body nor mind may become fatigued. The total population for the year 1880 is stated to be 1,913,000. The children of school age at that date numbered 211,709, but an increase in that is noted in 1888, when 222,317 pupils of school age were reported. The number of school circles, each one of which is required by law to have an elementary school, was 6,282. The number of communal schools for boys and girls was 74, pupils 5,313. May not we who are so ready to boast of our great America learn a school lesson from little Norway?

ORA ALDRIDGE.

HAS IMMIGRATION BEEN BENEFICIAL.

The subject of immigration has for the last two decades attracted public attention, because of the immense increase which is taking place as the years advance.

It is also a question which should be duly considered, as looking to future prosperity, welfare and happiness of the Union, of which we Americans love so dearly to boast.

The adult immigrant healthy of body and sound of mind, of good character and industrial habits, intelligent, with some elementary knowledge of our institutions, whether he is skilled or unskilled, who comes to the U. S. in order to better himself as a man, intending to live and die here, to rear children to make a home, and to become a loyal citizen, should be considered a great national gift to us, and we should receive him with a hearty welcome, whether he be Saxon or Celt, Norman, Latin, Slav or Teuton. Let him ply his strong arms and skilled fingers with all his energy, study our ways, learn our language, and we may consider him in some respects an advantage to us and we to him. Take into consideration the marvelous energy of the American people, their gigantic enterprises, their inventive genius and their eminent faculty for utilizing and applying inventions, their astonishing talent of organization, the perseverance with which they fight against seemingly insurmountable obstacles; with all these and other valuables which are the prominent characteristics of the native citizens of our country, it would probably seem to have been a physical and intellectual impossibility for them, unaided, to have controlled and subdued nearly the whole N. A. continent, to have built 170,000 miles of railroads, to have opened enormous water-ways, and to have populated 1,500,000 sq. miles of territory, while electricity and the steam-engine combined have made the whole continent very small and neighborly,—all these have been accomplished within

a single century. And we may then say that such could not have been accomplished to such an extent without the constant inflow of immigrants.

But all of these advantages and even if they were greater than they are and could be attributed to a greater extent to the assistance of immigration than the facts justify, are too dearly bought when we reflect upon the past and see the disadvantages under which our people have been working.

For there are many that fling themselves, as it were, on the American shores with the purpose of not promoting themselves to the betterment of the country. Thus they become vagabonds and thieves, while there are a few that come to labor, with the intention of being bettered, and to advance the employer.

They will approach the employer and say: "Let us in, lower than the lowest price you now pay for labor, we offer ourselves to swell your profits."

Now what are the results? Why the American laborer is underbid and thrown out of work which we boast was made for him alone.

Thus we see hundreds, yea, thousands of employees of our country crowding the streets of our cities, wandering across the continent from place to place, half-clothed and half-starved crying out poverty, poverty; while on the other hand the employer mounts up high above the laboring class and turns a deaf ear to their deficient cries, and, as it were, lives in a nut-shell. We can see the effects of this to-day when we examine the causes of the panic which we are now witnessing.

Now notice if you please the great influence the intermingling of other races has had upon our nation. We can see the results each day we live, and when we realize that the Anglo-Saxon blood, which we feel proud of, is degenerating, it makes our blood boil within in from horror, indignation, and astonishment.

We see too plainly how it is weakening the people intellectually.

I ask you where are our great American writers at the present, those that can be compared with Irving, Cooper, Longfellow, and Emerson, who have long since passed from this world to eternity and are now known only by their great works, which will live on and on through the ages yet to come. Why, there are countries in the western part of the Union where the English language is seldom, if ever, heard.

And in glancing over this state of affairs, it is difficult to suppress the idea that the day is not far distant when this republic of ours will be invaded from sea to sea by inferior tongues.

In realizing these facts so forcibly we cannot but say: may the day soon come when the ships of the sea will land in our harbors to be loaded with the immigrants of our land and then set sail and plough the surface of the mighty deep thus transporting them to the land from whence they came.

There is no blood more pure,

there is no character more noble, there are no minds more fertile, and there are no men more brave, more moral, more elevating than that and those of Anglo-Saxon origin and tongue. And the sooner America learns this and ceases to mingle with the slums of Europe and the dregs of creation which pass in through our open doors for emigrants, the better it will be for the people and the more glorious will be the results for our race and the Union.

J. E. RAWLS.

A NEW SPHERE FOR WOMAN.

Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher said: "There are three classes of people who cannot act for themselves. These three are the slave, the child, and the woman. The slave has no will power, that of the child is incomplete, and that of woman powerless." But long before the time of Aristotle, and even as far back as authentic history goes, the rights of woman were perfectly ignored.

In Greece and Rome we notice her beginning to rise into prominence, until in the reign of Augustus when she is put back into her primitive position. Men said then and some say now, although surrounded by the many advantages of enlightenment which this age has blessed us with, that the debauchery of woman caused the overthrow of the Roman Republic. However, we can see more probable reasons for her fall. We may attribute a great part of the destruction of Rome to the ambition, the shrewdnes of the Cæsars, but there is another factor which probably may be mightier than all others. Rome was an attractive Republic just as ours is today. Her greatness, her prosperity, her comparative freedom attracted not only other peoples but other nations to her. This mongrel flock of peoples and nations had not been schooled as the early Romans had been in the political wisdom sufficient to maintain such a republic. They were, indeed, like young profligates who inherit wealth instead of making it; they do not know how to preserve it as those who gather experience with their natural accumulations, and when Rome became so sick with an overloaded stomach of the scums of the countries, all having different opinions, that she could no longer survive but perish, just as ours will if she does not possess a sufficiently powerful political stomach to digest the influx of the foreign element that is entering her shores from all parts of the world. We have a great deal of faith in our national strength, but if she does fall it certainly cannot be laid to the possession of too great liberty by our American women.

It is useless to attempt to picture to your minds the situation of woman today, yet since it is our intention to show "where she is tending" it is necessary that we show her con-

commands her to remain there and accept or refuse such offers as may be made. True women have choice between their suitors if they have more than one, but it is generally "synonymous with a choice between two evils."

What a wonder that some strong woman natures have burst the bonds and steeled their hearts against the shafts of ridicule and derision. "Manage as they may," says Nichols, "girls have to wait for opportunities; and there is generally a great temptation to accept the first for fear of never having another."

Diffidence often prevents gentlemen from proposing to their "sweet-hearts" when they hold positions with themselves; and under such circumstances the ladies would often help them out, if custom did not forbid it. I remember a very interesting circumstance of this kind. A very worthy young man visited a young lady of equal worth, and continued calling frequently for fifteen years. By this time the patience of the young woman had become exhausted, and she desiring to bring matters to a crisis, informed her lover that she was going to leave the city. "Are you," says he, "what shall I do and when will you return?" "I know not what you will do, neither do I know when I will return, and now if you want me say so and take me, for this is your last opportunity." He took the hint, and they were soon married. After he had been married for some time, he said, "Wife, why did you not say the word sooner for we tinued development, and by that means prove one theory as to her future situation.

Regardless of jealousy and ancient customs we see her pressing on to the front. She is allowed more privileges today in many respects than man; they are preachers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and merchants; and they are even in politics, striving for the highest offices in our republic. Now the question naturally arises where will she be next?

I look into the near future and imagine I can see her throw down her broom and dish-rag which she has been using so faithfully. Her brother in broadcloth will no longer saddle his horse to go "courting," as some of our fellows say. But she is the one now, who will order her vehicle to be brought forth and she will take her flight to the one she has been smiling and looking at so long, and will there whisper something into the poor blushing fellow's ear that flies like electricity through every nerve and joint. What! you may say, ask a fellow to marry them? Yes, why not? Have not women perferences which they have a natural right to indicate as well as men? Custom is a powerful law-maker but not always a just one. It opens to man a wide field for industry and the accumulation of wealth; to woman he gives a "six by eight" room in which she must labor in penury until she can obtain absolution by marriage. And then to crown all, if she wishes to marry, the old tryant

might have been married fifteen years ago as well as now if you had only said the word."

It belongs to the young ladies of this age to work a reform in this matter. They must "declare their independence and sustain each other in it." And now if some of our young ladies are informed by some of the bashful boys that Miss Somebody has actually asked Mr. Somebody to marry her they must not cough and join in with him in ridiculing the heroic girl, but unite with one accord in praising her for her courage, and lash with sarcasm the masculine gossip who heralded the report to them.

H. C. SIMPSON.

EVILS TO BE REMEDIED.

The U. S. is situated for progress as no other nation. "With her lakes on the north, the warm gulf of the south, and between the stormy deeps, she is easily the superior of all other nations in her natural facilities for carrying on commerce, and for coming within an easy touch of all the world.

She is blessed with a moderate climate, and a soil that produces everything for the needs and wants of mankind. Her mountains are filled with coal, iron and gold ready to yield their richest treasures. It is a country of schools and churches. In short, we have all the advantages that we could ask. Our country ought to move onward and upward to prosperity; but alas! it is different. We hear of poverty and discontent from sea to sea. If there is any class of people that deserves wealth, it is those that occupy the rural districts, and support the nation; yet, they are overpowered by the rich, and their commodities are hardly salable. Monopolies have been working against the farmers, until, taking them as a whole, they lose money every year. This state of affairs has been going on until there are today nine million mortgages recorded in Washington. The farmers are discouraged and driven from their homes by poverty. Their farms are sold to immigrants, as is shown by the foreigners out West. In some sections, the foreign tongue is dominant, in the home, in the school, and in the church. In these places, or many of them at least, wheat sells for 40c. per bushel, oats for 12 c., desirable beef from 1½ to 3c. per lb., and corn is often burnt for fuel.

Cotton cannot be raised for seven cents per lb., neither can peanuts for two. The farmers are disheartened and say, "Life is not worth living." This Congress must see to the welfare of its country, or she will be going downward as fast as she came upward.

What does the panic of '93 mean? When factories and other places of labor closed their doors against their employees,

the result was that ten millions of laborers had no where to get work and nothing to eat. The condition of this country is not much better now than it was last year. Tramps and beggars are foundin every section.

In our great cities, the financial crisis has reached its climax. In New York City 100,000 people cannot find work, and many are in a starving condition. In the tenement section, where 200,000 live to the sq mile, with six to eight in one room, where poverty is king, and happiness is fled, the people are in a critical condition. The charity societies, and like organizations have kept the unemployed living ever since last summer.

In Chicago the monetary affairs are even worse than in New York. It is reported that there are from 100,000 to 150,000 laborers out of employment, and no conceivable way of getting work. Want is knocking at every one's door, and at one time 2,000 persons were found starving. A few months ago, a hungry mob ran over a woman and killed her while she was trying to obtain food for her starving children. The good people of the White City, are doing verything they can for the want and needy.

It is time for something permanent to be done. The U. S. has been tottering long enough. There is something wrong, and the fault is with the law-makers. Our fertile lands have produced more bread stuffs than we can consume, yet people are starving to death in the land of plenty. The mother country with all her disadvantages is in a better financial condition than her offspring.

Let the Old World send in her produce free of charge and you will see the 40,000 families out of 12,000,000 who own one half of the wealth in this Union, bow their heads in sadness, for they cannot make their millions so easy.

Move monopolies, trusts and combines, and low prices for produce and labor will flee. Stop undesirable immigrants, and poverty will be buried.

Put men in office that love their country more than money and we will have right laws.

Banish the causes of non-progression, and we will be a progressive people.

A. R. LAWRENCE.

THE DESIRE FOR WEALTH.

Nearly every citizen of this fair land of ours, has implanted in his heart the desire to become wealthy.

It may be that one ot a thousand may become rich, and the other nine hundred and ninety-ne will fall fa r short of their noble aim. On the one hand many have become millionaires, while on tho other so many have fallen to the lowest state of poverty and degradation. A poverty-stricken man, hasn't much de-

sire to attain wealth, if so,poverty would not prevail.

This country affords so many advantages for a man to start with the dollar and in a few years possess the million. Just look for a moment at the manufacturing industries of the North, the fine fisheries of the East, the tropical climates and the luscious fruits of the South, and the fine mines of the West. What better advantages could one ask for?

All this affords men the opportunity of making their start and then of mounting higher, and finally of possessing much wealth. Many have tried this, and in nearly every case have proven successful.

The North and West have more rich men than the South and East, because the means of the former are much greater and their resources more abundant. The North with its fine manufacturies, the West with its gold and coal mines, the finest in the world, afford more employment for laborers than any other part of the world. The railroads that traverse this country from center to circumference and the great steam-ships that sail from continent to continent, have been the means by which many men have attained wealth. But the greatest means by which one can acquire wealth is to have a good education. The doors of the colleges and universities of this country are open to admit those who wish an education. This is the key that unlocks the door of fortune. A man doesn't make a fortune in a day, or a year, or probably never, but if he strives to make life a success, and allows no stumbling blocks to fall in his way, he will never be reduced to poverty.

The coal mines of Pennsylvania, and the gold mines of California, are places where many men have made fortunes, and the way is still open for as many more.

Some may say as long as the so called financial panic hangs over the country, noman can become rich. But the hard times will not stare us in the face always. All the money is not entirely out of the country. It is in the hands of the wealthy, and soon the clouds of hard times will be dispersed, the winds will be hushed, the threating waves will sink again upon the sea, the stars will shine brighter than ever before, and the times will be better.

If a man has the grit in him, the vim about him and the determination to gain wealth he will do it. The wolf may be at his door, hard times may come troubles may appear, but if he has his eyes set firmly on the gold the gold he will reach and the fortune he will gain. When the train of fortune has arrived at a man's house, he has reached the top, he looks forth upon the edge of the forest, where the rocks were very jagged, like the crest of a quarry. His life's work is over, his fortune is gained, his rest is then unkroken and his slumbers are sweet, We should all strive to reach the goal. We should grasp the day but little relying on the morrow, for fortune rules the world.

JOHN P. LEE.

Miscellany.

LOCALS.

S. M. SMITH, EDITOR.

"Unies par Amour."

"Nil Desperandum."

"Finitimur in Adversum."

Good-bye to '93—Welcome '94.

Will you plea$e give u$ your ubcription?

The Corbett-Mitchell fight cost $40,000.

Everything moves along smoothly and everybody, we believe, is doing good work.

The base-ball teams have been organized and will play whenever the weather will permit. Tennis still holds its place among our out-door games.

The Spring Term of '94 opens. Another five months, and then commencement. We look forward to that time with pleasure and hope to have many of our friends with us.

We would like to speak privately with our alumni and inform them that we need their help. Of the fourteen who have gone out from our College only two have their names on our subscription list. Fellows, this is a shame. What do you think about it?

An old man's advice to a Senior: "My fren' don't never be taken to the use of baccer. I never would, but when I was a chap I was sorter of a watery natur an my folks tole me it would make me spet a heap."

We wish to ask the pardon of the public for the deficiency in the local department of our last issue. Owing to negligence on the part of some body about half the matter for that department did not appear.

A word to subscribers:

We are confident that some of our subscribers think we are very negligent. Some have complained because they did not receive the Monthly promply. Allow us to explain. For several reasons we have been able to publish only three issues

so far this year. This accounts for your not receiving a copy every month. Please understand that it is not our purpose to cheat you: We are anxious to give you value received for your dollar, and if you do not get the required number of copies please inform us and we will attend to it. We are always glad to correct errors. So don't hesitate to write to us.

Laboratory Commandments, to be observed by the students in Chemistry:

1. Thou shalt have no other book besides thy manual before thee.

2. Thou must labor hard all of thy extra time and perform all thine experiments against the day of reckoning, for in a few days Prof. arranged the Laboratory and placed the chemicals therein.

3. Thou must be very careful lest thou killest thy fool self.

4. Thou shalt not steal, but when in need, "hook."

5. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's test-tubes, nor his chemicals, nor his lamps, nor his alcohol, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's.

6. Thou shalt not treat thine own manual just as thy neighbor's is treated.

7. Remember thy table to keep it clean.

8 Thou shalt not take into thyself Lead Acetate lest thy health be impaired.

9. Thou should'st not create in thine heart a love for making sulphureted Hydrogen.

10. Thou should'st not under any circumstances consider thy self chemist enough to make dynamite, nor nitro-glycerine.

The best 'quarter-back' is the one returned by the man to whom you lent it.

PERSONALS.

A Senior wishes to "evolute" into a Prof. so that she will not have to study Evolution.

Miss W. of the Junior class says the promenading at receptions is growing "monopolous."

A certain Junior falls on his math. Says that he thinks now of making that his Elective in his Senior year.

We are glad to welcome amongst us as a student Mr. Shepherd, of Idaho.

Mr. E. Moffitt (class of '93) stopped over with us a few days ago on his way home from Berkley, Va., where he has been teaching.

Miss Allene Belle of Yellow Springs, Ohio, spent some time in our town recently. We are always glad to welcome visitors.

A certain fellow says that girls should bear in mind that love-knots must be tied with one beau.

Mr. T. J. Stroud and family are now residents of Greensboro. We regret very much to have such good people move from our midst. We remember them kindly and our best wishes go with them.

The following are the officers and representatives of the class of '94.

President, W. P. Lawrence.

Secretary, D. W. Cochran.

Orators, R. T. Hurley, and W. J. Laine.

Historian, Miss Rowena Moffitt.

Poet, J. H. Jones.

Prophet, W. H. Boone.

Petition to the Faculty:

"Mr. Faculty, I wants to take Law Commercial and geogaphy besides what I'se already got. If you ain't a-mind to let me take that you needent gim-me nothin'.

Most truly,
Yore Student.

The following have been elected as Representatives and Marshals for Commencement:

REPS.

Clio Society.

C. C. Ellis, A. R. Lawrence.

Philologian Society.

S. M. Smith, J. W. Harrell.

Psiphelian Society.

Miss Annie Lee Gardner, Miss Irene Clements.

MARSHALS.

Clio Society.

D. R. Burch, Chief; F. A. Holladay, J. P. Lee.

Phi. Society.

E. A. Crawford, Chief; W. H. Young, J. T. Cobb.

Public Debate Friday evening, March 23, 1894. Query: Resolved that North Carolina should have a compulsory education six months in the year.

Aff.

Jno. M. Cook, Phi.; J. F. Rawls, Clio.

Neg.

W. H. Boone, Clio.; D. W. Cochran, Phi.

MARSHALS.

Phi. Society.

C. E. Newman, C. W. Harrell.

Clio. Society.

W. L. Cutchin, W. A. Smith.

A certain "prep." says he has plenty of money and will send home for his horse and buggy just before Commencement. Look out, ladies!!

(Senior to shoemaker): "Say, old man, do you always sometimes have lying 'round here any nice pieces of French calfskin—something fit to make a good razor strop—that you might give to a fellow without any injury to yourself or profit to any one else?"

(Shoemaker confused): "Sir?"

(That Senior will make a good financier.)

COLLEGE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost.—All interest in life. Blighted love!

Left.—Mr. S. when another fellow took his girl.

Lost.—My temper. Finder will please keep it.

For Rent.—Marks recently made by the class in Logic.

Wanted.—More interest taken in THE MONTHLY.

For Rent.—The privilege of writing Commencement speeches. Apply to the "Reps."

Lost.—Sixty golden moments. Finder will please use them to the best advantage.

Wanted.—One dozen active persons to find the janitor when his services are needed.

Lost.—By a certain "prep." while going down stairs—his equilibrium. Finder will please return it.

Wanted.—Half dozen barbers to wait on certain young men as soon as possible.

Lost by a Junior.—All of the third recitation period. His room-mate will please call at the office and render excuse for not waking him up.

For Rent.—Half dozen sweethearts. Those in need of such commodities please apply to two Juniors.

Wanted those who have hooked magazines from the Reading Room to return them.

Given Away.—The privilege of standing a Logic "Exam." Those interested call on Mr. C.

Lost by a Senior.—All desire for wearing any kind of finery except kid gloves, walking cane, "side-burns," and hair pins.

Wanted.—All people in town to stop planting onions.

Wanted by a Junior.—A night cap for his room-mate. Some one will please answer at once.

Wanted.—A "Kodak" for Commencement. Apply to one of the Faculty.

CLIPPINGS.

W. J. LAINE, EDITOR.

The University of Berlin gives students their choice of 716 courses of lectures.

Who wrote the most Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Warren wrote, "Now and Then," Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."

"I never shut up until I'm licked," said the envelope. "Nonsense! I'm on to you," replied the postage stamp; "you're ready to leave the moment you're addressed."

Nice life a married man leads, when every time he asks his wife for a hot cup of tea, he knows she'll make it hot for him.

Mammma—"My darling, have you been a real good girl this Summer?"

Daughter—"Yes, indeed, I've been a best girl."

Mr. M.—(very tenderly)—"Darling, your are the first girl I ever loved."

Miss N.—"Oh pshaw! you can't imagine how much fun you have missed."

Prof. M.—"A fool can ask a question that two wise men could not answer.

Junior—"Then I suppose that's why so many of us flunk."

A lady wishes to know if we believe in cures "by laying on of hands." We do, madam, most fervently. But a slipper or shingle is much better.

The following inscription was found on a stone on the Alps.

liv sinn transgres procur damn
A ing er's sion ed ation
dy Redeem pas purchas salv

Why is the commemoration of Christs' birth a fixed date, while that of his death is movable?

The teacher said—"And what is space?" The trembling student replied, I cannot tell exactly, but I am sure that I have it in my head."

The United States is the only country in the world, that spends more money upon education, than upon war or preparation for war.

Prof. of Psychology—What is love?

Chem. Student—Love is a volatile precipitate, and marriage a solvent in which it quickly dissolves.

The girl who will not chew gum, has some gum-shun about her.

Smith, is your sweetheart a factory girl?

Yes, perfectly satis-factory.

Harvard University has graduated over 17,000 students.

In six years nearly 400 students of the Prussian schools have committed suicide on account of failure in examinations.

A receipt for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on the stove and stir constantly,"—just as if any body could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.

A "newie," while passing across the campus saw a tennis net and remarked. "Well I'll be dogged—I don't see any creeks about here to set that' ar thing in"

EXCHANGE NOTES.

IRENE CLEMENTS, EDITOR.

The December issue of The Trinity Archive is before us, and in it we find many excellent articles. This is one of our best exchanges and we always find pleasure in perusing its contents. Especially do we find some interesting and well written articles in the last number. Among the articles of note are, "How Should we Treat Our Criminals," and "Should The States Do More for Education." These are, indeed, worthy of notice and reflect credit upon the writers, the magazine, and the institution.

We are glad to see that The Eatonian is coming to the front. The number for January is on our table, and in it we find some interesting reading matter. We feel sure, that ere long, thi will rank among the leading college magazines and will be an honor to its college.

The Wake Forest Student is always on hand and we are ever glad when it makes its appearance. The Student is always filled with interesting articles, and any one will be entertained and benefited by reading them.

In the January number, we would call attention to "The Minister" and "The Roman Youth." And while we are speaking of this magazine, we would mention "A Proposition" in the December number. These are articles worthy of praise and deserve the consideration of any one.

We are glad to find on our exchange table, the Richmond College Messenger. This magazine speaks for itself and shows that it is in the hands of good editors. The January number is interesting. "Be a Man" and "Pluck, Not Luck, Makes the Man" are especially good.

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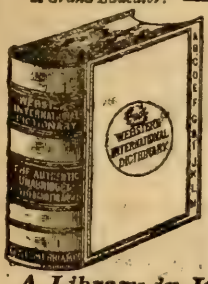
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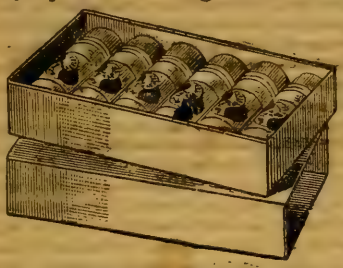
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VOL. III MARCH, 1894. NO. 7.

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OF ELON COLLEGE.

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(FOR SPECIAL ISSUE.)

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MISS IRENE CLEMENTS. MISS ORA ALDRIDGE.
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VOLUME III MARCH, 1894. NUMBER 5.

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Editorial.

THE MARCH MONTHLY.

The present issue of THE MONTHLY is gotten out exclusively by the young ladies of the college. There is work from the pens of members of all the college classes; hence, this, in a sense, may be taken as representative of the body of young ladies in our institution. We say "in a sense," for it is only justice to the contributors to say that all the work was prepared during spare hours within two weeks' time, and hence may not be taken as entirely representative of what it might have been made with more time to devote to it. This much in explanation.

The object of an exclusive girls' issue is to show to our readers something of what the girls are doing in a co-educational college. There are those who are wont to look upon young ladies as not only the 'gentler' but the 'weaker' sex as well—intellectually speaking. We are glad to know, however, that this old fogy idea is dying out, as co-educational institutions are practically proving the contrary. While we do not claim any special pre-eminence, we do claim that, as the first editorial shows, we are not always the 'weaker vessel'. With the purpose, then, of giving to our readers something from the 'female side' of co-education, we make our debut.

EDITORS.

GIRLS IN A CO-EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE.

The object of this article is to give to the readers of THE MONTHLY, who may be interested in the subject, a partial idea of the life and work of the girls in a co-educational college.

This period is numbered among the brightest and happiest of any girl's life. Though she may not realize it at the time she is in college, when the course is run, then it is that she can fully appreciate it, and come into a true realization of all its benefits. Many of us grow very tired and long for the day on which we shall receive our diplomas; while there are others who will have a good time in spite of all obstacles that may surround them.

Of course there are slightly different phases of social ideas represented among the girls, because of the different homes from which they come; but girls are girls whatever position they may occupy; and they will certainly have their innocent fun and play a prominent part in the drama of life wherever they may be.

What is more pleasant than for a congenial crowd of girls to gather together in a friend's room about the close of study hours and engage in a 'free-for all' chat, discussing various topics of interest, good, 'no-good,' and indifferent: and in the meantime stew a little stolen sugar, and eat numerous things bought and 'un-bought.' The evening is soon gone, the bell for retiring is heard—"good night, girls," a stampede, a merry chatter of girlish voices, a click of bolts, a pause—"all is quiet along the Potomac, to-night." The rising bell rings—it may be that a few hear and respond. The breakfast bell rings, a yawn, a 'Herculean effort,' a race for the mirror, a rush for the table, a reprimand, an excuse, breakfast, Chapel exercises, the classroom—and so it is over and over again. But, to another phase.

There is nothing more improving to a girl than to send her off to a college, such as ours, where she will be thrown into pleasant society, and have access to its elevating and refining influences. It improves her disposition and makes her more loving and kind in her nature.

We know that there are many who do not believe in co-education, but they are those who think and speak without a practical knowledge of its real workings. Let them come here and see the many advantages that are to be derived therefrom, and they will no longer oppose, but will become strong advocates of it, or be an exception to the rule.

The girls' being thrown with the young men daily in the classroom, has a tendency to make them more particular and thoughtful in arranging their toilet, and to appear with more grace and ease; and above all, to assume dignity, modesty, and discretion—characteristics most to be admired in any young lady. They are enabled to converse

more freely, and when thrown out into society they do not appear awkward in young men's presence, and look and act as if they had never seen such creatures before.

The influence upon the young men is equally as great as upon the young ladies. What young man would like to present himself before a young lady with no collar or cravat on, no cuffs, and perhaps his coat thrown aside on the account of oppressive weather? There is not such a young man in our college, I am quite sure. They have too much pride and self-respect for any such conduct.

The moral advantages are marked in a co-educational college. The girls attend their Y. W. C. A.'s while the young men are assembled together in their Y. M. C. A. hall, for the purpose of worshipping their supreme Master. They observe the week of prayer, as do the gentlemen. Though they are not so gifted, perhaps, in offering prayers and in getting up and speaking extemporaneously; still, what is said is pure and simple. We all meet together every Sunday evening at the prayer-meetings; and while we are only silent listeners to the Word, yet the influence is for good and for God.

It is the same way with the moral influence upon the young men; they are not so boisterous and rough in the presence of young ladies. They ignore all intoxicating drinks, and other offensive habits, because it is their desire to prove true gentlemen in all respects, to act uprightly and nobly, and to avoid all evils that may surround them.

All of our readers are aware of the intellectual standing and advantages of our college. Meeting together in the classroom is an incentive to both boys and girls. No young lady will allow a young man to recite a lesson better than she does if she can get it by hard study; and it is the same way with a young man. There seems to be a generous rivalry between them, and this rivalry tends to make each member of the class work harder and more diligently than under other circumstances. But the girls are proud to say that when the day for examination approaches, the greater number of them come out ahead.

We are especially interested in our Society work, and find it highly pleasing and improving. It supplements in no small degree the work done in the classroom, and gives us a training that we cannot get elsewhere. The men say that girls are vain: we plead guilty to the charge, in one particular at least. Our Society hall is decidedly the handsomest in the building—one of the handsomest in the State. It is a thing of beauty, and, to us, 'a joy forever,' though to some of our ambitious young men it is doubtless a 'thorn in the flesh.' But, to something that will showmore unmistakably—to outsiders at least—the capabilities of our girls.

The young ladies are required to take as high a course as is given in any of our male col-

leges, before they can get their diplomas. We study art, music —vocal and instrumental—and other accomplishments, and at the some time carry all recitations required of the young men, and do our duty toward our society and magazine as well. But it is done, and well done, as a reference to the grade books will show.

I have taken the last fall examination grades of seven of the young men and seven of the young ladies making the highest grades in their classes—two from the Fresh class, two from the Soph, two from the Junior, and one from the Senior—and find that the young ladies' average is 91 while that of the young men is 90 5-7. How does this speak for the girls? There is no higher court of appeal. Let those who oppose coeducation take the evidence, and render their verdict accordingly.

ROWENA MOFFITT.

THE CORNELL TROUBLE.

Why not let us learn a lesson from the Cornell Trouble? Surely this is as good a time as any, for it is better to learn it sooner than later.

All know that it is customary in nearly all colleges for the old students to play jokes on the new ones; and this has been allowed to continue, for it was thought that boys would have fun and that their little amusements would result in nothing harmful. But we see what they have resulted in thus far; and if such things are not stopped very soon, where will they end?

We find it true in this instance, as all through life, that a small beginning often leads to a large ending. It is thus with the drunkard when he takes his first glass of wine, and the gambler when he takes the first game of cards, and the dancer when he learns the first step in dancing. But some one may say that a little fun in college could not possibly lead to such evil results; but if it has lead to death already has not the 'fun' gone enough?

If some one had said a few years ago that it would ever prove even as fatal as it has at Cornell, he would have been laughed at, and all would have been ready to say, 'not so,' for young men, intelligent and enlightened, will never for one moment think of trying a joke that will prove disastrous.

And just here, another thought is suggested; the use to which our boasted freedom and intellectuality in college life are put. If this liberality of thought and action is going to be used for a good purpose, it is better to have it; but, if on the other hand, it is going to be used for a bad purpose, it is far better not to have it; for liberty misdirected runs into riot, and intellect misapplied smooths the way to many an evil.

Are the colleges doing what they ought to do for their students, in allowing these relics of barbarism to continue? Surely there is a lack of discipline somewhere. Young men are not taught the proper thought or consideration, or certainly such a thoughtless act as the one at Cornell would never have been committed. Students should be trained morally as well as mentally, for an education may not be called complete when only the mind has been developed.

Perhaps, if those students had been taught to think twice and act once, there would have been none of this trouble; for surely, had they stopped for one moment, in their head-long haste, to see what the fatal result might be, they would have drawn back in horror at the mere thought of committing such a deed. But, no, without thinking, and perhaps without caring, they rushed on, and hence the result.

Another view that may be taken of this question is, that organized classes, in any phase of life, unrestrained either by religion or by discipline, are sure to be productive of evil; for one class will be, to a greater or less degree, prejudiced against another. You will find this true in any phase of life; just so we find it in the present instance.

And now, as so much evil has come from the above mentioned act—not to speak of others equally as bad—which was claimed to be intended as 'fun,' is it not time that colleges were awakening to a sense of their duty, and putting a stop to such things before they result in something more serious?

IRENE CLEMENTS.



Contribtions.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF DENMARK.

A study of the school system of Denmark, reveals the fact that it ranks as one of the most advanced countries in Europe especially in the amount of expenditure for elementary instruction.

The financial affairs as far as they appertain to schools, are placed under the supreme control of the ministers of public instruction. Therefore they see that the expenditure for each inhabitant averages $1.54 throughout the entire kingdom. Also for the maintenence of elementry schools each country has a school fund, formed by an annual state appropriation, by revenues from ancient foundations and by city and district taxes.

This is done in order that the teachers may be paid for performing their daily duties. The law is compulsory on all parents to send their children to school, or to give them similar instruction at home. If this requirement is not complied with the parents are either fined or imprisoned as a penalty. Few, if any, illiterates are to be found in Denmark or any other Scandinavian country.

Education is universal and the intellectual attainments of the people are of a superior order.

Normal schools are maintained by the state. Secondary schools have for years had their own funds, and consequently do not require aid from the state. The University also has its own funds. All their higher grade schools receive subsidies for specific purposes. At the close of 1890 there were about 5,000 in school who were not under the school board, so that the total number of school children was 41,800. The expenditure for these schools amount to $289,500.

The tuition fees reach $2,123. In 1880 there were only 13,838 pupils reported in the Copenhagen schools, in 448 classes, so that the increase in six years, owing in part to the new buildings erected, was 8,200 pupils in 271 classes,

The teaching force of the Copenhagen schools comprises

619 members, 291 men, 328 women. The infant classes only are under the charge of women. Salaries vary. For the men they range from $270 to $482; for the women from $270 to $308.

The schools of Copenhagen have about 800 classes, with an average of 31 pupils to a class. Each school has its inspector, its vice inspector, and vice inspectress, a corps of regular teachers, and also special teachers for singing, gymnastics, drawing, and woman's handiwork.

The large and magnificent school buildings, erected between 1846 and 1887, averaged in cost $47,600. Each school has an average of twenty class rooms, a gymnastic hall, and lodgings for the inspector, the inspectress, and the janitors.

The majority of the pupils in these schools are from 17 to 30 years of age. The young men attend school from November till April; the young women from May till August; a few of the schools have both sexes together.

The University of Copenhagen in its course of study embraces law and political science, theology, medicine, philosophy, mathematical sciences, and several others.

They neglect none of the important branches, neither do they forget to pay special attention to all classes of people. They have asylums for the blind children; and the arrangements are made so agreeable that even with the deprivation of sight all seem happy and joyous.

The teachers are left quite free to develop the best methods to be employed, and as a general rule, are permitted to follow out their own inclinations in their schools. Pupils receive marks for each recitation, 6 being the highest. At the close of each month the added marks make some faces bright while others are sad.

Teachers have several ways in which they punish the pupils for an absence or any fault. Sometimes it is by depriving them of recreation hours, or by four strokes of the ruler, the limit allowed by law. A class journal in some, if not in all schools, is kept as a record of daily events. It has a record of pupils punished with one stroke for having replied when not having been spoken to, and of four strokes for dipping a pen in ink, and throwing the ink on the floor. The school funds so far presented show that the Danes neglect nothing in their efforts to thoroughly educate all classes The library of the University of Copenhagen contains about 550,000 volumes and 30,000 manuscripts; and is very rich in many other collections. It seems that they neglect nothing in the way of making themselves useful and beneficial to their country. When we think of their unique and highly developed school system, it should inspire us to work more diligently for the intellectual welfare and advancement of the bright minded boys and girls of America, assured that every effort on our part will bring its due reward.

MOLLIE BARRETT.

THE SHAKERS.

The Shakers are a sect of religious people, who, though very little known in our part of the country, have an influence deep-rooted and far-reaching.

Their stronghold is in the State of New York, but small communities of them are found in some other Northern States, and in some States of the West. They are in a more flourishing condition today, than ever before in their history. The more we know of this people, and the more thoroughly we understand their motives, and aims, the better we love them, and appreciate their labors.

The name Shaker was given them in mockery, because of their shaking and trembling when under the influence of strong religious emotions.

Their official title is, "The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," but they accept the name Shaker from religious scruples. "He would shake all nations. and the desire of all nations should come." During public worship they keep themselves in continual motion, often dancing, while singing "Press on, press on, ye chosen band," and such other hymns dedicated to the service of God.

They believe in living totally exempt from sin and are entirely submissive to the Spirit, but absolutely reject baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Like the Quakers, they will suffer death, rather than take an oath or fight.

They are satisfied that Adam's sin has been atoned for, the kingdom of heaven has come, the personal rule of God has been restored, angels and spirits have again become ministers of men, and there exists intercourse between heaven and earth.

As heaven and purity have already begun with them, they do not proselyte, believing that God only can draw the saints into His rest. They live in community and never marry, but as brothers and sisters in one family. "For in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven."

Ann Lee was the founder of this sect of people, and in her is realized the second coming of Christ. They call her "mother" and believe her to have been pure, and the "elect lady" mentioned in Rev. XII. They reverence her (claiming that her spirit still dwells in them) as the mother of all saints equal to Jesus Christ, and the head of all women, as He is thehead of man. Surely, her life was one worthy of notice, and imitation. Although she met with many sore temptations and trials, she was unswerving in her devotions to God and possessed that pure and undefiled religion, which held her unspotted from the world. She died in the triumphs of her living faith.

The Shakers have found no

merely a creed, but an order of life. All are blessed with like blessings, each member is absolutely free, but all work according to their ability. None desire to rule, but perfect harmony and peace reign in their settlements. All that will enlighten and develop their minds and hearts, both temporally and spiritually, is taught and studied.

They are noted for their industry and skill in all domestic arts, and for their unusual healthfulness. They are harmless, sober and neat, and comparatively speaking they are long-lived. At New Lebanon, N.Y., the oldest and most extensive Shaker settlement in the world, only three deaths were reported in a year, one of which was a lady one hundred and eight years old. Elder Frederick Evans, the most prominent man of the sect now living, is more than eighty, and neither the intellect nor the bodily powers are impaired.

Animals live longer among them, because of the kindness and tender care bestowed upon them.

They look forward to the future with great expectation. They are prosperous and know not failure.

They have steadily increased in numbers and wealth ever since the first ten, of which Ann Lee was the leader, emigrated from England to America in the year 1774 and settled at Waterville, near Albany, N. Y. Now they have seventeen societies and seventy communities, and more than $12,000,000 worth of property.

The Shakers work against no reforms, but co-operate with and embrace them all.

Theirs is a life of happiness, as is shown by their peaceful and smiling countenances.

Surely no people are more just objects to be envied, for among them we can find no beggars, no robbers, no drunkards, no idlers, no slaves, none groveling in poverty, and none to boast of riches; but living together in love and comfort, they furnish us with a more accurate example of pure unselfishness than can elsewhere be found, and one which shows us that men and women can live and labor for their brother's good as well as their own.

MYRTIE DAUGHTRY.

BROOK FARM.

Brook Farm was one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most celebrated, associations that ever originated in America. It came into existence during the spiritual and intellectual awakening of New England; and was the result of the many aspirations of a people freed from all oppression, and awak-

ened to the keenest sense of duty to their country and fellow men.

The motive that prompted George Ripley, the founder of this association, was the thought of bringing mankind in closer contact with each other: in other words, to contradict the old saying that "One half of the world never knows how the other half lives,"

With this purpose in view a farm of about two hundred acres was bought near West Roxbury, Mass., in the year 1841; buildings were erected, and the society thus founded was given the name "Brook Farm Institution for Agriculture and Education." It numbered only about twenty members at the beginning; but gradually increased in number, so that when it was dissolved it numbered between seventy and eighty members.

In this organization every kind of work was done, and every one took part in that work, there being no certain classes set apart for the different kinds of work. When it came time for harvesting, for instance, all went into the fields, and with equal vigor garnered in the grain. So it was in the training of their minds: all read Latin, and Greek, studied Mathematics, or any thing that would prove beneficial to them either individually or as a society.

They dwelt together in harmony, each doing every thing he could for the elevation of the others. No wranglings or strife ever pervaded the calm peaceful air of Brook Farm. Although each did heartily his share of the work, the chief desire of all was to lighten the manual labor of the farm and increase the labor of the mind, to make themselves an intelligent, cultured people, and to bring about an ideal civilization, to be such a model as would attract others to follow in their footsteps. On this farm was gathered together, much of the strength of New England, and here some of our greatest men learned the lessons of kindness, liberality, and duty towards humanity that have proved a lasting benefit to us.

Brook Farm was one of the three famous Fanrieristic phalanxes in America. Among some of the chief members of the farm were George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and George W. Curtis. Many others who never joined were interested in its success. Emerson wrote kind letters to them to encourage them in their undertaking. He afterwards spoke of it as "a perpetual picnic, a French revolution in small, an age of reason in a patty pan." The Harbinger was a weekly journal published at Brook Farm and was the chief instrument of Fanrierism.

This association was indeed an ideal civilization, a model society, a grand success, spiritually and morally; and if it had been thus successful in financial affairs no doubt American society today would be more on a level and there would be more Christian associations, and less need of jails and penitentiaries, fewer beggars would be found in our

streets, and more men, women, and children would be well fed, and comfortably clothed. Although this farm life was of so short duration its influence has been very great. When it dissolved, the many good principles that had been inculcated in the minds of the members were scattered to different parts of the country, where they are still felt and appreciated.

Brook Farm did not continue more than five or six years under its original name, but we still have Brook Farm institutions under the word Communism, and the Shakers also are but a branch sprung from Brook Farm. Both these societies differ widely, from the original. And modern Communism involves not so many good principles as did Brook Farm, and is not exempt from despotism a thing that was never thought of at Brook Farm. The only direct memorial of Brook Farm that we have to-day is Hawthorne's Blithedale Romance which probably pictures the dark side of the life at West Roxbury, as its author was very much dissatisfied with the place.

Thus, this contact of hand with hand, of mind with mind, of soul with soul, of life with life, has set in motion vast waves of influence that still lash our shores ever urging us onward and upward to that which is higher, truer, nobler. The 'Farm' is no more, but the great hearts that once beat there are still athrob in our own lives, quickened and regene rated.

ADA MICHAEL.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Florence Nightingale, a native of the beautiful city whose name she bears, had within her the heart of a true English woman. Her character is a combination of accomplished and refined ideas, though she possessed the tender and decided characteristics of the English people. Most of her life was spent in her beautiful home Lea Hurst, in Derbyshire. Midst the lovely flowers and picturesque scenery she passed many happy hours. In her youth her father instructed her carefully in the classics and higher mathematics; a few years later, partly through extensive travel, she became proficient in languages. What more could any girl desire than riches, beauty and a cultivated intellect? All these Florence Nightingale possessed, but they did not influence her to lead an idle and useless life. From early childhood the care of the sick was a favorite occupation with her, and no reading possessed such charms for her as that which treated of hospitals and other institutions for the infirm, helpless, and diseased. There was one thing that attracted

those who knew her, it was that she seemed to be always seeking the pleasure and comfort of others. She was very fond, too, of animals, and was so gentle in her way, that ever the shyest of them would come near and pick what she had thrown down. She often visited the hospitals, and schools in the neighborhood of Lea Hurst, and largest towns, devoting much of her attention to London. She was at this time much impressed with the necessity of an institution for training nurses. The sisters of charity of the Catholic church seemed to her to need a counterpart in the Protestant communion. And it was now that she learned that such an institution existed in Kaiserwerth on the Rhine. Into this work Florence Nightingale heartily entered. Surely this was strange taste for a beautiful and wealthy young woman, whose life had been one of sunshine and happiness. She entered as a voluntary nurse, placing herself under the care of Fliedner and going through the regular course. When she had finished her course of instruction, Fliedner said, since he had been director of that institution no one had ever passed so distinguished an examination or shown herself so thoroughly mistress of all she had learned. On her return to Lea Hurst she could not rest very long, while there was so much work in the world to be done. She heard of an institution in London which was going down very fast, but Florence Nightingale was interested, and leaving her lovely home among the flowers and trees, she came to Harley Street, to serve and comfort and console. Being so closely confined, her health soon failed and when she saw the institution placed in a prosperous condition she again returned home. During this time the Crimean War had begun. England had sent ship-loads of men to the Black Sea to engage in war with Russia. In the hurry and enthusiasm of war, little thought was given to food and clothing necessary for the change of climate. In the desolate country there was almost no means of transportation, and men and animals died from hunger. After the first winter cholera broke out, and in one camp twenty men died in twenty-four hours. Matters grew from bad to worse until William Russel sent the news to England that the wretched beggar who wanders the street leads the life of a prince, compared with the British soldiers.

In 1854 the need of good nurses and efficient hospital service in the Crimea was painfully felt. During the winter of 1854, with snow three feet thick, men were frozen in their tents. Out of nearly forty-five thousand, over eighteen thousand were reported in the hospitals. At this the English nation became aroused, and about Nov. 5th the noble Florence Nightingale as superintendent left with thirty-four nurses to heal and help the sick and wounded. They reached Scutari Nov. 5th, the day of the battle of Inkeram. They found in the great Barrack Hospital

and another large hospital, about four thousand men, and they saw that there was work to be done. Florence Nightingale, calm and unobtrusive, went quietly among the men, always with a smile of sympathy for the suffering. The soldiers often wept, as for the first time in months, even years, they had felt the touch of a woman's hand and heard the music of her voice comforting their sorrows. As soon as the sick were well attended to, she established an invalid's kitchen, where food could be prepared for them. Here she overlooked the proper cooking for eight hundred men who could not eat ordinary food. She aided in establishing a library and school room, and in getting up evening lectures for the men. She supplied books, and games, wrote letters for the sick, and forwarded their little savings to their home friends. She was called the 'ministering angel' without any exaggeration in these hospitals, and as her slender form glided quietly about the room, every poor fellow's face would soften with gratitude.

When all medical officers had retired for the night, and silence and darkness had settled down upon the couches of the prostrate sick, Florence Nightingale would be observed, alone with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. Finally the war came to an end, and London was preparing to give Florence Nightingale a royal welcome, when, lo! she surprised them at Lea Hurst, August 15th. There was a murmur of disappointment at first, but the people could only honor all the more the woman who wished no blare of trumpets for her humane acts.

Queen Victoria presented to her a valuable jewel, the Sultan sent her a magnificent bracelet, and the government $250,000 to found the school for nurses at St. Thomas Hospital. One of the most interesting places in the whole of London is this hospital, an immense four story structure of brick with stone trimmings. Here is the Nightingale Training School for nurses, established through the gift to Miss Nightingale of $250,000 by the government, for her wonderful work in the Crimean War. She would not take a cent for herself but was glad to have this institution opened that girls through her training might become valuable to the world as nurses, as she has been. In the Nightingale Home the dining room is an inviting apartment, with the three long tables. The colors of wall and ceiling are in red and light shades. Here is a Swiss clock presented by the Grand Duchess, of Baden, here is the marble face and figure of lovely Florence Nightingale. It is a face full of sweetness and refinement, having an earnest look, as though life were well worth living.

Thus lived a noble woman whose memory will be sacred to mortal ears as long as human suffering shall be extant in the land, and kindness, gentleness and benevolence shall find a response in human hearts. This world to-day is a better world

because Florence Nightingale lived in it, and the monument she erected will be as fadeless as time and as lasting as eternity, for its pedestal was human hearts and its builder and maker was love.

ULA EDWARDS.

ENCOURAGEMENT AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

"Died of heart failure caused by want of heart cheer." No doubt this would be the proper verdict as to many who have died before their time.

There is much needless human suffering caused by ingratitude and "lack of sympathetic appreciation." One who must have had very false notions of propriety has stated that it is not good form to show any feeling or bestow any praise. Our observation teaches us that these are the sentiments of more than one. Surely this is an absurd idea, and it should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. Does any reasonable human being dare to assert that the largeness of heart which enables us to appreciate the good in others or which has the capacity of feeling another's woe, is an indication of weakness of character? These are emotions of which any one should be proud; and many times the expression of them causes some despondent, faint-hearted brother to be encouraged and awakened to the fact that he can be of some use in the world. We believe there would be fewer failures in the home, in the school-room, in the business arena, and the world would be much brighter and better if praise were judiciously given to those deserving it.

After having toiled over some difficult task and have seemingly accomplished nothing, we have sometimes felt inclined to give up in despair. But then how soon our inclinations are changed when we hear those little words "well done" from some kind, well disposed friend. They are indeed a real stimulus, and do for us what nothing else can. Blessed is the one who bestows them. They inspire us to press on and do better next time.

So then encourage whenever you can by words, acts, tones or looks. You need not be afraid of doing any harm even by commending the work of an egotist, for he is already vain and wise in his own eyes; and many times by not giving some evidence of appreciation, you chill some sensitive, toiling person, and hinder his progress. Even sometimes a word of praise for those who are not so deserving, will inspire them to act so as to be more worthy of the praise, for it makes a person very uncomfortable to be thought to be what he is not.

Many homes have been made

unhappy by a lack of appreciation and sometimes by unnecessary criticism. Would you expect a successful housekeeper, when the wife is frequently reminded by her husband that her bread is not as white as his mother's, and the butter is not so good as that of his neighbor, that the coffee is too hot, or too cold, too weak, or too strong.

Perhaps some one may say that no harm is meant by such remarks; but frequently they are arrows sent into a tender, loving heart, that tried to do its best, but finding all endeavors vain, gives up in despair. How different the result might have been had he, although conscious of the fact that she was not as well acquainted with his peculiar tastes as his mother, praised her efforts at least. This would have been a help and not a hindrance to success.

It is extremely cruel to withhold words of encouragement in life, and then endeavor to bestow them so lavishly after death. No doubt the absence of a helping hand or the lack of a voice to speak welcome words of approval has frozen the "genial current of many a soul"; and work which might have blessed mankind is only a sad "might have been."

Suppose a deserving minister preaches Sunday after Sunday to an audience his words of truth and life, and never by a look or an act is it indicated that his efforts are appreciated. He goes back to his study depressed in mind and exhausted in body. He feels that he has done his best, and the Master only knows what the harvest will be. What a satisfaction and encouragement to him it would be to know that he had touched a sympathetic chord in the heart of at least one hearer.

Words of praise and shafts of marble are fitting tributes to the spirit that has winged its eternal flight; but a look of love, a whisper of hope, to the heart that is sad, out-weighs them all.

FLORENCE V. NEFF.

HISTORIC OLD ST. AUGUSTINE.

A recent visit to St. Augustine, Florida, has left some vivid impressions upon my mind that I thought, perhaps, might interest a few of our readers.

A mere word picture, however,—especially a partial one as this must be—will but faintly convey to the mind an idea of that historic old place where.

"In a realm of flowers, a perfumed land,
Girt by the sea, by soft winds fanned;
Ravaged by war in years grown old,
Its former glory a tale long told,
Stands the quaint old Spanish city.

The scene of many a hard-fought fight,
Of many a siege, when Spanish might
Was o'er the land in its decay
It hath a beauty to live alway,
That quaint old Spanish city."

St. Augustine is situated on a peninsula, a narrow strip of land running north and south. In

front on the east is the Mantanzas River, in the rear on the west flows the St. Sebastian.

Distances in this city are not great. The chief points of interest are comprised within an area of three quarters of a mile in length. The principal streets run north and south. The cross streets run east and west. The main thoroughfare, St. George St., runs through the center of the town to the City Gate. Although some of the streets have been widened, others are still so narrow that two vehicles cannot pass each other. The pedestrians pushed to the walls by the reckless drivers may vainly wish for the good old times when tradition says no wheeled vehicle was allowed in St. Augustine. Many of the old Spanish buildings still remain. They are built of coquina, a natural shell-stone quarried from Anastasia Island. The style of construction is very peculiar, being built flat on the ground. At a distance, they are readily distinguished from more modern buildings by their quaint little balconies hanging over the streets. There is very little space between the dwellings. A native of the city, when asked why they were built thus, said they wished to be neighborly. These houses are small and bare, but there are many handsome buildings of more recent construction—the most magnificent of the town and the one furnishing so great beauty of design, is the Ponce de Leon hotel, one of the finest in the United States. Its owner is Mr. Henry M. Flagler, of New York. Its design embodies the beauties of Spanish architecture, with decoration suggestive of the history of Florida and St. Augustine. Built within sound of the surf on the Florida shore first sighted by Ponce de Leon, it is named in honor of that adventurous spirit. The site, formerly the Anderson and Ball estates, is the most beautiful in St. Augustine. Here were the moss-hung lanes, orange archways, magnolias, palms and palmettos. Amid these surroundings stands the Hotel Ponce de Leon, imposing in magnitude, graceful in proportion, and beautiful in design and richness of decoration. The main building, with the court, covers an area of four and one-half acres, the dining hall and other buildings, one and one-half acres more. The hotel has four hundred and fifty rooms. The towers rise one hundred and sixty-five feet in the air. On approaching the hotel, the graceful towers, the great dome, and the broad roofs are first to attract attention. It may truly be called an architectural monument.

A thing of great interest to the visitor is the City Gateway, the pillars of which still remain as monuments of the dim past.

They are twenty feet high. The flanking walls are thirty feet long, the material being coquina. The town being situated on a narrow peninsula running north and south, an enemy could approach by land only from the north. In order to keep out the foe, a wall was built across

this strip of land to which this gate was an opening. Outside the wall a deep ditch was cut, and over it, opposite the gate, was a drawbridge. The gate was closed at night and guards stationed in the sentry boxes. The town slept secure when the Barrier Gate was fast closed against the midnight foe.

In the center of the town is an open square called the Plaza. It is a public park of shrubbery and shade trees, with monuments and fountains and an antiquated market place. The park takes its name from the monument erected here by the Spaniards in 1813. A second monument in the Plaza bears the inscription: "Our dead. Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of St. Augustine, Fla., A. D., 1872. In memoriam: Our loved ones who gave their lives in the services of the Confederate states. They died far from the home that gave them birth. They have crossed the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

At the north end of the sea-wall stands Fort Marion, the only example of mediæval fortification on this continent. It is a massive structure of coquina stone, with curtains, bastions, moat and outworks, covering more than twenty-two acres. It is now dismantled. It is open daily from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. The barbacan is a fortification directly in front of the fort entrance, which it was designed to protect. In the barbacan are the Arms of Spain. A bridge, originally a drawbridge, leads to the only entrance of the fort, called the sally-port. This leads into a hall which opens upon a large square court, around which are ten rooms or casements which were used for barracks, mess-rooms, store-rooms, etc. To each casement on the west side, a beam of light is admitted through a narrow window or aperture, high up near the arched ceiling. Through one of these rooms an entrance leads back into a dark chamber which connects with another similar one; and from this a low aperture two feet square gives access to an innermost vault. This is the far-famed dungeon of Fort Marion. It was intended for a powder magazine. After a long while the water percolated through the stone and rendered it too damp for explosives. It was then used for rubbish. Some of these dark dungeons have also been used for the confinement of prisoners. The Spaniards kept the famous outlaw, McGirth, in one of these cells five years. Facing the court on the north was the chapel used for religious services as late as the Civil War. There is nothing to break the smoothness of the court save a well and a series of stone steps leading up to the platform over the casements. At each corner of this platform is a sentry-box. On the north east corner is a watch-tower which is ascended by a winding stairway. Here we can look across the Anastasia Island and see the incessant breaking of the white caps on the ocean, and distant ships gliding peacefully along the

the waters. Soon after the fort came into possession of the United States, it was named Fort Marion in honor of the famous Revolutionary hero, Gen. Francis Marion.

Extending from Fort Marion south along the water to the United States Barracks stands a sea-wall of coquina three-fourths of a mile long and ten feet high. This affords a necessary protection against the encroachment of the sea.

St. Francis Barracks stand out conspicuously at the south end of the sea-wall facing the water. They are occupied by United States troops. A short distance south of the barracks is the military cemetery. Here are three low pyramids of masonry forming tombs of men who lost their lives in the Seminole war. One morning in August 1835, one hundred and ten men marched out under Major Dade. Of these, all except three were instantly killed; and these three, miserably wounded, dragged themselves away, too soon afterwards to die of their injuries; hence these three pyramids. Over one hundred soldiers are buried here, and a shaft is erected to their memory, called "Dade's Monument." Gazing upon these monuments we feel constrained to join in with the poet in saying:

"And they who for their country die,
Shall fill an honest grave;
For glory lights the soldiers' tomb,
And beauty weeps the brave."

Again as we turn our backs upon historic old St. Augustine, we are constrained once more to exclaim:

"It hath a beauty to live alway,
That quaint old Spanish city."

ELLA JOHNSON.



Miscellany.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

JENNIE HERNDON, EDITOR.

While much of our time should be given to text-books and society work in college, a good portion of it should be devoted to spiritual growth.

We are here not only for mental development, but to improve the morals as well; and we are glad to say that our young ladies do not lose sight of this fact.

We assemble in our Y. W. C. A. hall every Friday night to return thanks to God for his many blessings during the week, and to study his Word.

All the girls take a deep interest in the work. At the opening of the session, our organization seemed somewhat on the decline, but interest has been revived, and the Y. W. C. A. was never in a more flourishing condition than now. It is generally thought that school girls neglect the development of their moral nature, however this is not true in our College.

Every girl here is an active member of the Y. W. C. A. We strive to keep our religious status equal to that of the young men, and by the untiring energies of our worthy President, and the hearty co-operation of all its members, we can truly say that success crowns our efforts.

It has long since been seen here, that girls are ambitious and are not going to permit the boys to gain intellectual superiority over them; the same is true of their spiritual life. We ask the prayers of our friends that we may make our Y. W. C. A. an even grander success; and that it may all be to the honor and glory of our Heavenly Father.

LOCALS.

Kids!

Kites!

Tennis!!

A sign of approaching spring—the sun-bonnet.

A new 'Brickhouse' in town. Watch the girls vieing with each other as to who shall be the possessor.

We had holiday the 22nd of Feb.; but Miss L— had more 'Holloday' than any one else.

We fear that Mr. Y— will not finish his course soon; he is too fickle. Last year he was trying for the 'A. B.' This year he seems to prefer the 'A. M.'—

Miss M— "I am going to write an essay on Brook Farm for the Monthly." Miss E— Mr. Brook Farm, who is he?"

Mr. B— (in an oratorical mood) "When the sun sits; and pokes up his rays,"

Prof. Moffitt and sister, Miss Rowena, recently paid a visit to their home in Asheboro.

Lost—a 'love chain.' Should any of the young men get tangled up in it, report to Prof. Newman.

Miss H— unconscious of the presence of her room-mate stands before the mirror primping her little rose-bud lips, repeats the last sentence she said to her friend(?): "Oh F— you are enough to make a saint mad." ('I hope I said that cutely.')

Miss W—, on being asked why she prayed so long, replied that she was thinking of her sweetheart. A model devotee!

Dr. Long is taking quite an extended trip through the Northern states in the interest of the college. We wish him much success and a safe return.

The family of Mr. S. L. Adams has returned after a prolonged absence. We are glad to have them with us again.

Prof. of Ethics to Mr. J—. What is the essence of choice? Mr. J—. "It is the inclination to unite one's self with a desired self."

Prof. of Eng. to Mr. C—. "Name some of Charles Dickens' works." Mr. C—. "David Copperfield, Geo. Eliot, and Thackeray."

We were favored with an excellent lecture by Prof. Bandy, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Jno. T. Moffitt of Asheboro has been spending some time at the home of her father Dr. W. T. Herndon, of this place.

At the home of the bride's father, Mr. H. K. Trogden, of Liberty, N. C., March 7th, 1894, Estelle Trogden was united in marriage to Mr. A. A. Ray of the same place, Prof. J. O. Atkinson officiating. Misses Rowena Moffitt and Annie Gardner of Elon were brides-maids. Miss Estelle was a former student of this place, and was regarded by all as a sweet, gentle, modest young lady. We are not personally acquainted with the groom, but we congratulate him on win-

ning his accomplished bride. The couple has our best wishes for a long, prosperous, and happy life.

One of the Prof's. inquired of a student how much of her 'comparative' reading she had done.

Miss M—, in speaking of her trip to a marriage of recent date, said that she rode from the hotel to the train in a 'calaboose.'

Rev. Mr. Hubbard gave us a very interesting and instructive lecture, March 12, on 'The Supremacy of Thought.' He is general lecturer on the 'Peace and Arbitration' question.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 22, 1894, our honorable Sophmore class made its appearance on the stage for the purpose of entertaining us with essays and orations. Everything passed off nicely, and all hearers went home much regaled. The Soph, class is hard to beat. The following took part:

J. P. Lee—Oration, Subj., The Desire for Wealth.

Miss Cleopatra Rawls—Essay Subj,, Woman's Part at the World's Fair.

H. C. Simpson—Oration, Subj., Where is She Tending?

Miss Florence Neff—Essay, Subj., Encouragement an Element of Success.

A. R. Lawrence—Oration, Subj., Are We a Progressive People?

Miss Mollie Barrett.—Essay, Subj., The School System of Denmark.

J. C. Holladay.—Oration, Subj. Importance of Intellectual Activity.

Miss Ora Aldridge,—Essay, Subj.,—The School System of Norway.

W. E. McClenny,—Oration, Subj.,—Should Foot-ball Be Allowed in our Colleges and Universities?

Miss Ella Boone,—Essay, Subj, Women in a New Field.

Miss Ada Michael,—Essay, Subj., America in Literature.

W. D. Harward,—Oration, Subj., A Glimpse Into the Twentieth Century.

J. E. Rawls,—Oration, Subj., Has Immigration Proved Beneficial ?

On the evening of March 8, 1894, we were highly entertained by the members of the Freshmen class. The event was marked by a great degree of excellence and success. All acquitted themselves well; and are worthy of praise. The following took part:

Miss Myrtie Daughtry,—Essay, Subj.,Shakers.

W. L. Cutchin,—Oration, Subj,, Evening of the Nineteenth Century.

Miss Lillian Rawls,—Recitation, Subj., Shadows.

T. L. Crawford,—Oration, Subj., The Other Side of the Immigration Question.

Miss Pattie Long,—Essay,Subj. Village Life in Switzerland.

J. T. Cobb,—Oration, Subj., Is Our Moral Condition Improving?

Miss Ula Edwards,—Essay, Subj.,Florence Nightingale.

G. W. Tickle,—Oration, Subj., Our Present Outlook.

Miss Nannie Clements,—Essay, Subj.,—The Witch of Endor.

G. M. Patton,—Oration, Subj., The Ingenuity of Man.

B. F. Black,—Oration, Subj., Genius of Enthusiasm.

D. R. Burch,—Oration, Subj., How to Succeed in Business.

W. H. Young,—Oration, Subj., Developement of the South.

E. A. Crawford,—Oration, Subj., Intemperance in the Closing of the Nineteenth Century.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

IRENE CLEMENTS, EDITOR.

Among our exchanges for this month, the first that claims our attention is the Wofford College Journal. This magazine in one with which we have exchanged for some time, and we have always found much pleasure in reading its contents. There is always some benefit to be derived from it, and we ever greet it as a welcome visitor.

Among the articles of this issue, we would mention the one, "Should Girls be admitted to Wofford?" This is a very interesting article; and in it, we find many good reasons why girls should be admitted to Wofford.

Perhaps, the reason why this article especially claimed our notice is because girls are admitted to our college, and we are glad to know that other colleges are learning that co-education is by no means a failure.

For the first time, The Brown Magazine has found its way to our exchange table, and we extend to it a warm and hearty welcome. This magazine is from Brown University, Providence, R. I. It comes to us as a stranger, but we hope soon to know it well. While scanning its pages, we find much to attract us. "Matthew Arnold and the Art of Criticism," also "Brown Study," are especially interesting. The thoughts presented are good, and are given in delightful and easy flowing style.

We are again permitted to peruse the contents of the small, yet neat Carolinian. Among the several interesting articles of this issue, we would call attention to "Bad Influences and Tendencies of the Modern Newspaper, from a Literary Point of View," and "Home and Home Influence." These are worthy of notice.

The Jeff, from Davis Military School, has also found its way to our table, and we extend to it a warm welcome. At first sight, one is attracted by its neat appearence. We notice that this is No. 1., Vol. 1., and we wish to say that we extend to it,our very best wishes for its success; and hope it may ere long rank with the leading magazines of the State. While we do not wish to say anything to discourage, yet we would say that, perhaps, the magazine would be more interesting if it had fewer sketches of the lives of distinguished men. Variety will give interest.

CLIPPINGS.

ANNIE LEE GARDNER, EDITOR.

Lost! Yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No rewards; they are gone forever.—Ex.

An admirable set of autographs of the Declaration of Independence recently sold in Boston for $10,000.

The newest fad among society belles this winter is answering invitations in verse. At last their time has come.

Electric railroads are still a novelty, yet in the United States there are seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four miles in use now.

The number of educational institutions of one kind or another in India is put down in Chambers' Cyclopedia (1892) at 134,000.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has decided not to publish her husband's Memoirs. The book will not appear until after her death. She has been offered $50,000 for the work.

A woman should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the consent of her judgment.

The ninety-four universities of Europe have about forty-two thousand more students than the three hundred and sixty-two universities in the United States.

A school girl's definition of slang:

Slang, according to Webster means "vulgar language." Vulgar means low, low is mean; mean is base, and base is the foundation. Therefore slang is the foundation of language.

A student in Geometry made the following statement:

"In a right-handed triangle the square on the sum of two sides is equal to the square on the hippopotamus."

An exchange says that in Vassar they call gum an elective, because they needn't take it unless they 'chews.'

A young woman of Springfield, O., has just received the degree of electrical engineer, leading her class all through the course in the Ohio State University. She has taken a position with the Westinghouse Electrical Company, at Pittsburg.

A child being asked, "What is the plural of forget-me-not?" answered, "forget-us-not."

MARCH.

Piney woods a-singing,
Doors and shutters swinging,
Dry leaves up and dancing,
Bridget's clothes-line prancing,
Young folks gaily chasing,
Hats before them racing,
Sky now black, now sunny—
Aren't these March winds funny?

What English word is it, the first two letters of which signify a man, three a woman, the first four a great man, and the whole a great woman? Heroine.

S. S. teacher to little boy: "Jimmie, who was Esau?"

Little Boy. "Esau lived six

hundred years before Christ, he wrote fables for a living, and sold the copyright of them for a bottle of potash."

Cornell has abolished examinations, and in the future daily work will be the criterion of the students scholarship.

When the late Lucy Stone and Mr. Blackwell decided to marry, they had to send thirty or forty miles for a clergyman who would omit the word "obey" from the ceremony. At that day it was supposed to mean something.

The University Press has been established at the State University. There are now three periodicals published at Chapel Hill in connection with the University, in addition to catalogues, etc.

Gladstone has resigned as Premier of England, and Lord Rosebury succeeds him.

Wright. "Dick Dash says that he is going in for athletics."

Garner. "I didn't know that he was an athlete."

Wright. "Oh! yes. He holds the record for jumping board bills."

Prof. Conjugate 'examo.'

Junior. E x a m o, flunkere, bristi, quitum.

Three hundred and forty men are in the physical development class at Harvard.

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A feather.
A tiny talk,
A pleasant walk,
Together.

Vol II.

A little doubt,
A playful pout,
Capricious.
A merry Miss,
A stolen kiss,
Delicious.

Vol. III.

"You ask mamma,"
"Consult papa,"
With pleasure.
And both repent
This rash event
At leisure.

Jack Ashe. "I love you madly; can you say as much for yourself?"

Ethel Knox. "Ye-es; I think my devotion to myself is something out of the ordinary."

Little boy to teacher: "If you multiply forty-two apples by six pounds of beef, the answer will be mince-pies, won't it?"

The miner split the rock in two. Then to its fragments spoke. Said he to it: "Have you no gold?" "Nay," said the rock, "I'm broke."

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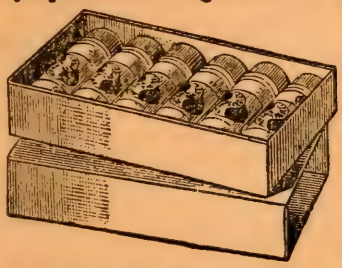
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By thoughts of thee our anger is made cool;
Our tempers calmed,—are as a placid pool,
When we see thou co-worker with us art.
Our hearts grow light at hearing thy sweet name,
And 'tis to thee we owe our present weal.
We will consign to thee our future fame;
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So that all nations at thy shrine shall kneel.

—J. H, JONES.

CO-OPERATION, ITS HISTORY AND PROSPECTS.

It is remarkable to see how, during the last half century, the social world has risen higher and higher, the religious world has been rapidly tending toward universal brotherhood, the political world has been steadily approaching democracy, while on the other hand the industrial world has ever been sinking deeper and deeper into the clutches of despotism. Captains of industry have sprung up on the right and on the left. Monarchial trusts and lordly combines have grown to be giant powers in the industrial kingdom. Gold-headed potentates and silver-tongued monopolies are annually extending their dominions; and at a rate most fearful and alarming have been concentrating the wealth of nations into the hands of the few who presume that they must legislate for the nation and dictate for her millions. Such a tendency, we say, is remarkable, yes, more than that, it is threatning to a nation's stability, menacing to her prosperity, and repulsive to a liberty-loving people. Hence the anarchists abuse and hate present tendencies. Hence the communist's demand and the socialist's earnest appeal for a revolution in the industrial world. Industrial Democracy is the voice of liberty, the watch-word of the masses, and the demand of the age in which we live. Industrial Democracy means, self-rule, self-control, the self direction of the populace in their efforts to gain a livelihood, industrial self-government; and these are found in pure co-operation.

Co-operation is of two kinds: coercive and voluntary. We shall speak mainly of the latter, because this is what is usually meant when co-operation is spoken of. Again, when working men combine their own capital purchase their own plant, manage their own affairs, in their own way, at their own risk, sharing profit or loss as the case may be, they are working under the most perfect form of co-operation, known as productive co-operation. A body of merchants who agree and buy together, but sell each as he chooses, are, in so far as they buy acting under distributive co-operation. Co-operation aims to get rid of the employer as an industrial agent. This would greatly benefit the laboring classes, because then the profits would be brought to reinforce wages. Co-operation is a radical reform whose aim is to elevate the masses, both in mind and body. It does not mean business and nothing more; but its aims are as far-reaching as those of the social union. It proposes, yes, it actually shows how incomplete, how out of harmony with the age, how utterly heartless, is that political economy which divides society absolutely into two classes: the pay-

ers of wages who are counted by the thousands and the receivers who are counted by the millions. Distributive co-operation is a school in which men are trained and taught the benefits to be gained by harmoniously uniting the interest of capital and labor. Co-operation proposes to make the plan of division so obviously just as to settle once for all the question of proportionate shares and to concentrate the energies of all on the securing of a large product. It aims to put the parties who create wealth on such a footing that neither can claim more than he gets without violating an obvious principle of equity; and when this is done, they will make the division unthinkingly, and plan and work only for benefits which accrue alike to all. Such is the aim of this great principle. It is the principle of solidarity in a new field. So long as capital is organized on the one hand and labor on the other there will be a continual struggle between the two. Such organization enables these agents to fight a good battle over the division of products. Co-operation is the remedy: it allays strife and enables them to expend their whole energy in creating. It teaches society how to get rid of the middle man; it teaches its members how to avoid the disastrous and extravagant system of credit; it places them on a higher plain of morals and teaches them their social relation to their fellows, the brotherhood of the race.

The history of distributive co-operation in the United States may be divided into two periods, each of nearly equal duration. The first begins about 1835 and extends to the time of the Civil War; the second continues from the beginning of that event to the present. Under the period first mentioned may be noticed the Central Union of New Bedford, the Natis Protecttve Union and a large store at Worcester. Several germs of co-operation are to be found between 1831 and 1845, but no full account is given of them. During the year 1845 the Workingmen's Protective Union was organized; and seventeen years thereafter, in Oct. 1852, the Union embraced 403 divisions, of which 167 reported a capital of $241,713, and 165 of them announced annual sales amounting to $696,825. During seven years, ending in 1859, the agent claimed for the divisions comprising the Union sales aggregating over nine and one quarter millions of dollars. It was an event no less than the Civil War that destroyed it. To tell what otherwise might have been the income is simply impossible. The two co-operative movements of large proportions, next in time are those set in motion by the Patrons of Husbandry and the Sovereigns of Industry. The latter order was founded by Wm. H. Earl during the year 1874. Brilliant success accompanied their efforts. Within four months there were thirty-three councils in Mass. One year later the old Bay State claimed fifty-seven councils with an estimated member-

ship of 10,000. The order extended into other states and even reached the territories.

The Knights of Labor form a very strong factor in co-opera tion. Their greatest achievements have been in productive rather than distributive co-operation. At present there are supposed to be more than one hundred co-operative undertakings in progress under the auspices of the Knights. Among these journalism furnishes a successful and a noticeable example. Many periodicals, such as the Labor Siftings, Trades Union, The People, Weekly Laborer, The Daily Evening Star, etc., etc., are published by co-operative societies.

The many brilliant and successful co-operative societies are too numerous to mention, and too extensive to consider. Let us notice, as a representative, the coopers of Mineapolis. Their first co-operative barrel factory was started in 1874; and there are now seven of them, doing a business of one million dollars yearly. This system with the coopers here is indigenous. It is said to have been developed by laboring men without any patronage or preaching or persuasive literature. It began about a dozen years ago in the feeblest way, without friends or capital, and in the face of suspicion and distrust. It has won its way until two-thirds of the the coopers have joined the movement. It has secured such State laws as it required; and it now has credit and standing. Its moral effects are far more marked and gratifying that its financial and industrial success. It develops manhood, responsibility, self-direction, independence, and the rest. One writer has given as his opinion that the total business transacted by co-operative organizations will exceed fifty million dollars per annum. Such has been the wonderful growth of co-operation and such its benevolent efforts, but what are its prospects? What of its future outlook? The popularity of insurance at present speaks much for this movement, since all insurance is, in a certain sense, co-operation.

Men practically agree to help one another, to bear the burdens mutually, to share the profits likewise, and so to fulfil the higher law. Co-operation is to industrial society what ethics is to literature; it is the religion so to speak, whose mission is to permeate, to cleanse and reconstruct society. The classes are fellow members with the masses. All are parts and parcels of the same organism, and some part cannot afford to ignore the function and power of another, no matter how insignificant that function or how weak that power. The one must minister in grateful sympathy to the other. The hungry must be fed, the naked must be clothed, the soul of the industrial world must not be neglected; but on the other hand it must be developed, as it were, by social contrast, by this principle of co-operation. It is true there is no royal road to general comfort, that suffering is not

going to be banished in a movement, or Lord's kingdom set up on earth in a day, as it is in heaven; but it is coming, the new dispensation is approaching and by steps which are never to be retraced. Society is drawing nearer the ideal whose language is the brotherhood of man, whose principle is universal love, and whose hope is the unity, the redemption of the race.

D. W. COCHRAN.

SHOULD FOOT-BALL BE ALLOWED IN OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES?

When we read the numerous accounts of students of our colleges and universities being borne from the foot-ball grounds mangled by a pyramid of human beings, we exclaim, this is a brutal game! Nevertheless this brutal game is one of the best games for the students who engage in it that can be introduced on college grounds. Some say it is an old worn out game introduced into America from England. Until something better can be introduced we shall be more than likely to retain it.

In every college curriculum there should be some provision made for the development of the physical as well as the mental powers. It has been proven that a student cannot make the progress that he should in mental development unless he exercise his physical powers to some extent. There is no station nor occupation in which a man with good physical powers does not enjoy advantages over his rival whose bodily powers are dwarfed. It is as necessary that our colleges and universities send out well developed physical men as it is that they send out well-rounded mental men. Both of these desired attainments go hand in hand; and there is no better way of acquiring both than to compel each student to engage in a game of foot-ball for a certain number of hours each day.

Perhaps some will shudder at this, and say: 'Do not let us engage in this game!' When we give the subject careful thought we shall see that foot-ball has more advantages than any game now known to the youth of our land.

First, let us take base-ball, which has long since passed the zenith of its glory; and we shall see that this game develops the muscles of the right side, while it leaves the muscles of the left side almost entirely undeveloped. Rowing, as practiced in our institutions develops the muscles of the hips and back, while it

does nothing for the fore-arm and the greater part of the muscular system. Croquet and our much prized tennis are right hand games, and do comparatively nothing for the muscles of the left side. Shooting does nothing for the whole muscular system.

Each of the above named games, save base-ball, cultivate narrowness of mind by the comparatively small number that engage in them; while foot-ball, by the large number of participants, cultivates the spirit of self-denial for the sake of others in order that their side may win the day. There has never been another game introduced into America that expands as many muscles at the same time as foot-ball. While playing a single game of foot-ball every muscle in the body may be called into activity. It also cultivates the spirit of heroic endurance, and teaches men not to give up for trifling injuries.

You may say: 'There was an accident in New York the other day while a team was playing foot-ball. Please allow me to ask: 'Do accidents ever occur in other games?' You are bound to confess that they do. There are no games in which some accidents do not occur. The players of even the 'feminine' games of croquet and tennis have been known to receive severe and even fatal injuries.

During the year 1890, 4,442 boys were drowned in the United States while practicing rowing. During the same year 2,236 boys died of gun-shot wounds which they received while they were enjoying the sport of hunting. We can see from these statistics that foot-ball accidents are no more common than those of other less valuable games. Not a single accident occurred in the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton teams during the past season. Besides, physicians have arrived at the conclusion, that the small injuries received while playing foot-ball do the student no real harm; but on the contrary they do good, if they do not distort his features, by teaching him to endure pain without complaint.

Some people make the accusation that students give to the game too much of their time that they ought to bestow on their studies. If this be so it is not seen why the leaders of the foot-ball teams stand highest in their classes. Last year the leader of the team of the University of Pennsylvania received the highest award of the institution; and the prospects are fair for the same thing this year. Several others are a great way above mediocrity. From nearly all the institutions that have been heard from the standing of the foot-ball players is 12 per cent higher than the remainder of the school. That is to say, those who play foot-ball stand 12 per cent higher in the recitation room, and a much larger per cent higher in physical strength.

The question is asked: 'Have foot-ball players ever attained any success in past? I would refer you to Waterloo and ask: 'What carried that great battle?'

You are constrained to say that the foot-ball boy's of Eton and Harrow were the winners of this great victory. The Duke of Wellington, himself, afterwards confessed this. It was the love of like sports that caused the name of George Washington to stand where it does to-day in the annals of our land.

Now summing up all of these facts, and after giving them careful consideration, we say at once: Let each one of our institutions of learning introduce this most healthful game, let them have part of the endowment fund expended in assisting the teams, so that when our Ciceroes and our Demstheneses our Socrateses, and our Platoes. shall have left these halls they will be prepared to fight the battles of life both with body and with mind.

W. E. MCCLENNY.

PRESERVING INFLUENCE OF THE SABBATH.

Among all the institutions that have come to bear upon the lives of men there are none that have exerted a greater influence than the Sabbath. This holy day was first observed by the eternal God, by whom, the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, man and all other beings that exist in the heaven above and on the earth beneath, were made. God himself always sets the example for his children and does not leave them to act for themselves, without any guiding star, by which they can be led into nobler spheres and grander lives of activity and usefulness.

This institution from the beginning of time, has been exerting a holy and elevating influence upon the lowest and highest of the human race. It has effected to a greater or less degree, every nation and people.

Today it is exerting an untold influence upon our own dearly beloved country. One may take a panoramic view of the different phases of society and be constrained to conclude that the Sabbath is having but little influence upon the people of the United States. But when he comes to consider things as they are, he is compelled to acknowledge that it is exerting a greater influence than he ever conceived of. It is the silver cord that binds the weeks, and years, yea thousands of years. It binds heart to heart, hand to hand, and unites society in one mighty phalanx, marching on to that eternal home that awaits each soldier upon the field of life.

It is evident this day is not kept as it should be because if we look for a moment into our leading cities, we will find hundreds, yea thousands of our citizens, gathering around saloons,

becoming participants in the poisonous and degrading things, that destroy all their manhood and make them outcast vagabonds.

On the other hand, we find thousands and tens of thousands assembling in churches to hear the words of truth as they fall from the lips of the servants of the true and living God. This is acting as a preserving element in society, counteracting the disturbing elements, and making them in many cases, stepping stones to grander and sublimer achievements in the Christian world. This day is doing much to shape the lives and characters of men. It brings before them high and noble principles while they dwell upon the earth.

The Sabbath contributes much to the happiness of the human race. It breaks the long and and tedious toils of life and gives one day out of seven for rest and invigoration. Without this day to relieve the labors of life, the world would lose many of its most precious charms and the age of man would be greatly reduced. Man is so constituted that he becomes tired of the sameness of things and his mind goes out in search for something new. As the great law of change is stamped indelibly upon everything in the natural world, so man, no less subject to this law, must submit to its injunctions. The mind and body must have some time for repose or the duties of life become a burden, that is unbearable.

Again, the Sabbath has a tendency to divert the mind of the people from the things of time and sense; and causes them to think upon things that pertain to the eternal life. It reminds man of the God who rules and governs the world, with such true and universal law, that during all the past ages there have been no collisions in the objects of his handiwork.

This day acts as a reminder of our obligations to our fellowmen with whom we come in contact during each day of our lives.

Man, as he passes to and fro upon the stage of life is ever exerting an influence either for good or for evil. Often he does not stop one moment to consider until some powerful influence has come to bear upon his life and touched the vital cord that causes him to reflect. Perhaps the power that touched this man was set in motion by the services of the Sabbath; and he realized how great was his responsibility to his fellow-men. Each man is but a part and parcel of the great organism of society, and when one of its members is injured it detracts that much from the whole. How great is the relation we sustain to each other while we live as members of this organism!

The Sabbath is a known preserver of the enlightenment of any community or nation. It has a tendeney to implant in the minds of those who attend the services of God, nobler ideals and higher purposes. Whatever will put people to thinking has a tendency to make them broader

minded and better actors in the drama of life. The reason why many people never do anything in this life is because they do not think. The men who do most for the betterment of the world are those who are the most profound thinkers.

The monuments that mark the status of education in any community are its churches. When you find a community in which the churches are well attended, you will find one in which there is a considerable degree of enlightenment; and also the Sabbath is properly observed. Where churches are well organized and in thrifty condition, there are live and interesting Sunday schools, which have a tendency to attract the people away from the vile and degrading things of life to the house of God, where they will be enabled to receive some truth which may shape the destiny of their lives. There thousands of the children of our land are taught the truths about our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. It is a true principle of life that the first impressions made upon a child's mind are more than apt to follow him through life.

Another element that helps to raise the standard of the enlightenment of any community is the preaching of the Word of God. This, perhaps, is the greatest means of preserving the enlightenment of any community. Wherever you find a community possessing a considerable degree of enlightenment you will find the churches well attended and the Sabbath observed by the greater portion of the people.

The Sabbath is having its bearing upon all phases of society, and tending to bring all parts of the mighty organism into closer juximity with each other. By gathering in vast assemblies all over our land the people as a whole are brought into closer touch with each other, and are made to realize their relation to society as a whole. This day is a great modifier of the rough places in society. It meets the opposing forces of the Christian religion and aids in vanquishing them from the contest.

May the influence of the Sabbath continue to be felt until every opposing foe shall be declared out of the contest, and every nation shall pay due reverence to the day, and thereby honor and glorify its eternal author.

J. W. HARRELL.

THE HIGHEST PLEASURE COMES FROM SERVICE.

We may differ ever so much in appearance, yet we all have born within us somewhat similar desires. Each one in starting out in search of some calling for life, pictures in his mind some ideal towards which he aims to travel for the sake of pleasare.

In selecting a vocation for life we are apt to weigh the pleasure which may come from following such; and we are not apt to decide on following a certain course unless we think we can get some pleasure from doing so. It is right that we should desire pleasure for the more of elevating pleasure we can put into our lives, the more we will get out of life.

Each pleasure, though small, gives us more life, while each pain takes that much of life from us. If each pleasure, then, gives us more life, we should have an ideal of pleasure. But in choosing our ideal we should be very careful lest we allow the desire for pleasure to be above our desire for service, and thus cause us to seek pleasure as the greatest good. We may find enjoyment in every honorable profession of life. We may find it in the school-room, on the farm, in the workshop,and in various business walks. If we go into these professions with the right intentions we will derive more real pleasure than if we were to lay aside all duty and do nothing else than "loaf around" for pleasure, because when we work and put forth our very best efforts, we are apt to see our cause prosper, and we enjoy seeing the result of our labors springing up into success.

Not so with the one who is seeking pleasure and nothing else. He may see what he believes to be real pleasure but he does not enjoy it, because he has not toiled to give that which will aid and bless his fellowman. He cannot appreciate his ideal of pleasure as he should, because he knows nothing of the hardships and battles of life. You know that a man cannot rest unless he is tired, and the same principle applies to pain and pleasure. We cannot have good without evil, we cannot enjoy health without sickness, we cannot live without crosses, and we cannot have pleasure without pain.

Therefore, from this we see that a man must necessarily do some work before he can fully appreciate pleasure. What enjoyment does an idle man derive from a holiday? Is it not the workingman who enjoys his holidays most? Take the farm laborer; if he works faithfully all the week his employer will sometimes give him holiday on Saturday evening, and at once he is looking forward to the greatest pleasure. But suppose that same laborer was not faithful to his work, would he enjoy his holiday so well?

We too often move on in this life without enjoying it as much as we should, from the fact that we are not prepared to appreciate the pleasures that life offers to us. To the mind that has been thoroughly awakened and trained along this line, everything of an honest character, offers some form of pleasure. To enjoy life we must prepare for its battles, its trials and temptations. And if we as young people are expecting to have much real pleasure in this life we must remember that to enjoy pleasure we must do some good deed. speak some kind word, or perform some good act, before we can enjoy our leisure moments to the fullest extent. Some people have an idea that we cannot see any pleasure while at work, but how sadly mistaken they are.

If we are expected to do nothing else but see pleasure the remainder of our lives, we are turning our feet in a direction that will very likely end in bankruptcy and ruin. If we wish to enjoy some real pleasure to its fullest extent we must do something.

Now let us try to get all the pleasure out of life we can, and furthermore let us try to give to others all the pleasure and happiness we can by a kind word and a helping hand. For not only will we make ourselves happier by so doing but we will give to the life of another that which will give him more of life.

Finally, let us remember that if we pursue pleasure and leave duty behind, we will not only miss our mark ourselves, but we will also withhold from some poor, suffering soul that which might be the means of lifting him to a higher, nobler life.

I. Walter Johnson.

SOCIALISM—ITS GAINS AND ITS LOSSES.

Almost any question pertaining to government or society is complex and many-sided. Hence we find it difficult to define socialism, either for the purpose of treatment or description. And it is next to impossible to give a definition to it that will suit all parties,—for one man will call another a socialist, and he himself will be given the same appellation by some third party who differs from both of them.

However, all know that socialism is a political faction, which claims that there are certain evils in present modes of government, which should not be, but which must remain so long as present conditions remain as they are. Hence the aim of socialism is to remedy these evils by abolishing present conditions of government and supplanting them with conditions that will be more conducive to governmental peace, happiness and prosperity. Mr.

Walker calls socialism "An unconscious tendency or a conscious purpose to extend the powers of the state beyond a certain, necessary minimum line of duties, for a supposed public good, under popular impulse." It, like nearly all modern political questions, is the product of the unequal distribution of wealth, and all other forms of inequality that are found in society; and its aim is to make all men equal so far as wealth and power are concerned. By such equality it claims that the existing poverty and misery caused by unequal distributions of wealth will be relieved, and that all men will be made comfortable and happy in the new socialistic state. Hence the distinctive idea of socialism is distributive justice. It goes back of the progresses of modern life to the fact that he who does not work, lives on the labors of others; and it aims to distribute—of course by governmental authority—economic goods according to the services rendered by those who shall receive them. Thus it becomes obvious that the term socialism is a very inclusive one, and one which requires to be extensively studied before being either accepted or condemned.

After giving these preliminary remarks it behooves us to give something of the history of socialism, its beginnings, and something of the philosophy of those who advocate its principles, and desire to supplant the present social order by it.

Socialism, as we now have it, is of foreign origin, and may be said to be the result of modern forms of government. It had its origin in France and Germany. From thence it proceeded to England and finally reached America as imported stock—being imported mostly, however, in the hearts of our vast numbers of imported population. Its origin is of comparatively recent date, and is the outcome of recent economic conditions. In mediæval times, when rich lords held all the lands and had their vassals whom they protected and cared for in all questions pertaining to government and society, we have no account of such a faction as socialism. Then one man was above another, and was expected to be thus, and remain so, but it was also expected of him to protect his vassals and look to their interest, and, in fact, he being the lord of the land, it was to his own interest to see that those under him were in the best possible condition. Such was the condition when universal monarchism prevailed. But in modern democracy and republicanism, things have changed, and competition to a great extent prevails. This leaves each man free to do as he pleases with his own liberty, labor, and capital; and renders every man free—economically speaking—from any obligations as to any other man's interest. By this, great inequalities sprung up and with these came advantages to the wealthy and powerful over their poorer and weaker brethren. These advantages were seized

by the rich, and his selfishness soon caused him to think that the only duty that he owed to his fellow man was to hire him as cheaply as possible, pay him what he promised and then let him go. This "cash nexus" principle broke down all human sympathy and brotherly love between employer and laborer, and begat in its stead antagonism and hatred. The result was that the rich grew more cold and oppressive and the poor more destitute and wretched. These conditions aroused a sympathy in some giant intellects and put them to thinking so as to devise some plan by which all men should be fairly treated, and to prevent the accumulation of still greater inequalities, and to lift the wretched and poverty stricken up to a plane of hope.

This socialistic movement had its beginning in the last part of the seventeenth and first part of the eighteenth century, and was then confined solely to France and Germany. However it has been more active during the past half century than ever before. Some of its most notable advocates were: Saint-Simon, Fourier, Karl Marx, Lassalle and others of less prominence both in France and Germany. It has also for the past fifty years rapidly grown in England and the United States. A branch of it a few years ago took the name of the Grange. One of the last and present phase of it in the United States is known as the Farmers' Alliance.

Seeing that it is modern in its make up, and is still flourishing, both in Europe and America, it becomes necessary that we examine its philosophy, that is, see what it desires and proposes to do for the people.

We have said that it sprung out of conditions caused by the unequal distribution of wealth among the people. Hence we would naturally expect for it in some way, to remedy this evil. The socialist is averse to present industrial conditions and even despises them, yet he is optimistic and looks to present tendencies as the only means of accomplishing his ends. The socialist claims that the present combines of capital is the cause of present financial troubles; yet he says that it is fast tending to the one combine—that of the state,—and that is just what he desires to see. His philosophy, then is one of hope—hope for great good to grow out of the present evil. His cry is for collectivism, that is, that all capitilists are to be abolished and the state is to own all, and all are to produce and consume collectively. The state is to be the father of all, own all the land, and do all the ruling even in the family; for even the children are to be the property of the state. All ties are to be abolished even to the church and God himself; for they say that the idea of God and the doctrines of the church have been incentives to the present evil conditions.

They say that existing conditions sustain a great economic evil, and declare that no one man can earn one million dol-

lars during a life time, and that those who own their millions get them by a process of protected dishonesty and the result is that many are left to suffer. They claim that the latent mental and moral powers among the poor are dwarfed by their hard struggle for existence, and those of the rich are dwarfed by luxury, ease and laziness. While under the socialistic scheme each would be able to develop and thus become a benefit to the state by raising the common status.

Another great present economic disadvantage grows out of competition. Each man is his neighbor's rival in production and as a result of this there is a vast amount of advertising and drumming all of which must be paid by the consumers of these different articles. In the socialistic state this unnecessary expense would be abolished and the state would be its own buyer and seller, while those who drum and advertise would be employed in producing instead of preying on their ignorant brethren.

In the socialistic scheme it is claimed that there will be equality. There will be no very poor nor any very rich, but all will be on an equal footing with the state as the master. Liberty will be the reward of labor and toil will be decreased and pleasures augmented. Under the present system the laborer works the greatest possible number of hours and gets only enough for subsistence, and the employer gets the remainder. Under the socialist scheme there would be no employer save the state, money would be abolished and in its stead would be issued TIME CERTIFICATES so that each man would receive remuneration for the amount of time rendered to the state. Thus it is claimed that not only will there be equality but by the abolition of unions, trade systems, and money, the present social and industrial complexity will be reduced to the greatest simplicity, and satisfaction would be awarded to all.

The present lack of unity is also pointed to by the socialist as an outcome of present conditions. The vast and increasing divorce population, says he, is the result of the unequal distribution of wealth as well as the want of unity in our marriage and divorce statutes. Under this system there will be unity and equality; and hence the absence of these mighty grievances.

Of a principle growing out of such a plausible theory and promising that so many desirable things will supplant so many existing evil ones nothing more could be expected than that it should make some progress and gain many devout and valiant followers. Such indeed has been the case as a few facts and statistics will show.

In the first place it has gained the attention of many men of marked genius who have done much work both as leaders of the different movements, and as writers and revisers of Political Economy. Even Bismark himself—that great German

statesman and diplomatist—is termed a socialist. The Social Democratic party in Germany is the outcome of this socialistic spirit; and the growth of this party for the past few years is worthy of note. The number of votes cast by this party in 1871, were 133,975; this steadily increased and in 1878 they numbered 437,158; more than thribbled within seven years. And in 1893 it had run up to a million and a half. The total number of votes in Germany at that time were about five million. The German Reichstag,—a body similar to our Congress,—numbered in 1893, 397 members. Of these forty-four were social democrats, and thirty-five others were representatives of a populist party,—just another branch of socialism. Besides this representative power it has gained political measures such as compulsory life insurance—by the government—of laborers, and has done much in city and school government on the socialistic plan. Hence we see that it is by no means a dead issue in Germany.

In England it has not gained so much, but it is being greatly agitated and has many able and devout supporters.

Socialism in America has not such a history as it has in the European countries. Our socialism may date from the year 1848, when, during the French revolution, many socialistic emigrants came over to the United States. The German Gymnastic Union, now the North America Gymnastic Union, was the first organization of the kind, of any note, on our shores. This was organized in 1850. It now numbers 22,000 members, owns over two million dollars worth of property and has in school over 16,000 pupils. Its aim is to develop the race physically, mentally, and morally. The socialistic spirit is abroad in our land and has its advocates in all parts of the U. S. And that many phases of our government is tending towards socialism is without doubt.

Whenever, for any supposed public good, measures are undertaken, in obedience to a popular demand, which carry the functions of government beyond the drawn line, the term socialistic should be applied as descriptive of such a measure. Thus, the public school system which is a big thing in the U. S. is distinctly socialistic. Also public roads and bridges exhibit the socialistic character in a highly marked degree. The paying of taxes, and the support of police is but another phase of the same thing.

Thus it may be seen that it has gained much and yearly gains more; for every legislature that meets makes more laws. It gives more power to the state, and that is just what the socialist is clamoring for,—more state authority. As to its losses, it cannot be said that it has literally lost anything. Many of its devout advocates, have become at times, very enthusiastic and have had some overdrawn day-dreams which they thought would soon be re-

alized. This has caused splits and side parties which have, for the time being, checked its growth. However as a principle is has steadily gained in strength. Again, its leaders have advocated certain philosophical principles and theories that were disgusting to cool-headed men, and by this its growth has been retarded, but it has survived all difficulties. And socialism was never more full of lusty vigor, or more rich in the promise of things to come, than at the present.

J. H. JONES.



Editorial.

WHAT WE BOYS DON'T DO.

Since the Editor in the last issue told you so graphically what the girls do in a co-educational college, we think it but fitting that we should try to tell you in this issue what the boys in such an institution do, or rather what they don't do.

Many of the things stated in the last issue are equally true of both sex; for instance, in regard to its being the happiest period in our lives. No boy who has ever been to a co-educational institution would dare say that he ever spent a happier period anywhere, unless it be after he has capped the co-educational climax by taking unto himself a co-worker for life. We are all regulated by the same bells, meet together for chapel services, and there comingle our voices in praises, and our hearts in supplications to God. We meet together in the class room where each is inspired and encouraged by the other. In fact all our interests, both in regard to work and to pleasure are the same. Hence, we will come more directly to the question as to what we boys don't do.

In the first place we don't try to break that universal law of human society which unconditionally requires that men and women shall be associated. Each is socially incomplete without the other, so we see that their being together is a social necessity. Man is born in a group of three—his father, his mother and himself; and to isolate him is absolutely contrary to the law of nature, which is the law of God.

Again, we don't rob the neighbors' hen-roosts, scare their dogs away from home, unhinge their gates and put them, together with their wagon, on the top of their barns. Such things as these would call forth the frowns instead of the smiles of our girls. But we hear that such things are common in male colleges.

We don't dislocate the bell and put it as a capstone on some man's chimney, so as to back the smoke and run him and his family out of the house.

We don't smoke on the campus or in the college building, nor is there any swearing or profanity heard among us.

We don't go out on the cam-

pus or about the college without paying some attention to our toilet, so as as to appear as neat and genteel as possible.

We don't fail to treat our girls with the utmost kindness and politeness; and if any passer-by does not do the same, we don't fail to 'lick him out of his very boots.'

When we, at any time and place, are thrown in the company of ladies we don't feel like we were before a court of justic to be tried for our necks, which often appears to be the feeling of boys who have attended male colleges. But instead we feel free and easy, because we have been influenced by the presence of our girls in the varied phases of school life.

We don't go, like mummies, through school with the girls without having our favorites. Of course we don't, and why should we? We even have our favorites among the boys. Some people are naturally more lovable than others, so nothing more could be expected than that we should be attracted by those adapted to attract us. And as for that, we would have our favorite girl whether in school together or not.

Now comes the hardest thing to say that we have had to say yet; but the Editor in the last issue has figures on us, and we can't get around it; and that is, that—that we don't beat the girls on grades. However, we think that there is left one bulwark of defence for us; and that is, that the old idea is still extant that girls do not need an education as much as boys do: hence none but the very smartest girls are sent to college, while the boys are not picked so closely; and we believe that if you will take them as they come we can beat them.

However, as a palliation for the above, our girls deem us the most polite, most gallant, and kindest hearted college boys in the State. And, indeed, we are; for how could we be otherwise when we are tempered and trained as we are?

The fact of the business is, that ours is the plan of education, as is shown by its successes, and by the fact that all other colleges which have not done so, are fast falling in line with the natural co-educational order. We don't ever expect to see the plan abandoned after it has once been adopted. The past history of such institutions bears us up in this hope.

J. H. JONES.

PREPARATION IN ENGLISH IN OUR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

It is a lamentable fact, forcibly realized by hard-worked instructors that too much high school work in English has to be done in the college. It is the exception, rather than the rule, that students come to us prepared to enter higher than the Freshman class in their English; and even then it is too many times an unavoidable compromise. It is true that some of us bridge over the defect by putting the poorly prepared student into what we call conditioned English;' but to the student this means nothing more than a patch on his high school course: and to the instructor it means many hours of thankless and exhausting labor. It saps his energies, plays havoc with his patience, tears up his nerves, and unfits him for his work with his college classes, in which he is most interested, and to which he properly owes his time and talent. To the outsider this is doubtless an exaggeration; but to the man who spends a third of his time trying to make something out of thirty or forty poorly written daily themes, it is little less than a regular nightmare.

Some may say that the man who hasn't the patience to do this 'theme-gouging' is not the man for the chair of English. Granted, if you mean the chair of Engligh as it is at present in most of our colleges. And were it not for the hope of a brighter day in the future, I dare say, many such chairs would ere long be vacant. The trouble is simply this: men have spent many years and many dollars in trying to prepare themselves to fill a position in a college to teach English to college classes, and not to 'conditioned' students. They have their high ideals as well as other men, and to see their efforts thwarted year after year by careless, or, at least, unsystematized work in the high school is indeed a 'thorn in the flesh.' I would not tax our secondary schools with unjust criticism: They have done, and are still doing a noble work; but that there is something radically wrong is the sentiment coming up from the higher institutions all over our land. That admirable and elaborate report of the 'Committee of Ten,' recently sent out over the country is but the combined voices of all our colleges crying for reform. It has struck at the root of the evil: shall we not help them dig it up?

The principal trouble with the high school is lack of system in dealing with the subject. They seem to think that because English is an inheritance, it is not necessary to spend much time on it; yet, how few good English scholars we have today!

These schools reduce the teaching of other branches to a science; and say, "Oh! you can study a little grammar, and 'pick up' your English;" but how often it is a 'fumble' rather than 'a pick up!' They get their prescribed 'smattering,' and never recognize it as such until it is too late. They go to college, stand their entrance examinations on Latin, Math, Greek, and the Sciences, enter the Freshman class in these, are 'conditioned' in English, and regale us with the old 'joke,' "What's the matter with my English! I had no idea I would enter below the Soph class on that, and hence didn't spend much time in preparing for my entrance exam." 'Didn't spend much time in preparing'—that's just the trouble: they didn't spend much time, and until they 'flunked' had not realized the importance of it—if they did then.

That this condition of things does exist, I suppose almost all colleges will bear witness. Let us notice briefly some of the causes:

1. The prime one has already been mentioned: the fact that we inherit enough of the language to make our lower wants known. This has been a source of consolation to many a schoolboy; and his only disturbance is the conventional grammar of ye olden times and type. And it is a deplorable fact that this way of regarding the study of English is not confined to the schools of lower grade. In many of our colleges it does not receive due attention. It is only a comparatively recent idea that has put English upon anything like a common level with the other branches. In the progressive colleges of today, however, it has a full four years' course, and receives equally as much attention as any other subject. This idea of its importance needs to be carried down even into our primary schools; and, indeed, it must be, before we can hope for a proper reformation. Let our schools lay aside the old idea that English is 'a disease in the flesh that we must needs call our own,' and stop physicking us with doses of formal grammar, and the patient will get better.

2. This, then, we may lay down as our second evil to be uprooted: the usual methods of teaching English Grammar. After the child has gotten so he can read pretty well, he is told to get him a grammar. He gets it, and we may grant that he studies it. He can even 'parse' every word in the sentence: "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever;" and yet, ask him to write a composition on the simplest subject imaginable, and he is perfectly dumbfounded. If he writes at all his words are ill-chosen, his sentences are without form and void; he has, perhaps, scarcely ever heard of a paragraph—in short he finds no use under the sun for the grammar he has been poring over so long: he hasn't been taught to use his knowledge. Studying grammar and even books on composition, for

expression is like studying the dictionary for subjects: we may accumulate a mass of raw materials, but we require unrelenting practicing in order to be enabled to construct anything either useful or attractive. It was only last year that even Harvard college cried out on this line. The instructors told us that the number of men applying for admission to the Freshmen class who could barely express their ideas intelligibly, on paper, was simply astonishing. The result was an immediate campaign of reform amongst the secondary schools. Formal grammar should be taught comparatively little in these schools—the 'Committee of Ten' suggests, I believe, about one year, three hours per week. The child should, first of all, be taught to speak correctly: the slightest error should never go unnoticed. He should be taught to observe closely, and to express his ideas freely. If this habit be well cultivated, when he is asked to write a composition he has something to say, and he knows reasonably well how to say it.

All through the high school course, a great deal of written work should be required; and this should, in the main, take the place of formal grammar. This work should take the form of daily themes and weekly essays.

These daily themes should be written on subjects of the students own selection; and should, as much as possible, embody his personal observations. In this way many ends will be subserved—especially will his power and facility of original thought and expression be drawn out. The student is compelled to think for himself; and this is the first and main point to be gained. Of course we don't expect him to produce anything especially excellent, but if it is the product of his own brain, it is worthy of careful consideration on the part of the instructor, and should, indeed, receive it. Let these themes not be longer than a hundred words; and, if possible, let them be carefully criticised by the instructor, and handed back to the student for examination. In addition to this, at least two or three of the themes should be read on class by the instructor; and after a few general remarks on his part, the class should be asked to enter into a discussion of them. This will add life and interest to what is usually considered a dull subject. And it will be found that, after a few exercises of this character, every student in the class will have something to say on the subject, either in the way of criticism or of inquiry. Nothing can be more helpful and stimulating to the aspiring young mind. What we want our high school students to do is to stop so much learning of abstract principles and to go to thinking: until they do, they cannot hope to fit themselves for the higher thought, spirit, and life of the college. This 'theme-digging' process may be to the instructor a 'soreness to the flesh,' but not half so much so as to the college pro-

fessor, who has to take the student at a less pliable period of life, made still more so by careless, and even improper training.

The weekly essays should, at first, be written on subjects assigned by the instructor, by way of direction; but after a short while, the selection of subjects should be left to the student. These essays should be carefully prepared, and equally as carefully criticised. Let the instructor appoint a time to meet each one of his students individually, and go over his essay with him, pointing out carefully all defects in composition and thought. This brings it home to the student, and seeing wherein he has erred this time, when the next time comes, in eight cases out of ten, these faults will be at least partially overcome. Each week at least one of these essays should be read by the instructor before the class, and a general discussion entered into as in the case of the themes. If this method is pursued for a few months it will soon become an easy and pleasant exercise to teacher as well as to pupil. And to the hard-worked college professor, it will act as a panacea for all evils. He can then do himself and his classes justice, and the character of his work will be more in harmony with the college idea.

3. Another complaint we have to make against the high schools is, that they do not require the students to read and study enough good literature. Some literature should be taught here, not a mere historical text on the subject, but a study of the authors' works. Let me merely mention a plan, as time will not allow me to discuss it. Have three or five minute briefs on: 1. The time in which the author lived; 2. His contemporaries; 3. His life; 4. His works in general; 5. Some one or more works in particular; 6. Readings, recitations, etc. This is for the more advanced high school student; and will give him a grasp on the author that he will never relax. Do this and you have grounded in him an interest in literature that will go with him through life, producing fruitful results all along.

Let us employ some means by which we may get such reforms in our secondary schools; and to the college professor the educational millennium will be near at hand.

E. L. MOFFITT.

MISCELLANY.

S. M. SMITH, EDITOR.

LOCALS.

Spring!

Flowers!!

Base-ball!!

Commencement is coming.

$ympathizing ubcriber$ $hould $end ubtantial $uccor.

How did you like the last issue of the Monthly, edited by the young ladies?

(In the moon-light during the cold snap) She—"I'm cold." He—"Lets sit closer then."

Will some one please tell a certain Soph. (Mr. L.) how many members the Octette has?

The latest delicacies at a certain boarding house—"home-stretch" and "promenade."

College Yell:
Roo! Rah! Roo!
Toover—Laver—Loo!
Elon!—Elon!—
Pink, White, and Blue!

(Prof. of Greek to Fresh. Class.) "Boys, if you will find a girl so attractive as this Greek verb, I'll marry you for nothing."
Mr. S.—"Professor, my girl can contract almost as fine as this verb now."

Prof. M.—on Physiology Class.—"Mr. S., will you please explain the eye-ball sockets?" Mr. S.—Well they are caverns in the back of the head."

Prof. (to Sophomore.) "What picture does the author paint very vividly on this page? Soph. (glancing at the page) "No picture in my book, 'Fesser."

(On the ball-ground—"Fresh" to old student) "Say, what is the score?" Old student, "24:16" "Fresh," "good—I tell you it takes fine playing to run a score up like that."

Swell-head Soph.—"I pride myself on being a self-made man."
Smart Aleck Prep.—"Hey! You certainly relieved the Lord of a great responsibility."

The Athletic Association has been organized with the following officers: S. M. Smith, Pres.; C. C. Ellis, Vice Pres,; W. T. Sears, Sec'y.; W. L. Cutchin, Treas. Standing Committees have been appointed; and Athletics in all its phases will be carefully looked after. Base-ball is our principal game at present. Several match-games among ourselves have been played with good scores.

The Brockmann Orchestra of Greensboro will furnish music for the Commencement. Mr. Brockmann is a man of great musical talent and will doubtless give us something good.

(Young lady to Mr. B) "Why Mr. B., I think you should be complimented."

Mr. B. (with vain smile on his face)—"Why so?"

Young lady—"you have washed your face."

Despondent Soph.—"After I leave college I intend to plow for two or three years, unless I find something requiring less brain force:

Sarcastic Junior.—"Why not try conversing with your girl?"

We never get too old to learn. The Pres. required some of the "Kid Crowd" to write off the ten commandments, for misconduct about the College. One, when he had finished his, found he had sixteen instead of ten.

The Elon College Octette has been organized with the following members: Prof. Moffitt, Pres.; S. M. Smith, Sec'y. and Treas.; R. T. Hurley; W. H. Boone; J. E. Rawls; C. C. Ellis; Prof. Holleman; W. H. Young.

The Entertainment entitled "An Evening with Scott," given by the young ladies of the Psiphelian Society, on Sat. evening April 21st, was a decitded success. It consisted of recitations sketches, vocal and instrumental music, essays and scenes from Ivanhoe dramatized.

PERSONALS.

Mr. C. C. Ellis returned from Graham recently, where he spent some time attending to business matters.

Mr. J. L. Clements, a former student, paid us a flying visit a short time ago. He is in a R. R. office at Wilkesboro, N. C.

Rev. P. H. Fleming, of Graham, spent a week with us recently conducting a revival service in the College Chapel.

W. S. Long, Jr., D. D. S., has accepted a position of note in a dental office in Springfield,Ohio. Our best wishes go with the Doctor.

Miss Annie Graham (Class of '93) is now teaching at Swepsonville. She gave us a pleasant call recently. We predict for her a brilliant future.

Mr. S. E. Everett, (Class of '93) is taking a law Course at the University of Va. We are glad to hear (indirectly) of his success in his work.

Messrs. Boone, Rawls and Harward were delegates to the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Wilmington. They report a pleasant trip and a good meeting.

Mr. R. V. Tate, a former student and resident of our town, has been for some time confined to his room on account of lung trouble. He has the smypathy of the student body in his afflictions.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. J. LAINE, EDITOR.

The interest in our association work has increased since we last wrote. The meetings are well attended, and a deeper spiritual interest is manifested. Several of the young men who have been somewhat indifferent, have become interested, and are taking an active part in the meetings.

The efficient work that is being done in the Bible classes, often manifests itself in our public meetings. Some of our young men are learning the fact that scientific and philosophical intelligence are good only when supported by Bible knowledge; and that all true greatness is commensurate with spiritual development.

The character that is built upon the Bible is able to overcome the difficulties of life and stand the trials of judgment. The man whose life and actions are governed by Bible truths, is the man whose influence is felt in the world. Many of our young men seem to fully understand this, and when they go out into the world, they will bless humanity, and reflect credit upon their Alma Mater.

But while some of our young men are so fully consecrated to the service of the Master, we regret to say that there are a few individuals among our number who think themselves so wise, as not to accept any of the Bible because their spacious(?) intellects cannot grasp it all. The Bible, literature, all science and philosophy and intelligence look these in the face and say they are fools. For these we are praying that they may be given rational minds and that God will abundantly pardon. We believe in learning all we can that is good, honest and upright, but when a man sets up his own reason, as a guide in matters of faith and conduct he is deceiving himself, and the sooner he loses such intelligence the better for him and his associates.

We had the pleasure of having Bro. Coulter with us a few days ago. His visit was appreciated and his address much enjoyed. We hope that he will find it convinient to be with us again soon.

We are glad to note that some of our alumni have not forgotten the Y. M. C. A. The writer received a nice letter a few days ago, containing a nice little sum for the association, from Rev. J. W. Rawls of Franklin, Va. Bro. Rawls was an active worker in our association for three years, and now has a nice field in which to preach the gospel of Christ.

Three of our young men—

Messrs. W. H. Boone, J. E. Rawls and W. D. Harward attended the State Convention. They report an excellent trip, and are very much encouraged over the State work.

In the near future we expect to hold a series of revival meetings in our institution. Many prayers are being offered for an outpouring of the Spirit, and during that week, we hope to see glorious results.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

IRENE CLEMENTS, EDITOR.

We are please to see The Occident, from the University of California. This paper has made its way to our table for the last two or three months, and we hope it will continue to come, for we derive much pleasure from reading it. It comes from a distant college, and we are glad to come in touch with it. While we take much interest in the colleges that are near us, we are also interested in those that are far away.

The Eatonian is again before us, and we are glad to see that it has improved very much. More space is devoted to good reading matter and not so much given to locals and personals as formerly. It bespeaks interest on the part of the editors, and we feel sure that ere long it will rank among the leading magazines. In the March number, we find several pieces of interest. We would call attention to "Irving and Lowell" and "Silent Heroes of the Revolution."

Again, we wish to speak a word for the Trinity Archive. We have exchanged with this magazine for quite a while, and we have never failed to find something beneficial in it. We would say, though, that perhaps if the editors would take subjects and write articles of some length instead of the short paragraphs given, the magazine would be more interesting and beneficial. However, the contributions are always very good. Among those of the March number worthy of mention are, "Reasonable Demands Upon Denominational Colleges" and "Is the College Boy Neglected?" These are interesting, especially the latter. If we would take the many hints that are given us in this article, how much happier we might make many of our school-mates.

The Messenger, of Richmond College comes again; and while we find in it many things worthy of praise, there are some with which fault may be found. This is a very neat and attractive magazine when looking at it from the outside; but after examining the inside, we feel somewhat disappointed, for we do not find as much good reading matter as we had expected. If so much space were not given to locals, and more were given to contributions, we think it would be better.

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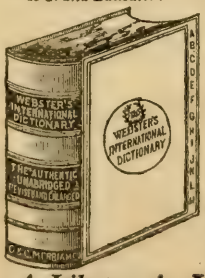
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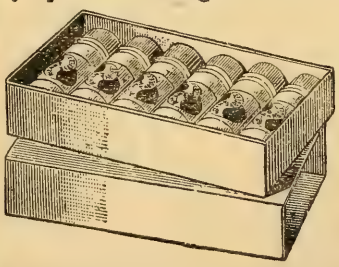
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L. F. Black. Oct '94

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Editorials.

THE COLLEGE LITERARY MAGAZINE.

College journalism stands higher, perhaps, to-day than ever before in our college history. Seldom do we find a college that has not its magazine. This spirit of college patriotism is to be commended. No other phase of college work should receive a warmer welcome and a heartier support.

We are proud of these educational journals because they are the work of students' minds. We appreciate them also because by this means of communication we can enter into the work and lives of the students of other institutions. Student life wields a peculiar power. Perhaps no friendships formed in life are stronger and more lasting than those formed in our school days. Our acquaintance with the students of other institutions can not, of course, be so intimate, but by means of college journalism we are brought in closer touch with them. We enjoy, as it were, a distant hand-shake.

Though we may justly boast of our college magazines, yet much can be done by which they may be made better.

Of course the magazine consists in the matter it contains. Then this should receive our very careful attention. Much contained in the college magazines of to-day is of an ephemeral nature, and inclined toward flippant and personal journalism. If there are articles of another character than this, they have not been written especially for the periodical, but are essays of the regular college course, admirable, probably, in their way, but not fitted in subject or purpose for a student's magazine. Scarcely any contributions are rejected, and few are corrected, the editors conceiving that the responsibility for the quality of thought and form of expression rests entirely upon the author. Herein lies one cause of failure.

The editors should have a pride in their positions, resulting from their autocracy of power.

The life of the college magazine depends first, upon the members of the Editorial Staff;

second, upon the student body. The Editors should be those who have earned their positions, and above all, they should be those who have the interest of the work at heart. A college magazine means something, and those to whom its interest is assigned should fully realize its meaning.

No college journal can accomplish its mission when the students and alumni of the institution seem indifferent towards it. This plan of college journalism is the chief means of communication between our institutions of learning and it should be felt and realized as such. It is the dynamic which drives the student toward higher literary work. Fortunate is the man who can become a good writer. The student, in writing his first article, should feel that this is but the first step to the higher plane on which great men have lived.

He should, too, put forth his best efforts, realizing that his articles will be read and commented upon by the severest critics.

It should be the object of the Editors of a college magazine to make it the very best journal possible. To this end they should give their most careful attention to the matter of which every issue is made up. This material should be of such a nature as will interest those with whom college journals usually come in contact. A judiciously edited Monthly, if it contains the final result of a month's material worked over and over again, and then subjected to a rigorous sifting process, is far more apt to be a source of credit to its Editors, than would be a volume of weeklies with articles that one more revision would have left almost entirely free from the blemishes of amateur work. Shall not our colleges strive to place college journalism on a higher plane?

S. M. SMITH.

THE HERO OF AN UNFINISHED CAUSE.

For many centuries Ireland has suffered under the yoke of English oppression, and to-day stands before her dwarfed industries, and backward civilization, begging for mercy, justice, and self-government at the hands of the English people.

Under this Constitution her population has slowly but surely decreased; and now, we find it has dropped back to the lowest point known since the first census. She has toiled on as a crippled people, owned by three hundred Englishmen of high degree, who receive as rent the sum of three million a year, struggling on and suffering untold woes, until now her population is less than half what it was fifty years ago.

But Gladstone, that "Grand Old Man," has been fighting her cause. He saw that she was in servitude and bondage; and, like the true man that he was, ever ready and willing to fight for the right, came to her rescue, and during his first term as Prime Minister of Great Britian, the disestablishment of the Irish church was brought about. And it was while he was Prime Minister for the third time, that the Home Rule bill was for the first time introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone himself. But the bill, as proposed, was defeated by a majority of thirty. Nevertheless, he persevered, but nothing more very decisive was heard of Home Rule until in recent times. The seventh year's struggle for Home Rule was brought to a close in September by the House of Commons by a vote of 301 to 267. The bill was then sent to the House of Lords, but was rejected by a vote of 419 to 41. Yet, we see the "Grand Old Man" still fighting for the right. He has not yet won; and though he may not live to see the victory complete, still there are those who will continue the fight he has so nobly begun. There are those who will ever herald his greatness; and though the man may die, his name and renown will live on and on.

Gladstone has not won his greatness by the number of victories he has gained, but by spending a life-time in fighting for the right.

Thus we will ever find it: those who fight for the right, though victories may not always be won, theirs will be the fame and greatness, for the struggle they have undergone.

Another person, in whom we see this firmness, and one to whom we are indebted for the Atlantic Cable, is Cyrus W. Field. In this one battle, as in many others, he did not give up because of opposition and difficulties. For thirteen years, the period during which he made the many attempts to lay the cable, he bore the ridicule and sneers of the people who denounced him as a capitalist and monopolist. Still, he toiled on amid all this, for he knew he was fighting for a cause that was obliged to succeed; and finally, after many attempts, his work was a complete success. So we see that success lies in great determination and indomitable will.

How often many of us wish we were as rich and influential as some one else; but then, would we be willing to follow their example, do as they have done, undergo the trials and difficulties they have undergone, suffer what they have suffered, to gain this coveted success?

It is not the victories won, nor yet the conflicts waged which make the man, reaps the honor, or gains the fame.

The "Grand Old Man," as he takes a retrospect to-day, sees no signal victory won, nor views a conquered and routed enemy. No, not this, but something far better. He sees a life well spent in a grand struggle

well fought. He sees that he has battled manfully and fought for what was right and just and honorable. He sees that he has lived for a principle, fought for human freedom, and labored for the elevation of his fellow men. And though no proud steed stamps with restless foot a blood-stained, death-strewn battle ground, though no glaring ensign of royal color floats upon the breezes of some victorious field of gore, yet a steed of noble name and an ensign of richer color betoken a glory far more resplendent than these; and not one army, nor one nation, but the civilized world, unite to honor the name of Gladstone, "The Grand Old Man." And so it is with Cyrus W. Field, Dorothea Dix and many others, who, like Henry Clay, preferred being right to being president.

These are the men, these the women, whom all ages and all nations love to honor and cherish. He who labors for the right, for a principle, and toils for human freedom and the elevation of man-kind, must succeed in the end. His name will not die with the body, but will be honored and cherished as long as right has a name, truth an abiding place, and liberty a home in the hearts and the lives of men.

IRENE CLEMENTS.

TOO IMPRACTICABLE.

It is said that an American being asked by an Englishman what we were going to do with all the young men going out from our American colleges replied, that we had just as well take care of them as the slum of all England. This was a very apt reply for the time being, but we need not take care of either. We need citizens able to care for themselves and to protect the State and country in which they live.

That question comes to the college boy of to-day in all its complex forms, increasing in magnitude as the age advances, when he reflects for a moment on his incapability to cope with a practical world.

We may not expect to meet in life's great thoroughfare the pleasant congenial faces, and bracing sympathy that greets us among college fellows. The world looks at us in an entirely different light and exacts altogether different acts. Or we might say that it never exacts anything at all of us; but we, if we keep pace with it, must exact of ourselves. The world never takes note of any one individual until he has exacted enough of himself to attract its attention.

In the college life duties are imposed upon us and work is required at our hands. This and

that is exacted of us. Here is where we are to learn to call into play the various faculties that must be drawn upon later on.

There are a few facts ever in all phases of human life making themselves manifest. Where there is no difficulty nothing is achieved. No contest, no victory, and the hotter the contest the more glorious the victory. If college life is not the real field upon which the fiercest battles are fought, yet it is by no means a state of life in which young men my surrender themselves to be filled with vast stores of knowledge entering upon it ignorant and at the end of a few years returning unto the world a Solon or a Lycurgas.

After all, college life is not so impracticable, and if the college boy will pursue the proper course in college so many impracticable, pedantic, and visionary men will not leave their walls. There is something in college for us to endeavor to look after and impress upon our minds besides the study of text books and theories. In many respects the college is a miniature world. In it we can study very successfully human nature —a knowledge of which will prove to be no mean acquirement in after college days.

We find out immediately that we are not the best men with the best minds, and that our opinions are to be respected only in so far as they are in the right; and when we come to examine curselves closely we find that we are not hardly of as much importa nce as some others.

How well is this lesson impressed upon us in our recitation rooms, or in our society halls, on the campus and in all games and sports, that we are appreciated only for our real worth. This is the only principle on which the world cares for us at all; it has so many and some of them so shrewd that it is growing more indifferent each day as to whether it will take us at all or not.

One fact is self-evident and that is that it certainly will not think of recognizing, respecting, or reverencing a physical wreck. The man whose structure is erected upon the funeral pyre of his physical manhood will call forth from his fellowman pity and disgust rather than admiration.

But college boys, let us not fear that the world will not rereceive us; it has need seeming. ly greater than it desires of thoroughly developed men-Prepare for it, and when we are ready let us enter it with all the vital force we can command.

Let us prove ourselves men if we would be recognized as such. As such society needs us. Masses groping in darkness and ignorance demand our attention.

Grave and momentous questions are staring us in the face. The church must advance and spread the light of truth and knowledge throughout the land. Let us nct falter.

C. C. ELLIS.

Contributions.

WHAT IS EXISTENCE?

Existence may seem to be dependent upon itself and have no connection with the things by which it is surrounded, but when we view it in all of its intricate forms the aspect of the subject is changed. A person may seem to exist for awhile without any connection with the hundreds and thousands of objects about him. But as he moves in the mighty organism of society, fulfilling the functions of his office, we find that he is affected by the forces that come to bear upon him.

Hence, existence consists in relations varied and great. Everything which appears, from the smallest grain of sand upon the seashore to the grandest mountain range which decorates the earth and manifests the power of God, must exist in relation with something else. The smallest grain of sand must exist in relation with thousands of others which are mutually dependent upon each other. And the mountain can exist only in relation with the valley; because one is dependent upon the other. Destroy the one and the other exists no longer. The tree of the forest as it sends forth its limbs towards the blue ether and seems to bid defiance to the lesser trees, could never have developed into such a magnificent tree, had not the first germ come in contact with the earth. It is enabled to exist on account of its relation with the soil and sun. The former contained the elements necessary for the building up of the tissues, whereas the latter contained the powers which were able to awaken the latent possibilities that were in those elements. Its existence is due to the co-operation of the laws of nature.

Again, the fish of the sea can exist only in relation with the water which is essential to his life. Take him out of this pre-

serving element and he soon ceases to be. The proper environment must envelop a being in order that it shall continue its existence. When this is not the case life soon ceases to be and is lost in the unknown.

The vegetable and fish kingdoms are truly dependent upon relations for their existence and not only these but everything which we are able to conceive of, from the smallest and most insignificant to the largest and most sublime. Man cannot exist by himself; because life is one of relations. The life that would be separate and distinct from the great and mighty organism of society, cannot, on account of the relations it sustains to the whole.

Everything that man uses is more or less made ready for his use by other hands than his own. The tools that the farmer uses are made by those who know nothing of their use. The farmer could not till the soil with so much ease, if he did not have such utensils as were suited to his work. Even food to subsist upon passes through many hands before it reaches the consumer.

The very life we breathe is entirely dependent upon the relation which we exist under. In order to thrive a human being must have air and light; they are essential. The person who could obtain no air would soon cease to exist. Existence is evidently brought about by the proper relations; because the fish taken from the water and placed in the open air would soon die; whereas the man placed beneath the water would soon cease to live. Every existence must be in its own sphere, man in his and fish in his, and not only with these, but with all other things which exist upon the globe.

Man does not exist only in relations with the material things by which he is surrounded, but in relations to the Supreme Being who gave him an existence upon this terrestrial sphere. There is a God that rules the destinies of men and directs their lives, if they will only submit unto him. To exist in relation with God the life must be transformed and purified by the soul-cleansing blood of Jesus. Without such a process the soul of man exists in relation with the evil spirit and that higher life is made useless to the possessor and society. Therefore man must either exist in relation with the Good Spirit or in relation with the Evil. To exist in relation with the Evil is the lowest life of mortal man, but on the other hand to exist in relation with the Good is the highest life that man can attain. The soul of man is ever in relation with the Author, but man at all times does not realize it.

The life that would do most in the material world and shine the brightest, must have close connection with its immediate environment; and likewise the life that would do most for the elevation and betterment of humanity and illumine the world about it, must come in touch with that Divine Life, from which

the fountain of life issues to a sin-stricken world. When the light from God comes to the soul of man there is an existence in a spiritual sense, an existence that shall not molder away with the things of this world, but, on the other hand, shall be permitted to enter into the realities of life when this mortal shall put on immortality.

The plant that exists in relation with the richest and most fertile soil will grow into the most luxuriant and become the strongest and most useful, whereas the one existing in the poor soil will become dwarfed and of no use to the tiller. So the man who exists in relation with the richest and noblest life will develop into the most beautiful character and be of most use to the world in leading men to that life which will bring them into the realization of the greatest enjoyments. God does not only exist in relation to man, but in relation to everything which is. Even the world which he has projected into space can exist only in relation with him. Whenever His connection with this universe is severed it will no doubt fly off into space and be lost in the regions of the unknown. By His hand all the worlds revolve in their respective orbits without collision.

Again we find by the observation of their workings that they exist in relation with each other. The sun, the centre of the universe, bears a striking relation with all the planets which revolve around it. Each planet is held in its proper place by the attraction of the sun and the other planets. If the relations of the earth to the sun were severed, what would be the consequence? It is by the power of gravitation that it is held in place.

The particles of mater in the universe exist in relation with each other. Each molecule is attracted by its neighbor and thus throughout to infinity. Man is able to move from one place to another only as in relation to the things about him. Man can exist only in relation to the different members of his organism. If one of the organs is affected the whole is out of fix, and there is no existence in a true sense. But when all are fulfilling their functions there is harmony, and existence is complete.

As man exists in relation to every member of the body, so he must exist in such relations to the great organism of society. Every man bears a relation to the organism of society as a whole and if one of the members do wrong it affects the whole of society to a certain extent.

The thoughts which flock to our minds come in relation with some other thought. Whenever we think of one thing there is another that associates itself with it.

When we think of the sun we are reminded of the earth and the power it exerts upon the same and also of the Ruler and Author who placed it in the universe to give light to man as he passed to and fro upon the stage of action.

Thus by the association of

things and ideas we are enabled to think of them as good or bad. This life is truly one of relations, and without relations there is no existence. Everythng about us teaches this fact most emphatically. The sun exists in relation to the earth, and the earth in relation to the ather planets, man in relation to the objects by which he is surrounded, and to God, and the vegetable kingdom in relation to soil and sun which furnishes heat and moisture for it to subsist upon.

J. W. HARRELL.

WILL THAT LIFE OF YOURS BE A SUCCESS?

Kind reader, you are doubtless thinking about success. You have, no doubt, often asked yourself the question, "Shall I succeed in life?" We do not wish to censure you for being inquisitive along this line, for every person whose soul is fired with any ambition, desires to succeed in life. It matters not what vocation he may be following, the question of his success will come up occasionally, for his consideration.

The question of success should give us much concern, for we are building characters whose influence may be felt after we are gone. The more successful our lives are, in the highest sense of the word, while we are here, the happier they will be when they shall have launched out upon the boundless sea of eternity. That life of yours may be very pleasant to you at the present time; but how many lives are made better by its existence, and how many sad hearts are made happier by its influences?

It depends very much on the influence of our lives whether they are a success or not. That life which sheds a healthful influence and leads others to a higher, nobler plain of living is a success. It matters not how humble, or how lowly, that life was spent, it shall live on if it was spent in trying to make the world better. No noble purpose, if carried out, will go on without its reward, and no life that is spent nobly, in trying to better the condition of humanity, will die without a monument in some heart to its memory. We too often judge the success of a man's life, by the reputation he bore while living. A man's good reputation does not always make him a good man. A man's reputation is what the world thinks of him, while his character is what he really is. A man's character and reputation do not always coincide with each other, hence it is better to know the man, rather than his reputation, before we decide whether his life was a success or not. Men have lived, whose reputation was wide spread, and whose

name was honored, but the character within was base and degraded. They were dishonest, but they were men of high estate and the world never spoke of it. On the other hand, there have been lives that were not known outside of their own community; but their character was noble, their intentions good, and their aspirations high. Such lives shed sweet Christian influences, and surely these influences are not thrown around us in vain, for they will be felt in coming years, and will help us to overcome many trying temptations. Which life was the more successful, the former or the latter?

What is a successful life? Is it not that life which comes nearest to fulfilling the purpose for which God gave it existence? Surely the man who does best under the surrounding circumstances, all things being equal, is the most successful man. A man may succeed in committing some very bad deed. Shall we call that success? Most assuredly it is success, but it is not that success which succeeds in making the world better. The success that does not raise the condition of things is not much of a blessing. When we are attempting to succeed in an undertaking we certainly wish to be in a better condition than when we began our task. And it is so in all the relations of life. Can we not say that the man whose life sheds healthful influences is the only man whose life is a success? If this is the standard by which we are to judge the success of our lives, then the question for us to ask concerning our own success is, "Are our lives exerting influences for the good of mankind?"

All people have not the same idea as to what a successful life is. One man says that the man who accumulates a fortune is the successful man. But how much does such a man leave behind to influence his fellowman towards a higher life, if riches are all that he has lived for? His riches will soon fade away and then he has nothing left to his memory. Would it not be better if he had left some Christian influence, in the heart of his brother, to guide him in his career? Wealth gives the means; principle directs the right use of those means.

The school-boy who succeeds in breaking the rules of his school without being caught by the teacher, calls his career a success. But the result of this success will be a weak, undevoloped character in after life. Can we not see that true success in life means more than accomplishing a purpose? Then if we wish to make a success in life, we should have in view a noble purpose, the fulfillment of which, will bring a blessing to our fellow-man. Let us examine our lives and see if that purpose of our lives will bless any human heart after it is carried out. If our lives do not influence some one to a higher life, they will not be a success in the highest sense of the word.

I. W. JOHNSON.

Miscellaneous.

LOCALS.

J. E. RAWLS, EDITOR.

'94–'95!

College yells!

New students!

And old students!

Large students!

And small students!

Thus making a mixture, and a whole heap of 'em.

Three cheers for the Club House!

"Say, mister, what kinder Society is you gwine to jine?"

The old stand of C. A. Boone & Son is now occupied by Lowe & Mebane.

Mr. W.—"All I want to know is to know the man that said I'm too ugly to have ever been a baby."

Some of the old students claim that the campus has rapidly improved in its appearance. They say that the walks are unusually green for the season. We can only account for this when we examine the list of newies enrolled.

Mrs. Moring has improved her dwelling very much in its appearance since she has had a part of it remodeled.

Mr. S.—May God speed the day when I can get in the laboratory so that I may be able to make experiences, feeling that this will be more profitable to me."

The old firm of Dr. W. T. Herndon & Co. has dissolved and is now owned by York, Edwards & York.

A break off,—Miss H. on seeing Mr. R., asks: "Say, why are you limping?" "Mr. R.—Because I have a bone in my foot." Miss H.—"Yes, judging from the space it occupies, you have several."

Educational day at State Fair, Tuesday, Oct. 23rd. Why, yes, we expect to be there in full force.

The Prof. of Eng. gives to the Senior Class several subjects, so that each member may select one on which to write a thesis. Among the given subjects was "Moses as a Writer," and Mr. S—. wishes to know where he can get any information on the above subject.

Who said: "Well ef dare ain't the ball and it liked to have been a strike, but it don't take but one to hit it."

The prospect of Elon this year so far as students are concerned is better than heretofore. There were some less than one hundred and fifty enrolled the first week, and they continue to arrive.

A Latin student of the academic class writes to his best friend and in writing he wishes to display his affections and knowledge of Latin, so finally he writes the following postscript, underscored: "I ego amo te you."

Mr. A. F. Young, a former merchant of Elon, spent a day or so with us some time back, and we were indeed glad to have Allie with us as it was the first time he had been with us since school opened.

There was a special car run from Norfolk to Elon Sept. 5, '94, for the benefit of those of the Eastern Va. students who came up that day. Car left Norfolk at 8 a. m. and arrived at Elon 6:30 p. m., and it was handsomely draped in colors, namely, pink, white and blue, these representing the colors of the three Literary Societies.

We have been pleased with the presence of Dr. York, of Mebane, N. C., who spent a few days with us some time back, and we are indeed glad to learn that he and family will soon be residents of our little village, and we also understand that he will recognize the school in one way especially, and that is by increasing the enrollment probably by two, and I am sure that the college is pleased to be acted upon in this manner.

Late critic, Mr. S.—"Say, Prof. I don't believe that "Puck" is as good now as it was before the old man Puck died."

A certain Senior contemplates discussing the present administration of Cleveland from an astronomical point of view.

An example to be worked. One student claims that he can only work half of it. Another student, viz., Mr. Smartie, claims that if he could work half of it, he would surely work the whole, and he would do this by doubling the first half.

Mr. E. Crawford, one of our citizens and a former student of Elon, left for Atlanta, Ga. Friday, Sept. 28, '94. He expects to enter the Dental College of that place. Ed has our best wishes for a success in his selected course.

A MARRIAGE.—The students and citizens of Elon witnessed one of the lovliest matrimonial ceremonies imaginable in the college chapel, Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, '94, at 8 o'clock. Parties united were Miss Allene Belle and Dr. W. S. Long, Jr. The chapel was handsomely decorated with beautiful flowers and evergreens, which were artistically arranged under the direction of Misses Annie Lee Gardener, Lillian Rawls, and Pattie Long. After the performance of the ring ceremony, those

who took part retired to the home of the groom, where an elegant repast awaited them. The presents were many and handsome.

The married couple left for their home at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Sept. 22nd, '94. Our best wishes follow them.

WANTED.—The address of some young man who is a printer, who would like to enter Elon College and pay his expenses by working in a printing office. Address, Editors of MONTHLY.

We understand that Mr. W. L. Cutchin, a former student of Elon is now at the Virginia Medical College. And we also learn that Res. Pattison, one of Elon's students of last year, has also entered the above college. We wish and earnestly desire them much success in their chosen profession, and judging from their conduct and work while in school here, we can expect nothing else but success.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Hrof. J. W. Roberts, class of '93, is principal of Berkley Institute.

Mr. J. E. Long, class of '93, has moved from Elon to seek the quietness and pleasure of farm life.

At the last meeting of the executive board of Elon College Miss Annie Graham, class of '94, was elected principal of the Academic Department.

Mr. W. H. Boone, class of '94, has been called to fill a chair as Prof. in the Burlington Academy, a large and flourishing school.

Mr. S. E. Everett, class of '93, is now preparing for the profession of law and will soon be ready to enter the field with zeal and courage.

We have been gladly surprised by hearing that the trustees of Lindsay High School have elected as their principal, Mr. D. W. Cochran, class of '94.

Mr. Elijah Moffitt, class of '93 has, during the last year been reading law under the direction of one of Asheboro's shrewdest lawyers. He is now further preparing himself by taking a course at the University of N. C. He has already obtained his license.

Rev. W. C. Wicker, Valedictorian of the class of '93, has charge of two churches, at Union Ridge, and Morrisville, N. C., and he is now pursuing a course at the University of North Carolina.

Prof. Herbert Scholz, class of '91, has proven himself very successful as an instructor, and now fills a chair in the Suffolk Collegiate Institute, at Suffolk, Va.

We are very glad to give notice that W. H. Albright, class of '93, has been elected as principal of Rich Square High School, located at Rich Square, Northampton Co., N. C. Mr. Albright carries with him the best wishes of his schoolmates.

Rev. N. G. Newman, class of '91, now located at Suffolk, has charge of two prosperous and flourishing churches in Eastern Va.: Holy Neck and Berea.

Rev. J. W. Rawls, class of '93, has been called to pastoral charge of Christian churches at Franklin, Holland, Va., and Eures, N. C. He is doing good and efficient work.

Rev. W. J. Laine, class of '93, left his home in Eastern Va. last week for Harvard University, where he wishes to more thoroughly prepare himself for ministerial work.

Mr. B. F. Long, class of '93, has taken the regular law course at the University of North Carolina, and has received his license to practice law in this State. Since receiving his license, he has been spending a few days with his school friends on the college hill. Ben always seemed to be a favorite among the boys.

Rev. R. H. Peel, class of '93, is doing very thorough work for a young pastor. He is now serving, as pastor, two very strong churches in the Eastern Va. Conference, Bethany and Liberty Springs. And we are also pleased to give notice that he is devoting very much of his time to mission work at Portsmouth, Va.

The Burlington Academy opened this year with bright prospects for a flourishing school. The people of Burlington are enthusiastic supporters of the Institution and they do not withhold their patronage. The principal, Prof. R. T. Hurley, class of '94, is wide awake and deeply in love with his work.

Rev. C. C. Peel, class of '91, has been applying himself very closely to his ministerial work. By constant energy and unwavering fidelity to his work he has been successful in having a very beautiful church built in the town of Burlington, for which he should ever receive the honor and esteem of his denomination.

One of our brightest Alumni, Rev. J. H. Jones, class of '94, left his home in Eastern Va. last week for Harvard University. While his friends regret to lose the benefit of his work this year, they believe by his further preparing himself, that he will become a still stronger factor in the Christian denomination. He carries with him the best wishes of his friends.

Prof. W. P. Lawrence, Valedictorian of the class of '94, has been called to fill the English chair at this place and promises to be of much value to his Alma Mater. He has filled his chair thus far with credit and honor to the college, and doubtless will add greatly to the strength of the Faculty. As a schoolmate he was loved and held in the highest esteem by all, and as a Prof. he is highly respected and honored.

W. H. YOUNG, Editor.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. D. HARWARD, EDITOR.

Man has a three-fold nature: Physical, Intellectual, and Spiritual. For him to become a well developed, well rounded man he must have exercise along all these lines.

In the gymnasium is the place to acquire physical health and activity. In the studies and recitation rooms we are expected to get our mental culture; and spiritual development from Bible study in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.

There are no hours in college life spent more pleasantly by the spiritually minded young man, than those passed with a body of other Christian young men in the Association meetings. The organization of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in the colleges of the world has an unbounded influence in raising the standard of Christian living at these institutions.

When we learn that a very small per cent of non-Christian graduates ever become workers in the religious world, we are made to realize more fully the importance of endeavoring to reach them for Christ while their habits of life are being formed and while they are being developed along different lines.

Elon has the reputation of being a Christian institution (and so it is.) The truth of this statement is felt in the assertion that over 95% of the student body are professed followers of Jesus Christ. Is this not a strong advertisement for the college? What other college in the world has a better record than Elon, religiously? Parents, is this not an inducement for you to send your boy or girl (rather have both) to this institution? More interest is manifested on the part of the young men in the Association than we have noted for some time. Not only has the college the best opening in its history, but I think it can be as truly said in regard to the Young Men's Christian Association. Nearly all the new boys have joined the Association, and many of them are active, earnest workers. We were visited last week by L. A. Coulter, the State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. He gave us two interesting and impressive talks on the line of Christian living. Prof. W. P. Lawrence will represent the Association in the district convention to be held at Oak Ridge from 5 to 7 of October. We have only one Bible class at present. An effort is being made to organize another for training personal workers, using the book, "Christ Among Men."

Reader, will you remember us in your petitions to the Master that through the influence of His Spirit, together with our earnest effort all the unsaved of our number may be brought to Christ during this scholastic year.

CLIPPINGS.

EMMA WILLIAMSON, EDITOR.

"I never shut up until I'm licked," said the envelope.

"Nonsense; I'm on to you," replied the postage stamp. "You're ready to leave the moment you're addressed."

Sublime to ridiculous.—Faculty to Freshman. He—"Why I never have any sense when I'm in the company of a pretty girl."

She—"What a queer way of paying me a compliment."

The first college paper ever published in the U. S. came from Dartmouth college, with Daniel Webster as editor-in-chief.

The teacher asked: "And what is space?"

The trembling student said: "I cannot think at present, but I have it in my head."

Prof. G.—"Yes, she is my wife." The Freshman has not been heard from since.

Pupil.—(In a class in mathematics, referring to a trigonometric transformation)—"But where do the secants come in?"

Prof.—"The secants go out."

Pupil—"Oh!"

Chicago University is the only large educational institution in the U. S. that has no college colors.

At St. John's college all the lectures are given in Latin and even examinations are carried on in that language.

A very nice, neat slipper can be made from banana peels.

A University for women is soon to be established in Germany. This will be the first of its kind in that country.

Pigley.—"Shall you send your son to college?"

Hogson.—"No, I had one set up here for him."

Pigley.—"What does it consist of?"

Hogson.—"A gymnasium in the hennery, a saw-dust ring in the open lot, shell in the duck pond, the smoke house for a secret society, and four hundred bunches of cigarettes."

"When may I sleep again," he cried,
As the baby began to squall;
And a saucy echo answered back,
"After the bawl."

Nature never did betray the heart that loved her.—Wordsworth.

"No wonder my darling is cross-eyed,"
Said love-sick young Pat to his mother,
"Both her eyes are so pretty—
That one wants to look at the other."

Three-fourths of the colleges founded in the last twenty years are south of the Mason and Dixon line.

"Always remember," said Professor to his rhetoric class, "what a preposition is meant for. Never use a preposition to close a sentence 'with.'"

In days of old, Lot's wife changed into salt
For turning back, and ne'er returned to flesh;
But now, the Soph. that ignominiously "hists,"
Turns back and changes into Fresh!"

A CHEMICAL ROMANCE.

Said Atom to Molly Cule,
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort,
"There's no affinity."

Beneath electric light plant's shade
Poor Atom hoped he'd meet her,
But she eloped with a rascal Base,
And her name is now Saltpetre.

When a man begins to think that he is too good for the country in which God has placed him, he will soon be traveling toward the juniper tree.

"And he that watereth shall be watered also himself," is only another way of saying "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Husband.—(Sitting down to supper.)—"Where are the children, Marie?"

Wife.—"I sent them to bed."

Husband.—"To bed? Why so early?"

Wife.—"Because you are going to tack down the parlor carpet, and I want them to grow up to respect their father, and you know you always hit your fingers."

Prof.—Why is it Miss ——, that your hair is so wavy this morning, after being so straight on yesterday? If the Lord had wanted your hair to curl He would have made it so."

Miss ——. "He did make it curl for me when I was little, but He thinks I am old enough to curl it for myself, sir."

The total length of the telegraph-lines of the world is about 1,006,000 miles, of which 540,000 are in America and 380,000 in Europe. In the U. S. alone there are 400,000 miles.

There are 20,000 schools for negroes in the South. In these, at least two and a quarter million negroes have learned to read and write. Last year these schools were attended by 238,000 negro children, requiring about 20,000 teachers. In the South, there are also 150 schools for the higher education of the negroes, and seven universities which are managed by negroes.

COLLEGE WORLD.

JOHN COBB, EDITOR.

The University of North Carolina has four hundred students this year, more than in any previous year.

There have been more than six hundred applications for admission to the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro N. C.

Oak Ridge Institute has more than two hundred students this year.

Rev. Frank L. Reid, President of Greensboro Female College, is dead. He was one of North Carolina's leading educators, and a comparatively young man.

Elon College has opened with a larger enrollment than in any previous year of its history.

President Eliot of Harvard in a recently delivered address, advised students to apportion each day as follows: Study ten hours, sleep eight, exercise two, social recreation one, and meals three.

The United States gives to the separate states of the Union nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually, to aid the Agricultural Colleges, each state receiving twenty thousand dollars.

For fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard with the honors of his class.

The University of Idaho is open to both sexes, all colors, and all races.

The freshman class of Brown University numbers 183, of which 155 are men, the remainder women.

The Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky., has received a donation of a block of Chicago property valued at $100,000 and bringing in an annual income of about $6,000

Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon, has just erected a new building costing $50,000.

Harvard has sent out 18,300 graduates since its organization. Of this number 9,500 are still living; Yale's graduates number 15,350, of whom 8,700 are still living.

The future of American liberty depends upon the supreme importance of educating the youth. Place the Bible upon the desk, and a flag upon every dome.

It is claimed that a college graduate's chances of obtaining a fair degree of eminence are as 250 to 1 as compared with the men who have not been to college.

Many of our institutions where co-education was never thought of in former times are now awakening from their long sleep to find that the colleges which have adopted co-education have far out-stripped them, they see the young ladies taking the same curriculum that is taken by the young men. They win prizes, and frequently they stand above the opposite sex in the class room and are the valedictorians of large instutions.

The University of Berlin gives students their choice of 716 courses of lectures.

The freshman class of Princeton numbers 275 this year, or about the usual number. Total number of students 1,200.

University of Chicago has an endowment of 6,000,000 dollars, Harvard 8,000,000, Columbia 9,000,000.

Cornell supports a foreign missionary, Mr. R. S. Miller, of Tokio, who is maintianed by the Cornell Christian Association to work among the educated young men of Japan.

J. I. Mackensie of New York has given $50,000 for the erection of a building at Sao Paulo, Brazil, to be known as the Mackensie College, in which "God and his word should be forever honored."

English educators have recently sent five women to the United States for the purpose of examining the American system of education, in order to ascertain if there be any features that can be advantageously adopted in England, or can be incorporated in a new school bill which is in course of preparation for introduction to Parliament.

Our colleges are rapidly increasing their lists of books in their libraries. Johns Hop-

kins now has 60,000 volumes, Amherst, 61,000, Brown, 73,000, Dartsmouth, 75,000, University of Michigan, 80,000, Lehigh, 90,000, Princeton, 91,000, University of Pennsylvania, 100,000, Cornell, 150,000, Columbia, 165,000, Yale 180,000, University of Chicago, 250,000 and Harvard, 430,000.

University of California intends to take part in the ball games with the Eastern colleges this year, she seems to think she has a fair chance to win, as she has more than 500 students enrolled, from which to select her teams.

ATHLETICS.

A. R. LAWRENCE, EDITOR.

The Athletic Association met on Sept. 11.'94, and was called to order by Pres. S. M. Smith. Matters of general athletic interest were discussed, and some definite steps were taken. There was much enthusiasm in the meeting, and more interest was shown than heretofore.

Various kinds of athletics were spoken of—foot ball, base ball, tennis, and field sports. The President appointed the following as committees: On constitution and by-laws: Lawrence—96, Ellis—95, Young—97; on improvement of grounds: Holloday—96, Spence—98, Cook—96, on tennis: Prof. Atkinson, Lawrence—96, Harward—96; on field sports: Rawls—96, Smith—95, Black—97.

FOOT BALL.

The committee on foot ball made a report, and made a motion that the Association put a team in the field this season. The motion was carried unanimously, and much interest was shown. We lost some good men who did not return this fall, but we have those who can fill their places. We have some very good material this fall, and there is no reason why we should not have a team that would be an honor to any college. So let every one who feels an interest in our college and who wants her to stand on an equal with her sister colleges of the State, stand by us, work with us, encourage us, and lend us a helping hand. We cannot, and do not, expect to win many games, but we can win some. But if we stand idly by and one wait for another we can never expect to come to the front.

We are equal to any of our sister colleges in morality. We are equal to any of them in our curriculum; and why be behind them in our physical strength? We earnestly desire and request the presence especially of the members of the Association on the grounds every evening for practice, and also would be glad for the other students, who are not members, to come and give us words of cheer and encouragement.

TENNIS.

The committee on tennis recommended that all the courts be gotten in proper shape and that practice begin immediately.

This was carried by the Association.

So work in this line has begun, and the prospects for good players are very flattering. Nearly all of the old players are back; and if they only practice as they should, there is no doubt that we will have a very successful year. We have also young ladies who take a great interest in tennis, and among whom there are some very skillful players. The tournament for the college championship will be played on Oct. 20, '94. This bids fair to be very exciting, as well as interesting, as the players are very evenly matched, and will be in good trim.

FIELD SPORTS.

These will consist of 100 yards dash, mile race, half mile race, throwing hammer, throwing base-ball, broad jump, high jump, hurdle race, bag race, etc. A prize will be given for the successful athlete.

This also bids fair to be very interesting, as a goodly number of men are now in training for this contest.

Let every man go to work for the foot-ball team.

To the work! To the work! Carry the ball towards the goal.

Talk foot-ball to the non-believers.

Don't think that the men who play foot-ball do not study—only look at the records of the foot-ball men in our State for the past year.

The rules have been modified and there is not so much danger as heretofore. So parents do not be uneasy about your boys.

The Association will be very glad to receive any amount that anyone will send them. If you love the college and feel an interest in its welfare, and wish to make it known to the public—help us. Any amount you wish to give to the Association, send to F. A. Holloday, Treas.

Members of the college have recently donated liberally to the gymnasium, and we ask others to do likewise.

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We are receiving our Fall Stock of Clothing Hats, Furnishing Good. We have just returned from the Northern Markets where we spent about two weeks in selecting our stock, and we have bought goods at the

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A CHRISTMAS LYRIC.

Sweetheart, I send my greeting
Across the world of snow,
Love's tender pledge to break the edge
Of winter winds that blow;
The one word still repeating—
The word I dared to say
When all the hours were sweet with flowers
And melody and May.

In these December ashes
That fill the valley's urn,
Now sleeps the fire of spring's desire
Which yet shall wake and burn;
And when once more it flashes
And lights with buds the vine,
Shall you be here with love to cheer
And light this life of mine?

Across the frosty isthmus
Of winter white with drifts,
Love like a bird, flies with a word
To you who hold his gifts;
Oh, at the dawn of Christmas
When she returns to me,
Bid her to sing of such a spring,
And this her song shall be.

—Ladies Home Journal.

Editorial.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Every year, more or less of history is made. Each month and year and decade records its event. And these events, whether occuring in peace or war, make history. We should remember that the present is history in the making, and great events that transpire now will be recorded events of history in the decade to follow. Much history has been made during the year now closing. And first among these may be noticed in our own country. This has been a year of tariff debate and reduction. Long and hot was the discussion, and resulted in considerable reduction on many much used and necessary articles.

The political tug-of-war is over, and Democracy is left in the back-ground. 1894 will be remembered by many democrats as a sad and disappointing year for them. Its coming brought so many hopeful hearts, but its going out will carry away as many withered and shattered hopes and aspirations.

The contest was one of much heat and enthusiasm, but it was found that the democrats were in the minority. 1894 will go down in American history as the year of a great political land-slide into republican ranks.

The year 1894 will be thought of as robbing the great literary circle of one of its oldest members. In this year the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes is recorded. With him, one of America's brightest literary stars goes out, and she will not soon find another to take his place. He was a charming, witty, and brilliant conversationalist, and his power to entertain was of the highest. Holmes was greatly beloved by all the people, and he will not soon be forgotten.

The retirement of Gladstone from the premiership in England may be recorded as an historical event, and one on which there has been much comment. Gladstone has been for forty years a great leader in political life, and this one fact will stamp him a great and influential man. He is, indeed, the present century's "Grand Old Man," and though he may not accomplish as much as he has in past years, yet the whole world must respect him for the stand he has taken, for the work he has done and the principles for which he has so manfully battled.

The assassination of M. Sadi-Carnot, President of the French Republic, will ever be remembered as one of the saddest happenings of the year 1894. In his death, France lost one of her

most noble men and her much beloved President. He was a man of strong mind and character, and exerted an influence for good over the French. He could adapt himself to any situation and all conditions as he found them. He was known for his unblemished honor and purity of character; and in his hands, the French Republic was safe.

The retirement of Count Von Caprivi from the Chancellorship of the German Empire surprised the people, although it had been thought of and discussed before. Caprivi retires with the highest regards and esteem of civilized mankind. All recognized in him a man of genius, sound intellect, and a good and noble character. His first duty was to win the good will of the people, and in this his power lay. The retirement of Count Caprivi may not bring forth immediate dangerous changes, but there will for a while at least be discontent, uncertainty, and unrest in public minds.

Russia is not without her historical events, and the death of the Czar marks the past year. He will be famous in history as the monarch of peace, for his entire reign was one of quiet. In his death, Russia loses her "guarantee of peace." Although the world condemned him much while he was Russia's ruler, many noble and manly traits of character were his, and the world mourns now the loss of the most powerful monarch on any throne. Nicholas II. succeeds to the throne of all the Russians, and let us hope Russia will still maintain that peaceful attitude so much needed and desired among the powers of Europe.

One historical event that may claim our attention is the great war in the East. Its cause may be attributed to China's prejudice towards Japan. Japan wished that the two Empires should co-operate so they might attain the highest possible civilization in the shortest time, but China would not listen to the proposal, hence the result was that Japan did all she could for her own development, while China was left far behind. And thus with jealousy and prejudice towards Japan, every thing China did was with the view of making an attack upon her. China has forced the war upon Japan, for Japan has striven to promote peace, while China has disturbed it. It is all in connection with the small territory of Corea—a small spark indeed to cause such a tremendous flame. But a principle is involved, and Japan fights not merely for territory, but for a principle. It is civilization against barbarism. In such a contest no one needs question results.

IRENE CLEMENTS.

-IS THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CRIME?

There once lived in a beautiful home two loving brothers. More pleasant environments possible were never known to any family. No two brothers ever had stronger reason for being closely attached to each other. A happier family never existed, for a time at least. As is characteristic of all time, a sudden change came about. Sadness entered that home. A foul deed had been committed. Murder was stamped upon the first son of man. Cain had taken the life of his only brother, Abel. This was the first criminal act known to man. We shall not attempt to say here whether Cain was, or was not responsible for his crime. Let us look at the subject in the light of modern times. We must conclude that many know nothing of the psychology of crime, especially in the South where lynching seems to have become such a popular sport.

When questioned as to their responsibility for the crime of a fellow-man, many, no doubt, would answer with as much surprise as did Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Studying the criminal from a psychological standpoint, we soon realize that "things are not what they seem." We find that the criminal is not so much responsible for his crime as the casual observer might suppose. Let us observe: When a criminal offense "happens" the usual concern is only with the event, its details and the punishment of the offender. That is all society seems to care for. It loses sight of the fact that the criminal is a part of its own make-up. Society does not realize that in punishing the criminal it deals a blow to its self. Society is an organism of which we are all members. When one member suffers all must suffer with it. Every man is a part of the great social organism that constitutes society. We are indeed members one of another. Each one of us constitutes a branch upon the great tree that makes up society. By our fruits the tree is known. To separate a branch from the tree means death to that branch. As the branch cannot live separated from the tree, so we meet death to ourselves when severed from the social organism of which we are members. If we are a well-formed branch upon the tree, the adjoining branches will likewise be thrifty and well-formed; if we are overcome by crime and become a dead branch, the others will also be affected. We are members of a great family —inseparably united. Whether the man be in the palace or the hovel, he is our brother. We are bound by a bond of union that cannot be broken. To break it means death. Realizing the strength of this bond of union, the watchword of the social organism should ever be, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Until this is learned Social Ethics will never be perfected nor the mission of man fulfilled.

We are the offspring of our circumstances. Environment and heredity are the watchwords of the age.

No one would deny that the dynamic is essential to the action. There can be no action without a force to create it—no effect without a cause—no crime without an evil influence to bring it about. Now it concerns us as members of the social organism to find the seat of this cause. It is not the punishment of the criminal, but the prevention of the crime, that claims our attention. Prevent crime and we'll have no criminals. There must be somewhere an underlying influence of modern society. Why this man a criminal, the other a divine? There must be a cause for it. These questions confront us and we must answer them. Then, it behooves us as citizens of a civilized nation to search out the causes of these evils, destroy the causes and thereby obliterate the effect.

Our highest aim should be to produce the greatest harmony in the world. Walk out on a clear night, behold the star-bedecked heavens, the magnificent handiwork of God; behold the planets and innumerable other bodies, rushing through space, myriads of miles per hour, each in its own orbit, moving according to a fixed law. Yet amid so much confusion, seemingly, not a sound is heard—all is peace and quiet. The greatest harmony is expressed in the very power of the God of the Universe. What we want, then, is harmony in the world. Prevent crime and to a great extent we have it. How then shall we bring about the greatest harmony? Are we wanting in new energy? Nay, we have only to use the energy that we have in the right direction. The different conditions of men are but interpretations of their use of this one and the same social energy. Social energy makes the man a criminal, an outcast, a vagabond. He allowed his social energy to carry him in the wrong direction. We should not blame, but pity him. Had we been placed in his position we might, each one of us, have made a more complete wreck.

We have seen that we are, each one of us, a branch upon the tree that constitutes the social organism. Now, the health of the branch depends upon the health of the main trunk; so the social health of the individual depends upon the purity of the circulation in the body politic of which he is a part. Thus we have seen that society in general is responsible for its criminality. Its criminals are not detached units on the outside, but rather eruptions from within. The circulation of the body politic is impure.

We had as well cut off an occasional branch with the expectation of killing the tree, as hope to exterminate crime through the power of penalty.

The great lesson of modern science is that nothing "happens," but that everything that comes is pushed from behind. This philosophy, though accepted by careful thinkers, is

yet far from being accepted as a practical truism. Perhaps one of the most potent elements of demoralization and the strongest influence in the production of crime, is the great deluge of immoral literature that is circulating through our country daily. Nothing is a better index to a man's character than to know what he reads. One man has said, "Tell me what a man reads and I'll tell you what kind of a man the individual is." Are we not, then, justifiable in saying that the criminal is no more responsible for his crime than the hypnotic is for his actions, seeing that society is the hypnotizer, the criminal the hypnotic?

The sediment which settles from all these turbid agitations, caused by the circulation of immoral literature, the impure circulation of the body politic, furnishes the soil out of which murders, suicides, sexual immoralities, thefts, and numberless other disorders are the contiual outgrowth and fruitage.

Criminals do not come by chance, but grow through suggestion. The immediate psychical impulse which precedes the overt act is but one link in the chain that reaches back indefinitely.

The daily press as an organ of society is to a great extent responsible for the crime that we have. For illustration: The atrocious murder takes place. The daily press, by full detail, graphically engraves it, with all its suggestiveness, upon the public mind. The criminal is surrounded by the halo of romance and the glamor of notority. His likeness is given a prominent place in the leading column, and is thus brought before the eyes of unnumbered thousands. A foul picture is thus photographed upon the minds and memories of the public. The details are read, re-read and discussed. There is a mind containing to a certain degree, a chord of savagery, animalism or morbidity; it is stirred into corresponding vibration, and the poor fellow who has been near the verge of a similar act is pushed over the line.

There is in every man a certain amount of animal which forms a kind of false self and which is stirred and stimulated by outward suggestion. Why is it that a street row, or even a dog fight will draw such an immense crowd? Simply the animal nature manifesting itself.

Man is like a sponge, having a tendency to absorb all the evil influences with which he comes in contact.

The mind of man may be likened to an immense art gallery in which ideal pictures are scarce for lack of room. The walls are covered with foul pictures hung there by the newspaper men of the day. Whether or not we so wish, we are modified by every picture thrown upon the mental canvass. No matter to what extent one may detest crime, he cannot immerse his consciousness in the turbid waters of the daily press without taking on some of the slime and sediment.

S. M. SMITH.

THE PRESENT DAY POLITICIAN.

As a rule, mankind are loath to examine a picture on its darker side, and especially is this the case when we are criticising the characters of men, who by their superior intellectual capacity and tact for swaying the multitudes in whatever way they may see fit, have thrown themselves upon the political arena as statesmen.

Indeed it is not pleasant to assume the pessimistic standpoint in view of the question concerning the leaders of our country: it is more pleasant to eulogize; but when we cast a glance at the lives of those who led the political world in the calmer days of our Republic the difference in the characters of the two forces itself upon us.

It is evident that manners and customs have undergone many radical changes even during the last few years. Discovery and invention have no doubt wrought a revolution in the habits of mankind; and in view of all this we should stand at the dawn of a new era in the evolution of nobler and more true-hearted men. Instead, it seems that times have changed for the better on all lines except on the one of patriotism, and on that line we have retrograded. The essential qualities which characterize a true, honest, justice-loving citizen, be he subject or sovereign, remain ever the same. Politician, in its true sense, and patriot should be synonomous terms; and honesty is one of the indispensable elements of patriotism.

The trouble now extant in the political domain, is that the politician is too mere a politician and not enough patriot. Some one has said that patriotism might be compared to gold, and self-interest to the alloy. You know gold is a very malleable substance, capable of being hammered out so as to cover a vast area. So patriotism has been hammered out so thin to cover the base alloy, self-interest, that to-day you can see the ugly, ungainly form of the grim monster beneath the shining exterior.

Every citizen should be a politician, but he who takes up politics as the chief aim in life enters a career the magnitude of which no other avocation can ever reach. He should be altruistic rather than egoistic, looking always to the general welfare of the vast brotherhood of man. He should serve rather than be served; and his rewards, such as they are—and indeed in most cases they are grand and immense—should come not as the sought for and demanded price for services, but as the gratefully bestowed offerings of a benefited people. And he who is actuated by any other motive is likely either to develop into a first class demagogue or degenerate into a state of pecuniary corruption. A sad fact it is that to-day the dynamic, the motive power, is in most cases self-aggrandizement. His vote is in the market for lobbyists. He preys upon

the people until they in fury and indignation clamor for right; then he suddenly charges to a monk as his prototype did when he was sick—he right-about faces, turns patriot, and at once demands reform.

Thus when one line of business ceases to profit he sells out and starts in on a new line.

To-day the political world is in a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness and upheaval. We saw plainly the spirit of unrest manifested on the 6th day of Nov. Nor was that the only occasion. For the past few years you may note similar instances. Various are the causes to which it was attributed, but at the bottom of it all you can see politicians rather than statesmen, self-interest, not patriotism; love for gold, not love for humanity. And whereas in former times the true politician, the statesman, sold his life in behalf of the liberty and rights of his country, the present day politician sells the birthright of the people to satisfy his base and sensual greed for gold.

C. C. ELLIS.



Alumni Contributions.

MENTAL POWER.

The triumph of cultivated intellect over the forces of nature is indeed a wonderful subject for contemplation. Let us go into whatever phase of life we choose and we find that the animal part of man is steadily giving obedience to sound discretion. Brute force is peaceably turning over the scepter of power into the hands of a wiser and more humane ruler. The most deadly poisons are made to conduce to the health and welfare of man. Electricity annihilates space and brings distant cities into direct touch with each other. Steam and iron are used as servants for nerves and muscles, and lay the four corners of the world under contribution for our benefit.

In view of these and many similar facts, how full of meaning becomes the old saying, "Knowledge is power!" Reason, like the magnetic influence imparted to iron, may be said to give to matter properties and powers which it did not possess before; but without extending its bulk, augmenting its weight, or altering its organization, it is visible only by its effects and perceptible only by its operations. By means of it we can look into the world around us, beneath us, and above us, and learn something of the immutable laws of nature. We find that life and growth are dependent upon light, heat, and moisture. Not only is this true, but it is also evident that for the complete development of certain species of vegetation a particular climate is essential. The banana and other tropical fruits will not flourish in the cold regions of the North, while those species which grow in the cold climate are not to be found in the Torrid Zone. The animals which are indispensable in the temperate regions would be useless in the Frigid Zone. Thus we see how the Mind of minds has planned and formed creation for the benefit of man and the glory of God. How wisely has the Creator used the energy of the sun in nourishing the tender plant for the food of man and the lower animals, and then in transforming vegetation into fuel to warm the body and furnish power for the locomotive, all of which conduce to the happiness of man.

The mind of man also has a certain vegetative power which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will shoot up in weeds and flowers of a wild growth. From this, then, is seen the necessity of careful mental training—a cultivation

of all the faculties in the right direction. This should be the first great object in any system of education, public or private. That it is not the amount of knowledge, but the capacity to apply it, which promises success and usefulness in life is a truth which cannot be too often inculcated by instructors and recollected by pupils. If youths are taught how to think, they will soon learn what to think. Exercise is not more essential to a healthful state of the body than is the employment of the various faculties of the mind to mental efficiency.

The mind cannot grow to its full stature, nor be rounded in just proportions, nor acquire that blended toughness and elasticity which it needs if fed on one kind of food. Memory must be ready with the stores of useful knowledge, gathered from fields far and near. She must be trained to classify and arrange them, so as to hold them firmly in her grasp. Observation must be quick to perceive the apparently trivial events which are constantly occuring, and diligent to ascertain the cause. The judgment must render the decision without undue delay; the will must move to execution the decree of an enlightened understanding.

It is the trained and disciplined intellect which moves the world of literature, science and art. This gives us our dominion over nature; the key which unlocks the storehouse of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe. It is this which forms the difference between savage and civilized nations, and marks the distinction between men as they appear in society. It is this which has raised men from the humblest walks of life to positions of influence and power. Some men of a secluded and studious life have sent forth from their study rays of intellectual light that have dazzled courts and revolutionized kingdoms, as the moon that far removed from the ocean, and shining upon it with a serene and sober light, is the chief cause of all those ebbings and flowings which incessantly disturb that world of waters.

Unlike those of the warriors, the triumphs of the intellect derive all their lustre, not from the evil they have produced, but from the good. While her successes and her conquests are the common property of the world, and succeeding ages will be the honest guardians of generations to come, yet mental force or power is not the inheritance of birth, nor the result of a few years' spasmodic study; it is only acquired as the result of long and patient exertion. There is no age at which it can not be increased. There is no branch of literature which, when properly digested and stored away in the mind, will not show its effect in after life by increased vigor in the whole mind. Those intellectually strong men and women who have left their influence on the world's history are almost without exception found to be those who have possessed broad and deep ac-

quirements; who have permitted no opportunity for obtaining information to pass unimproved; who have been content for years to store away knowledge, confident that in the fullness of time they would reap the reward. Not only does it afford the best assurance of success in life's battles and point out to its possessor means of happiness denied to others, but it is so peculiarly the highest form of power to which men can aspire that it commands the homage of all, and rests as a jewel in the crown of the true man or woman.

E. MOFFITT—'93.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN, THE SAFE-GUARD OF THE NATION.

The evils that arise from lack of unity in aim and effort in human enterprise are everywhere felt. The organization of all classes in all departments of human endeavor upon a basis of unity in essentials, thereby making their work practicably one, has been the constant need of nations for ages past: the lack of it has impeded the march of civilization to its ultimate goal. Nations fail because they lack unity. History is replete with examples of wars waged, battles fought, and victories won in combat with those who ought to be friends, instead of with the common foe. And this spirit has handicapped the influence and bedimmed the glory of our Republic even in the brief period of its existence, and retarded the grand consummation of the great work committed to her by the Omniscient One. The greater part of the world's work is done by unity of effort. Not only does combination result in greater efficiency of labor, but the burden of toil is removed when it is remembered that humanity is but one universal brotherhood with a common origin, a common aim, and a common destiny. In the brotherhood of man, which is the safe-guard of every nation, civilization advances more rapidly and is brought to that high plane of excellence which can be reached from no other standpoint.

In the first beginnings of government, there was felt the need of union, in order that mankind might live together in loving harmony, aiding one another. There were developed those grand principles of right and justice which have ever protected liberty and property; the weak and the strong, the rich and the poor. In the brotherhood of man, the ruler receives his first practical lessons in government, and the citizen learns his sphere and becomes content with his lot in life. The influence of the unity of our people would be as oil poured upon troubled waters, as the balm of Gilead, yea it would be the panacea for

every national ill.

When social and political questions threaten to demolish our institutions, when infuriated mobs would bathe their hands in innocent blood, it is the power of unity that bears the flag of justice from state to state, from the mountains to the sea, and all as one man rise to crush the offender. It elevates citizens, refines politics, dethrones vice and enshrines virtue in the hearts of all; for where unity and justice prevail discord and discontent are things of the past. If it were possible for one to transfer himself from this planet to some central position where he could see the movements of all the planetary systems and obtain a relative view of the vast whole, the things peculiar to our own planet would sink into utter insignificance. So when men rise above the present actions of the political and religious world and see their operation as a comprehensive whole and personal force impressing itself on humanity everywhere, its power is such that their differences are no longer apparent, but the world is looked upon as one grand stage on which all must act their parts severally in the drama of life.

To secure the union that is necessary for our nation, it is needful that there should be some conformity to social standards and usages. The heart of the American Nation should pulsate with the spirit of national harmony. There was a time in the history of nations when the idea of mankind working together in harmony was thought of in silent wonder, was looked upon as a vain, "iridescent dream." In those days monarchs held the scepters, and their subjects were too subservient to the will of their royal master, to seriously question the justice of such power. To-day changes of government are taking place slowly but surely. The days of monarchies are slowly passing away and the spirit of harmony and inter-dependence, yet of independence among all people is being ushered in.

France, once held in regal splendor, is today a republic. To accomplish this it cost a bloody revolution, but now the cry of the French sentinel is, "All is well with the Republic." The thirteen colonies, for a long time, endured the persecution of being thirteen slaves of Britain, until, longing to leave to posterity an ideal government they placed themselves under the leadership of the illustrious Washington and others, struck the blow for freedom and wrenched from their hands the shackles of a proud and tyrannical nation, by virtue of which we are today a free and a united people. The last of South American countries formed into a republic was the Empire of Brazil, the people of which but a short while ago, burning with a desire for liberty, took the monarch from his throne and assumed the role of a republic without the shedding of a drop of blood or the loss of a single life. Today Brazil under its new administration is in a prosperous condition, the

people are satisfied and are developing the resources of the country with renewed energy. What better can be said of the once Empire,now Republic, of Brazil?

Only a few months since the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, tired of monarchical rule, relegated their queen to the rear and saluted "The Star Spangled Banner," begging permission to enjoy their newly gained privilege under its control. The revolution which took place in Belgium is an illustration of the power of the masses in modern times. All previous efforts to obtain universal suffrage had failed. The ballot was in the hands of only a few thousands of rich people. The Parliament,representing only these few rich steadily declined to extend the suffrage. The people grew tired of this and struck, not for better wages, but simply to have the right to share in the government. Parliament became alarmed, and but for its speedy action, there would have been a bloody revolution overthrowing the kingdom. Proud Imperial Germany has grown restless, and though the government is yet comparatively stable, time may bring great changes.

And thus it seems that governments are establishing international relations and are beginning to realize more fully that they can never expect to wipe out social and political troubles until they begin to feel more their interdependence and that in their working together in harmony in all things lies the hope of their success.

Again, we notice that what has been coming so slowly in the political and social is coming as silently in the religious world. Church and State must always be the two leading and controlling factors in human society; and it is in their working in loving harmony that the highest aim of each is to be attained in life.

It is through the channels of co-operation in the industrial political, social and religious improvement of our fellow citizens that we are to take steps that will lead to the enlargement of personal character and bring people together in righteousness. The heart of the church must beat as that of one man, and be more than ever "true to the kindred points of heaven and home."

With this union man can stand, as it were, at the very centre of the universe and look out over the vast sweep of God's providence in simple confidence that all things are working together for his good, since his Father orders them all and he is in loving union with God. It is said that the lifting of a hand sends a vibration to the stars, that the ripples on the surface of a pond continue days and days after the stone has sunk. And so it is throughout the realms of our Nation. There are mystic currents of international dependence and these influences are so great that though we heed them not, yet they are none the less powerful because so silent.

The world looks with wonder at the lightning as it leaps from

cloud to cloud and splinters the giant oak into atoms. We are continually amazed at the power which clothes the earth in her beauty and that which holds in its grasp the worlds that play their game of grandeur in the heavens above us. Yet all these powers fade away before that power, the true harmony in working together in all Nations and when ruler and people join in harmonious union to strengthen the pillar upon which our government rests, then justice and righteousness will be the motto of our Nation.

M. ANNIE GRAHAM.

THE INADEQUACY OF OUR PUNITIVE SYSTEM.

The State has been defined as a collective body acting together as one man, a body whose members are the men and women who compose it. Society is an organism, a unit of which each individual forms a part and parcel. And not only that, but society is essentially a self-protective body. Every other consideration must give way before the question of its own preservation. Pity nor unforgivness, charity nor hard-heartedness, sentimentalism nor vengeance, must influence its decision when its existence is at stake.

We recognize an upward trend as broad as humanity and an optimism which views evil only as a subjective condition, yet it is evident that there are operative, special forces which oppose all that is divine in Church and threaten all that is noble in State. We have here in our midst an institution which assails the weak and ill-directed member, blights the last spark of hope in his bosom and then gives him back to society an avowed enemy of all law and order. We keep, at an enormous expense, a college, a school of crime which turns out annually upon our body politic a class of students who are twice, tenfold more dangerous than when they entered its obdurate doors. I refer to our state penitentiary. We need not be surprised to hear that seven thousand murders have taken place within the United States during the last year, and crime has more than doubled within the last two decades. Centuries of experience and experiments force us to the conclusion that our penal system is imperfect and deceptive, powerless to uphold the weighty structure of civilization confided to its support.

Instead of the penitentiary, as we now have it, raising up a distinct criminal class which is a growing menace to the State and a threat to human liberty, we need a reformatory. We need an institution that will inculcate in the heart of the young criminal a love of truth. teach him the rights and duties of citizenship and inspire him with the true impulses of a noble manhood. We need a school that

will teach young criminals that they have a work to do for humanity, that they are members of a social organism and brothers in a common cause. Will not society soon know that its highest aim and noblest end is attained, not by dealing with the offence itself, but with the offender? Will not the coming age, inspired by a philanthropic purpose, made possible by a broad-minded legislature, make boundless the scope of its horizon, broaden the field of its action and establish institutions for remodelling, remoulding and restoring those less fortunate ones who have been overtaken in crime? Will not our own beloved State realize the inadequacy of her puntive system, and in behalf of her unfortunate sons and her own welfare, establish a reformatory which will seek to develop for the young criminal a robust body, a clean soul, a healthy brain and a noble charcater?

To-day she has within her penitentiary more than 50(?) criminals under 15 years of age and more than 350(?) under 21 years of age. If they were in a reformatory they would be classified and cared for accordingly; but here the bloom of youth and foul contagion are put side by side, and fair health and pollution are huddled together. Here she brings in close contact the first offender with the professional thief, the amateur outlaw with the hardened convict, the spirited boy who under favorable circumstances, would become a noble-minded citizen with the perverted felon, the determined violator of society's laws. Here these boys and young men some of whom, it may be, have been disloyal only one time or only in one particular, are given a full course in every phase of crime, by men vindictive and sullen, whose purpose it is to curse every character with the horrid stains that blacken their own.

No wonder that crime is increasing in proportions that threaten to engulf eventually the race itself. No wonder that the graduated criminal, deprived of citizenship, hates all society and thinks that all society hates him. No wonder that he is perversely wicked and extremely inexpedient; that he is fashionate as the wild beast of the forest and as restless as the ocean that heaves at every gust of the wind; that he is at war with mankind and ever in commotion with himself; that he preys upon society like a hungry monster: because he is formed and passioned by the hand of an avenging genius whose name is bad legislation and whose handmaid is indifference.

Society is not only inexpedient in its punishments but it is a propagator and a party to crime. Who allows alcoholism, even grants it a moral support by licensing the sale of intoxicating beverages? Who sanctions horse-racing and favors its popularity by suffering it to be advertised daily in the columns of the press under gay and alluring colors? Gambling in all forms—who tolerates and often connives at it, at any rate fails signally to eradicate

it? Prostitution—who bears with it, in many cases legalizes it? Who but society itself, authorizes newspaper sensationalism and indulges in obscene literature? Who, we ask, cultivates the field and develops the causes which predispose to crime and insanity? Is society to be protected and its members restored under present conditions and by our present penal system? The answer is self-evident. We might "as well cut off an occasional thistle head with the expectation of killing the entire crop as to hope to exterminate crime by the deterrent power of penalty."

It is but justice to reform the criminal and the duty of society to undo the wrong which to some extent it has been instrumental in doing. Before the past it is helpless, it is true, but for the future it is obligated to provide. The deed of to-day legislation cannot redress; it is the harvest of other summers—the fruit of past ages: but the deed of to-morrow it may regulate; for such, it is accountable to future generations.

The object of every home, the purpose of every church, the aim of every state and nation should ever be to make better men, happier lives, nobler characters and more useful citizens. And yet we have in our State an institution which instead of pulling men up, pushes them downward, instead of making better citizens, it renders them useless, instead of making nobler characters, it degrades them to demons. Is this good statesmanship? Is this pure democracy? Is this christian government? I say most emphatically it is neither, and of the latter it savors not at all. What then is to be done? Why seek to punish the offense instead of the offender? When a poor meek deformed member, in his weakness strikes the state, the state is a coward for returning the blow. "Ye have heard that it hath been said an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Were it not time then, that the state were beginning to act toward its own members on the Christian principle—"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—instead of trying to drive to vagabondage and to ruin that neighbor, citizen or fellow?

There is no amount too great, no cost too dear, and no sum too enormous to be expended in elevating a man and making him a better citizen. The reformatory does elevate some and renders more useful others. To the state that can and will not adopt it, it is treachery rather than law, indolence rather than virtue, despotism rather than democracy, barbarism rather than civilization, demonism rather than Christianity.

D. W. COCHRAN.

Undergraduate Contributions.

CHRISTMAS.

Nearly six thousand years ago the world started out on its long march through the centuries. All things were created by the Great Father, and entrusted to man, whom He had created in His own image, and placed in the beautiful garden of Eden, with Eve as his companion and helpmeet. All seemed bright, peaceful, and happy; the birds sang gayly among the trees, flowers, and shrubbery; the beasts of the forest, no doubt, were quiet and peaceful in their sensibilities and habits; while man, the noblest specimen of all God's work, was left without a peer. Sad, sad, indeed! but soon the vile tempter enticed man and wife to partake of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and thus sin entered into the world.

How painfully, and wearily a thousand years of the world's existence rolled away, and no Christ to alleviate the suffering of poor, fallen humanity. Two thousand years and no Christ, three thousand, yea, four thousand, and yet no Christ. The nations of the earth had cried out, "Give us a Christ," but the lips of heaven had made no response.

The world had been filled with genius, and every vocation had been honored with great minds, but no Christ to be the central figure of all greatness.

Among poets had appeared the time-honored Homer and others of the long ago, but no Christ to be the most poetic figure of all the centuries. Among historians had appeared the most brilliant writers of the early centuries, but no Christ from whom all history dates backward and forward. Among warriors had appeared Manlius and Hannibal, and Scipio, and Pompey, and Cæsar, who by their valor had conquered nations, empires, and kingdoms, but no Christ, who was to be conqueror of earth and heaven. But the slow century, and the slow month, and the slow hour, at last arrived, as was prophesied many long years before. The black window-shutters of a December night were thrown open, and putting aside the drapery of clouds, some of the sweetest singers of the Celestial choir chanted forth a peace-anthem that echoed and re-echoed over hill and valley until heaven was filled with joy unspeakable, and earth with glory divine.

At last the world has a Christ, and just the very Christ it needs. Doubtless all the great artists have tried on canvas to present Mary and her child, and the incidents of that most famous night of the world's history, but

all the celebrated art galleries of the world are forgotten when we think of the small room in that cattle-pen of Bethlehem, with but one piece of furniture, the manger in which the infant Jesus lay. Behold how God on the first night of Christ's life on earth honored the brute creation. The dumb animals of that stable heard the first cry of the infant Lord.

As he came, among other things to alleviate the sufferings of the brute creation, was it not appropriate that during the first few days and nights of his life on earth he should be surrounded by the dumb animals whose moaning and bellowing had, for ages, been a prayer to God for the arresting of their tortures and the righting of their wrongs? Yea! he was not only the Christ of men, but the Christ of all creation.

Behold also on that Christmas night, how God honored childhood. Christ might have made his first visit to our world in a cloud, in a chariot of fire, or shrouded in a mist of illuminated vapor, in the full blaze of manhood at the start, without the feebleness of infancy, but no—childhood was to be honored for all time by His wonderful advent. He must have a child's light limbs and a child's dimpled hands, and a child's beaming eyes, and a child's flaxen hair. Babyhood was to be honored, and a cradle was to mean more than a grave.

Oh! ye who have a child in your household, be careful how you treat that child. Do not strike him over the head lest you addle his brain or destroy his hearing. Be careful what you say to him lest the echo resound through all the ages to come.

The greatest gift of God to mankind was a child. He gave it about 1894 years ago, and from this event we follow the long established custom of celebrating the coming of Christ. Christ not only honored childhood, but he honored boyhood, and manhood, by passing through these stages of life, and experiencing all the joys, the sorrows, the temptations, the deliverances, the blessings, and the curses, that human agencies could devise. He honored poverty by walking through its vale. He honored humility by being humble. He honored civil law by submitting to its demands, and above all He honored His Father by His loving obedience, even unto death.

"'Twas on Judean hills, those shepherds keeping,
Beside their hungry flocks by peaceful night;
The star of Bethlehem, while all the world was sleeping,
Reveals to them a strange and Heavenly light.

"By faith they leave their flock to watch the guiding star,
Which leads them to the lowly cattle pen,
When lo! a Heavenly Host of angels singing,
"Peace! Peace on earth good will to men."

"Peace! and no longer in this favored nation
The sacrificial flames from Jewish altars rise;
Christ the risen Lord has purchased our salvation,
He came to earth a perfect sacrifice.

"Whenever we celebrate His glorious advent
Behold what joy the blissful day inspires;
Oh! may we lay our lives upon His altar,
And meekly love and serve Him all our lives."

L. L. LASSITER.

THE LAW THAT GIVES LIFE WILL DESTROY IT.

It may seem to the casual observer that the life-giving laws and principles of life will under all circumstances contribute to the growth of beings; but when one begins to observe the numerous things about him in the natural world that flourish for a short time and then seem to vanish, he is forced to the conclusion that all takes place under the same laws. It matters not to what part of nature we turn we will find some universal law that connects it with every other part of nature. There is some law that connects our lives with the natural objects by which we are surrounded. There is a corresponding element in all the works of the Divine Creator, and upon each we behold the stamp of a supreme Being.

In the lives of men there is something that corresponds to an element in the sturdy forest. When standing in the forest, surrounded by the strongest and most powerful trees, the soul of man seems to receive inspiration and lose itself in the wonders of nature. When separated from the rush and hustle of life and surrounded by the natural sceneries, the mind begins to wander and attempts to ally itself with the harmonious laws of nature. There is a thread that runs through all nature and links every object and being in some way or other. In conforming to that law there is found the most complete life and happiness, but whenever that law is transcended destruction begins, and makes possible the most complete and destructive death. The sun is the source from which the world must receive its life and without its influence there could be no existence of vegetation or animals. It is upon it that all life depends, from the smallest and most insignificant to the greatest and most brilliant. Although the sun is such a life-giving power, it is nevertheless a source of death and destruction to many things upon the earth.

The tiny sprig of grass rooted and grounded in the earth, supplied with heat and moisture, grows, thriftily and prosperously, sending its roots deeper and deeper and its branches higher and higher, but when its connection with the earth is severed the very source from which life had come, heretofore, comes now the power that tends to hasten its decay and decomposition.

The tiny seed falling from its mother plant and coming in contact with the earth and the laws of nature, naturally springs up and grows into a mighty tree of the forest able to stand against the violent and boisterous storms which may come to bear upon it. Without the combined influences of heat and moisture it could never have developed into such a magnificent tree, bidding defiance to the opposing forces of nature. But when it is overcome by the destroying powers of nature it ceases to grow, and the source from which the tree

has been receiving life becomes the source of the powers that destroy and hasten decomposition. It is just as impossible for the tree to decay without heat and moisture as it is for it to grow and develop into a strong and sturdy tree without them. The condition of the tree, determines the effect that these two forces will have upon it. If the tree is thrifty and full of life these powers contribute to its growth and development, but if otherwise they take from the sum total of its life.

Not only is this law connected with one part of nature, but with every part, and affects every part in somewhat similar ways. It even applies to the lives of men, more or less, and tends to teach men that the same laws and principles that contribute to the growth of the physical organism will soon begin to destroy it and decompose the structure being built up at present.

The provisions of nature are wonderful and mysterious, ever bespeaking the wisdom, knowledge and power of the Author. In all his laws there is one expression and manifestation of power, goodness, truth, beauty and love. Among all of them there is harmony and concord. They work silently, but steadily upon the various objects and beings they come in contact with. The laws do not change, but the objects and beings change. They are the products of a God and must do the will of the Author.

As there are laws that govern the operations of nature, so there are those laws and principles that govern the actions, deeds and lives of men. These laws when fulfilled to the greatest extent, give the fullest and happiest life to the individual or society, but when not fulfilled they deal out death and destruction to the individual or society. There are certain laws that bind society together as one family and contribute to the life of the whole organism, but when these laws and principles are transcended stagnation ensues.

These laws are not so much from without as those which affect the vegetable kingdoms, but are more from within and at the will of the individual. Each person has the power to contribute to the happiness of those by whom he is surrounded or the power to deal out gradual death to them. When a person does any thing to add to the happiness of his fellowmen he is dealing out life to them and giving the world more of true life.

The power there is in a kind word is inestimable. It may completely transform the life of some degraded and low spirited person, and change the whole course of his life. On the other hand we may use the same power to drive the low-spirited person lower and lower in the scale of humanity and his soul into hell.

The greatest privilege of mankind is to add something to the sum total of life and to be a life-giving element, while they live and move among their fellowmen. The life that does not make the world better and contribute something of happiness

to the world has not fulfilled its mission.

In the spiritural world these laws and principles, found in the natural world, apply with all their force and power. When the divine part of man is in touch with the great soul of God, the holy and divine influence of the spirit gives more of life and happiness to that person. Then the soul delights to bask in the sunlight of God's countenance and approval, receiving therefrom the simplest and truest of heavenly life. It is that life that enables a person to lose sight of self and personal interests and go forth to accomplish the most benevolent deeds for the good of his fellowmen. But when the soul is not in touch with the divine being, the presence of the spirit tends to crush the very life out of the individual and he is made to realize that there is nothing of life in him. He is not in harmony with the great soul of God, and hence the presence of that power gives him no satisfaction. The great object of humanity should be to put itself in the right place that it may receive all the holy and elevating influences that come to bear upon the lives of men.

As long as people continue to go contrary to the laws of nature which were established by the Creator, so long will there be discord in society. But whenever people put themselves in harmony with the great laws of nature and follow their teachings, the world will become better and the whole of the human race will realize that they are bound together in one common organism, by kindred relations.

J. W. HARRELL.

A COUNTRY PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

Once there was a young man who decided that it was his duty to preach. So he went to school for two or three years and at the age of nineteen was ready to fill his first appointment. One cold morning in December he was called to preach at a country school house. He had one sermon that he had prepared while in school, so he decided to accept the invitation. He was not very rich, hence he had to go on horseback. A brother minister had given him an old-fashioned long-tailed coat, and he borrowed a beaver hat which was broken on one side and had a hole at the top. After he dressed himself he mounted his horse which, from appearance, had not been over-fed during the past season. His saddle was in a poor condition and before he reached the gate it broke, and he fell from his horse. He arose, put the saddle back on the horse, and managed to fasten it with a rope that had been used for keeping a mischievous calf in the lot. Finally he started on his journey again and reached the school-house about eleven o'clock. He found about a dozen people waiting for him, but they seemed to be looking at him with a very critical eye. He tied his horse, walked into the

yard, and after shaking hands with those present, went into the house. By this time several persons had arrived and it was time for preaching. After singing and prayer, he arose and began preaching. He preached for twenty minutes, and although the weather was very cold, he was very warm by the time he stopped. After preaching he went home with one of the brethren for dinner. Toward sunset he started for home and reached there about dark. He found that a mischievous pig had escaped from its pen and was in the garden. The calf from which he had taken the rope that morning to fasten his saddle had jumped over the lot-fence and was destroying the remainder of his best turnip patch. Cold and hungry, he began getting things in their proper place. By the time he had done this, it began snowing. He ate his supper, which was cold, and retired; for he had but little wood, and he thought it best to be as economical as possible. There he spent most of his time in thinking over his experience of the past day. He became almost discouraged, and came near deciding that if the Lord would forgive him for that day's work he would never attempt to preach again.

But his hopes revived by next morning and he went about his work, hoping that times would be better. He soon began preaching twice a month, and had very good congregations; but his salary was very small.

For several years this young brother continued preaching twice a month. He reached the age of thirty, and decided that he would no longer be a bachelor. So he began looking for his future wife, and after several failures he succeeded in winning the heart of a very pretty young girl. He no longer sewed on his buttons, but carried that work to his sweet little wife. And very often he would wait until Sunday morning before he told her that his clothes needed two or three buttons. Into the kitchen he would go and scold his wife for not sewing them on before.

Times continued to be hard, financially; but there were to be several marriages in the neighborhood that winter, and he felt sure that he would get some help from them. One day he was called to marry a couple near his home. He went, and after he had performed that sacred duty, the bridegroom came around and said, "Bro., I am very much obliged to you, you married me very well," but he did not give him any money. Our Bro. was disappointed again and he decided that he would not marry that man any more.

Finally, his horse died, and he had to walk to his appointments. Often when the weather was cold, he would walk three miles on Sunday morning to preach. What a pity for this poor, hard-working man! He studied very hard but want continued to stare him in the face. He went to his church feeling that he had a good sermon, but was met by a cold, ungrateful congregation.

No wonder his health failed, when he was compelled to sleep in a house while visiting his members which was so nearly roofless that he could see the stars through the shingles. No wonder he became discouraged when his churches would not pay his salary. He not even got a meal of fried-chicken when he called to see his nearest brother. And when a preacher loses his fried-chicken he is very much discouraged. When he visited his brother to exhort him to help the cause of Christ, he was not invited to the parlor, but his brother told him to sit around and make himself at home, while he attended to his business affairs. His brother came in at dinner, but took good care to keep the conversation from going into religious questions.

It is to be hoped that none of our readers will ever meet with as many misfortunes as did this country preacher.

I. W. JOHNSON.

WHY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS DEFEATED.

When shall wonders cease? What do the people in the United States want? Their minds are in an unsettled condition, and the majority of them do not know what they want, and what would benefit their country.

In 1884 the people became tired of Republican rule, and they elected a Democratic president. At the end of four years they became disgusted with Democratic ruling and elected a Republican president. Before his term of office had expired, there was great discontentment throughout the length and breadth of this mighty republic, vengeance was sworn against the ruling party, a spirit of unrest pervaded throughout the land, and the result was a mighty political wave swept the ruling party from their coveted offices.

In 1892 the Democratic party went into power with glad hearts and pleasant faces, saying that they were going to do wonders, saying that they were for tariff reform, and heralding throughout the United States that they were going to give prosperity to every man, that the country would awake from her nap, and that the cry of want would not be heard from every quarter. Did they carry out their plans? Every man, woman, and child cries out, no! no!

On the 6th of Nov. the people demonstrated by their vote that they were tired, worn out, and completely and perfectly disgusted with Democratic ruling. What is the cause of all this? There is a cause somewhere, for we had the effect on Nov. 6th.

Undoubtedly the great panic which visited the country in 1892 had much to do with the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. It is true that this party had nothing to do

with this panic, for they had not passed a single law before the panic came, yet ignorance censured them for having brought hard times upon us. Ignorance voted on the 6th of Nov., and many true patriots, men who were fighting for principle, right and justice were defeated.

When the Wilson bill left the House it was generally spoken of as the best reform tariff bill that had ever been prepared by an American statesman. The House passed the bill with little difficulty, and it went to the Senate. There are traitors in every army, there are rocks in every sea. As soon as the bill was in readiness for debate in the Senate, Mess. Hill, Gorman, Smith, and Brice jumped upon it as if they were going to tear it into pieces, and cast it to the four winds. From that time on for several months, there was a continuous uproar. Contention, debate and strife were prevalent for a time in the Senate, the bill was remodeled, changed and modified until it was so deformed that the people issued a protest against it. The "sugar senators'" dealings with the sugar trust and the Louisiana planters disgusted the whole political faction. It is true that the majority of the senators had nothing to do with the sugar schedules, yet they all had to suffer for the evils of a few.

The Democratic press became tired of the unnecessary prolongation of the Senate, and they commenced to pour forth their abuse upon Congress for not having fulfilled their party pledges. This discontentment, and ill-feeling went from the press to the people, until it permeated this country from center to circumference. The Senate was looked upon as a traitor and an enemy to its country. Many men thought that the senators must be the meanest set of men that ever had been collected. No doubt they said that they would right their wrongs at the ballot-box.

Low prices of cotton, wheat, and other produce, it is evident, had something to do with the results of the last election, for the ruling party is blamed for the misfortunes which befall a country.

Summing up the above statements, we think we have the causes that defeated the Democratic party.

Do people want high or low tariff? To give a proper solution to this question is very difficult. In 1892 Mr. McKinley was not re-elected to the House of Representatives. His bill went into operation soon after it was passed. The people saw its workings and were not pleased. Mr. Wilson was also defeated, but the Gorman and Brice bill, substituted for the Wilson bill, had not sufficiently gotten before the people for them to see the workings of it. And yet the people thought they saw what would be the results, so he went down, with a host of his colleagues.

Whosoever is in power, let him make such laws as will benefit the country as a whole,

and when they are made let them remain so, and not be continually changing them; for the business of the country is always depressed and unsettled at such times.

A. R. LAWRENCE.

RUSSIA'S LATE CZAR.

In the death of the late Alexander III., many conclude that the Russian nation has sustained a great loss; while others, perhaps, deem it a blessing. The general sentiment is that Russia has lost an able ruler and one whose untiring efforts, and faithful labors were ever bent upon the upbuilding of his country, and to the fulfilment of the duties which devolved upon him as best he could. And his name is destined to be recorded upon the annuals of Russian history as a ruler who devoted his life to the furtherance of the interests of the country as he understood them. His life, since the power came into his hands, has been enshrouded in gloom, troubles have been brooding, and impending clouds have been dark and obscure, and little sunshine has come into his life. Though the world censured and found fault with him, he pressed bravely on, and came to his death in peace, Nov. 1, 1894. It was an almost universal opinion that his death would be of the nature of his father's who was slain by the Nihilists in 1881.

It will be remembered that Alexander II. freed the Russian serfs and won for himself the name of "The Great Liberator." He held more modern views concerning personal freedom than any who has ever held sway in Russia. But his actions were not quick enough; thus they did not accord with the desires of the Nihilists, and it resulted in his assassination. His son, Alexander III., became emperor, and because he was a little retiring in his manners and slow to act they were displeased with him, but attributing his hesitation to fear, they were very much elated over the fact that their new ruler was afraid of them. Since, they have found him to be very firm and steadfast in his dealings. The two cardinal principles of his administration were: the suppression of the Nihilists, who took his father's life, and the preservation of international peace. The maintenance of peace was his highest aim, for he hated war. He had seen, and realized enough of its evil tendencies to strive for the suppression of every rising conflict. A special horror of it had been caused in the contest between Turkey and Russia in which he had been commander. His bitter distaste against war was by some attributed to personal cowardice, but we regard this as a false accusation.

He was called the "Prince of Peace," and although he was

an enemy of war he had greatly improved the army; and from almost nothing a powerful navy had been created and was always ready for any attack that might be made. As to the moral qualities of the Czar. He was virtuous, pious and benevolent, believing that it was in accordance with the will of God that he was ruling the people and at the head of the church. He seemed to feel the heavy responsibility that rested upon him but he never lost courage. Even in his last illness he did not cease to plan and think for the affairs of state till his physical strength was entirely gone. To those who censure him so heavily, will they remember that the system by which he ruled had been made by his predecessors, and had been his intention to change it, the time alloted to him was too short.

Let us notice a few of the faults which the American people find. It has been said of him that he was an enemy to the civilization of his people because he discouraged among certain classes the higher forms of education. His conception of the idea is that it is not well for more men to receive higher education than can be actively employed in learned professions, considering the fact that such men will naturally shrink from the more ordinary kinds of work and spend their time in idleness and become political plotters. And again the Americans are very much agitated over the manner in which the prisoners, political and criminal, who are sent to the mines of Siberia, are treated. They say that these cruelties and punishments were inflicted by the Czar. But can it be that they have taken into consideration the fact that the prison system of Russia was established some time before Alexander III. became ruler? Some are inclined to think that this system suits them perhaps as well as any other, as there is little civilization among the Russians. It is said that these hardships which excite our sympathies are not regarded by the Russians as hardships at all.

The Americans have also thought that the emperor was cruel because of his treatment of the Jews within his borders. A noticeable characteristic of all Jews is their distaste against manual labor, and the Russian Jews are not unlike other Jews in this respect. In Russia this tribe was very fond of lending money at high interest, and it soon came about that the Russian Jew-lender was holding such absolute power in argricultural Russia that the serfs had become greater slaves than ever, having become so involved in debt with these money lenders; and the emperor seeing the impending evils and threatening danger, sent out the Jews from Russia to prevent greater troubles. Of course the expulsion of these could not be accomplished in perfect peace and gentleness. Some cruel measures must be involved. But we are forced to conclude that the cruelties which he inflicted at all times were not upon those who did not merit them.

ORA ALDRIDGE.

DIFFERENT MINDS FOR DIFFERENT STUDIES.

Though it is probably advantageous to society that every subject which can occupy the human mind should engage the attention of some one, and that the freedom of study demands that the utmost latitude should be given to diversity of taste, yet to each individual separately considered, it is by no means a matter of indifference how he directs his choice. He may indeed fill up his time with pursuits of almost any kind; he may become interested in any; but if it be the purpose of study to make acquisition of knowledge which may enlarge the conceptions, remove errors and prejudices, suggest useful conclusions, and really elevate a man amid his species, it must be of fundamental importance how he selects the object on which he is to employ the force of his intellectual powers. And not only is it of consequence that he should be able to direct his own pursuits, but it is desirable that he should be provided with a rule whereby to form some estimate of the proportional value of other men's attainments. For since many of these make a claim to public applause and respect, it is but right that the public should possess some principles on which to found their adjudications. We find in Horace these words, "Nec tua laudabis studia, Nec aliena reprendes"—"Praise not your own, nor blame another's taste." This is certainly just, as far as it regards the equal rights of choice existing in different persons.

One of the most material circumstances on which the relative value of an object of study depends is that it be something real, stable, of general import. This is when one wishes to write and become a good writer. He must have a convincing way of thinking, so as to be in touch with the reader. In this respect, nature has greatly the advantage over art. That which is learned concerning her is an eternal truth which will preserve its relation to other things as long as the world endures.

How proud should we be that we are living in such a time as this when we have the advantage of so many privileges —especially those who have the advantage of a university, a college, an academy, or even a public school. Here we have the advantage of modern chemistry, which is one of the most important branches of physics, and comprehends many truly sublime speculations relative to the globe we inhabit. More and more is found out of this broad and interesting subject every year.

A branch of study which appears next in dignity is that which selects man from amidst the objects of creation, pursues a course of inquiry into his history, teaching the origin, progress, and fall of nations—their languages. The study of mathematics must be supposed to stand

high in the estimation of many. Nothing could be done without mathematics to some extent. I heard of a man once who expected to go to heaven on a parabolic curve. (I hope he will get there that way, if by no other.) But mathematics opens a broad and sublime view of nature. A story is told of a profound mathematician, who being with difficulty persuaded to read through Homer's Iliad, coldly observed at the conclusion, that he did not find that the author had proved anything. It is not, then, merely the kind of study, but the mind and spirit with which it is pursued, that should regulate our estimate of the intellectual powers of the student. Folly often conceals herself under the mask of seriousness and wisdom. It is something light and playful. The latter knows she hazards nothing by occasionally descending from her dignity; whereas folly loses all by losing appearance.

F. A. HOLLADAY.

THE ROMANCE OF LIFE.

When God stamps man with the seal of divinity by breathing into him a living soul, he evinces by his act that existence alone is not our object, but that development is our work, and perfection our ultimate purpose. Subservient to our needs are placed the faculties of the mind, and we are alloted a home in a wonderful world, amid an endless variety of combinations calculated to exercise the faculties, arouse the emotion, stir the feelings, and by all these experiences strengthen their powers and by their exercises afford pleasure to the soul. Would we know why these things are so? An appeal to every source of knowledge meets with no satisfactory response; but ringing down through all time, and reverberating thoughout the universe, are ever the same stern words: "Thus we are, and thy duty, O, man! is to study us as we are, and thus discern the duty to thyself, and thy relation to thy surroundings, and thy futurity." We heed the simple advice, and learn that every thing we feel or think or do must either sink or elevate us in our existence; and it requires no subtile course of reasoning to inform us of the result; for down in the individual consciousness it is spoken in language not to be mistaken.

We find in the actual changes of nature and in the actual workings of society, that which is replete with thought and intellectual enjoyment in its study, while it is characterized by more romance than ever graced the fitful novel, or was ever known in the history of chivalry. He walks by the streamlet as it meanders its silvery way through the green meadow-land, rippling happily along over its pebbly bed, or widening into a tiny lake reflecting from its placid surface the modest flowers that deck its borders, and we say the scene is

beautiful. We follow it in its course till it becomes a broad river, bearing extensive commerce upon its bosom, and whose width no longer expressed in inches from bank to bank is measured by miles from one mountain slope to the other, and we experience feelings of granduer. No longer submissive to moderation in its progress it increases its speed, rolling and dashing over rocks and boulders in the mighty rapids, then with one grand sweep it plunges into the seething abyss from which a misty veil slowly arises to the clouds. All this we have watched, and as the mind has become bewildered, unable to grasp a full conception, of the scene, we have acknowledged the touch of sublimity.

Of the millions of people upon the globe, thousands never know these experiences, for in the great struggle to live, the world at large is cold and practical, and must be largely so. Some must be mere machines that manufacture civilization without the privilege of enjoying it. No flowers are strewn along their pathway; no songsters warble their notes for them; but irons and timbers and grease-stained floors are at their feet, while their ears know no sweeter sounds than the music of the anvil, the bench, the loom. For their own enjoyment's sake we pity them, and exclaim in the language of Bailey: "Let not the poor be forced to grind the bones out of their arms for bread, but have some space to think and feel like moral and immortal creatures." Would it were not altogether thus; but the coal and the metal must be day from the earth, and each prepared to fulfill its purpose in the economy of life. The strong arm of industry must do this, and to those whom necessity deprives of the pleasures of refinement, there is abundant security in the thought that "Labor —all labor is noble and holy." But there is a romance that plays upon a higher intellectual plane, for the world could make no progress unless it were led by some great thoughts, wider and deeper than those of common men. The artist unites all the elements of his great thought that he finds in his superior outlook into one grand conception, and then gives it to the world in marble or on canvass, that the world may have an ideal perchance of beauty or innocence higher than is ever found. The inventive genius wanders into the realms of fancy, whose ethereal paths are trodden so far only by the few. There the spirit voice of nature whispers of possibilities yet unrevealed to mortals—points to some familiar agent and indicates that it has not yet completed its mission or shown all the powers of which it is capable. This dream is recorded; generations pass away; and finally the world is astounded by some remarkable discovery that thrills every pulse of civilization. Even the quiet scholar who, heedless of books, gazes through the open window

into the blue summer sky, is not always to be chided, for there are ofte n more than idle thoughts forming in his mind, and by his dreams of future greatness he is more likely to become a man than if he had never known them. Let him build his castles of future hopes: for though the structure may perish and the romance fall, the real mansion is far more beautiful for having this lovely pattern, and the actual experience of a nobler, purer and worthier character for the refining touch of fancy.

E. D. SUMMERS,



TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In as much as it has pleased the allwise Creator to take from us one of our much beloved and highly esteemed honorary members of the Psiphelian Society, Mrs. Almira I. McCullers, we bow in humble submission to His will, feeling that He doeth all things well; therefore, we submit this tribute of love and esteem.

Resolved 1. That in the death of this member, the Psiphelian Society deeply feels the loss of one whose interest was always made manifest by acts of kindness and deeds of love.

Resolved 2. That we deeply deplore the great loss sustained by her family and the community in which she lived.

Resolved 3. That it becomes us to bow with reverence and humility to this dispensation of providence, and say, Thy will be done.

Resolved 4. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved 5. That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the Society record, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy be sent to the CHRISTIAN SUN and to the ELON COLLEGE MONTHLY for publication.

IRENE CLEMENTS.
FLORENCE NEFF.
ORA ALDRIDGE.
Com.

Miscellaneous.

LOCALS.

J. E. RAWLS.

Snow!

Christmas!

Chilly winds!

Leaves are falling!

She—"It is not very long before Christmas, then I can see him."

A Greek student—Mr. H. A. Senior says—"I don't know which is the hardest "Homer" or the "Iliad."

The Junior Class entertained the school with essays and orations the 1st Friday evening in Dec.

Who said that mercury had a greater attraction for the compass needle than quicksilver?

Several of the students attended the State Fair; and they report a very pleasant trip, and say that the Fair was better than heretofore.

Mr. B—, one of our 'freshest' says he saw an account of the death of the 'Caesar of Rusher' (meant Czar of Russia).

Miss Ella Johnson, a member of the Senior Class, was called home a short time ago on acconnt of the illness of her sister. It was necessary, however, that she remain only a short while. We are glad to have her with us again.

The College was well represented at the "Deep River Christian Conference" which met some days ago. Profs. J. U. Newman and W. P. Lawrence attended and they report a very pleasant trip.

Hopes vanished! Mr. H. contemplated being a surveyor but finds that the gold in his teeth attracts the compass needle so that he is unable to get an accurate angle, and for this reason his former hopes are blighted.

Prof. J. W. Roberts of Berkley, Va., one of the graduates of '93, was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Graham of Union Rridge, N. C., Thursday the 15th of Nov. The couple have our best wishes through life.

Prof. L. required the Senior Class to write critiques on the "Essays of Elia" to be read on class. After Miss G. had read hers, Prof. asked Mr. L. what kind a criticism it was. Mr. L. "I guess it is biographical criticism, Fessor."

The teacher of logic asked Mr. C. to give one of the three primary laws of thought. Mr. C—,"Whatever is, is not. Oh! excuse me I didn't mean to say that, I meant to say, whatever is not, is." Suppose he intended to give the law of identity, namely, 'whatever is, is.'

Mr. E— "I am so witty and funny I hardly know what I will do with myself. I think I will send an application to "Puck" for to fill the vacancy of Old Man Puck, since I hear he is dead."

Profs. S. A. Holleman and J. O. Atkinson attended the N. C. & Va. Christian Conference which met at Bethlehem on the 20th ult.

Mr. B—(angrily), "You still reject me, do you? Why, some months ago at a reception I consented to wait until you could learn to know me better!" Miss I—, "Yes, but there is where you made the mistake."

We were much pleased to have Pres. Staley with us for a short time recently. Only regret that he could not remian longer. We are always glad to see his pleasant face among us.

Mr. C., one of our dudes, in approaching a physician, inquired as to whether the cigarette habit really affected the brain. Doctor— "That is a question that will probably never be answered because a man of brains has never yet been found smoking"—break off.

Miss Rowena Moffitt, a member of the class of '94., has returned to her home after spending a week or so with friends on the "hill." Miss Rowena was admired by all of her schoolmates because of her excellent and refined qualities. We were delighted in having her with us and regretted very much to see her leave. Come again, Miss Rowena.

Foot Ball Commandments,—

1. Thou shalt have no other game before thee.

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any flying wedges or any likenesses of any thing that is in the games of the past, lest thyself be mangled.

3. Thou shalt not run with thy head high, lest thy heels take the position of thy head and in this shape thou benefitest the oppcsing team: for I, the coacher, thy instructor am a jealous instructor, fearing that unless you heed, defeat will visit the teams upon the children unto the third and fourth generation.

4. Thou shalt show mercy unto all of those who are knocked senseless.

5. Thou shalt not take the name of the Captain in vain, for if thou doest such, the umpire will not hold thee accountable for more than five dollars.

6. Ye remember the practice days, and keep thyself holy of cigarettes and the like, lest thyself be needed and come up lacking.

7. Six days shalt thou practice and get thyself in readiness, for ye know not when ye will be tested upon other grounds.

8. The seventh day is the Sabbath of the coacher, thy instructor: in it, thou shalt not practice or do anything that will prove detrimental.

9. Thou shalt not slug.

10. Thou shalt not "hook" foot ball while on the ground of another team, lest thou shalt be called a thief, a rogue.

A late logician—One of the logic students gives the following syllogism to prove that his girl is a good scholar: "My girl is good, and she is a scholar, therefore she is a good scholar."

Mr. Pat Atkinson, brother to our Prof., spent a few days with us some time ago. He seemed to spend his time very pleasantly while here, which we were very glad to see, and hope that he may again in the near future pay a similar visit.

A stove has been presented to the young ladies of the Psiphelian Literary Society for their Hall. It was given through Mr. D. R. Burch, a former student of Elon. So it is not yet known as to who the donator was, and of course this has raised the curiosity of some of our girls. Some of them say "I bet I know who gave it," while others deny it with a similar argument.

Saturday night, the 17th, there awaited us an oyster supper at the College, which was given by the young ladies, who are members of the Psiphelian Literary Society, so as to raise money with which to purchase a chandelier for their hall. We pronounce it a success in every particular. All present report a very pleasant occasion.

Mr. J. and Mr. P. went calling not long since. They entered the piazza and rang the doorbell. They soon heard some one coming; the door opens.—Miss K. appears.—"Good evening." "Good evening." There they stand in silence. Mr. J. walks in, and in the act of hanging up his hat Miss K. drops her head and says with a trembling voice: "I am sick, unable to receive company." Papa just happened to be there, that's all.

The intelligence comes to us that the students of the Art Department are taking very much interest in their work and are making it a success, which gratifies us, but indeed we could look for nothing else but success after having for their worthy instructor, Miss Berta Moring, who is so competent and well qualified for the position which she so faithfully fills with credit to herself and pupils. The course has been extended by adding china painting in which they seem to take more interest than in any other department of Art, and the class seemed to increase because of the above addition. One or two members of the faculty are taking china-painting. We don't understand just why China-painting is so enticing unless they are looking into the future for the time when they can have the pleasure of using the Chin. The work of some of the pupils was exhibited at the county fair with the following results: Misses Bessie Moring and Ella Boone received premium on oil painting; Miss Pattie Long on crayon drawing; Miss Berta Moring on water color and china painting.

The Senior Class met recently with the following result in organization:- Miss Emma Williamson, Pres.; Miss Ella Johnson, Sec.; Miss Irene Clements,

Prophet; J. W. Harrell, Historian; C. C. Ellis, Orator; S. M. Smith, Poet.

Senior Exercises.—Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th. Program as follows:

S. M. Smith, subj.—Is the Criminal Responsible for his Crime?

Instrumental Duet,—Danse Napolitaine.—Misses Nannie Clements and Irene Jones.

Miss Emma Williamson, subj.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

J. W. Harrell, subj.—Results, the Manifestations of Causes.

Vocal Duet, Over the Waters,—Misses Price and Williamson.

Miss Irene Clements, subj.—The War in the East.

C. C. Ellis, subj.—The Present Day Politician.

Instrumental Solo, Caprice Hongroise,—Miss Minnie Sears.

Thanksgiving was duly observed about the college. Religious services were conducted in the chapel, by Rev. P. H. Fleming of Graham. The exercises were very appropriate and much enjoyed. The rules were suspended and the afternoon was spent in a social way by the young ladies and young gentlemen. Among friends and former students who spent Thanksgiving with us we note: Profs. Hurley and Boone, of Burlington Academy; W. T. Sears, of Morrisville; Miss Mollie Pugh, of Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro; J. L. Clements, of Wilkesboro; Miss Lillie Newman, of Va. We are always glad to have our friends call, especially during the holidays.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. D. HARVARD.

"A Work by Young Men, for Young Men."

This is the watchword which rang out over thirty years ago, and to which thousands of young men from all parts of this country have rallied in the present work of the American Young Men's Christian Association.

"The saving of the whole man" body, soul and spirit, early claimed attention, deepening and broadening the scope of the work.

In the North American field there are Associations numbering 1,400; members aggregating 250,000; committeemen exceeding 36,000; employed officers over 1,200; property valued at $18,000,000.

These figures will serve to give some idea of what is being done by this rapidly growing agency of Christian work.

Its influence has penetrated every country and clime, proving, as has no other means, successful in pointing reckless souls to a higher life. There are 200,000 young men in the institutions of higher learning on this continent. Among them are the future leaders in the most influential callings of society. On which side shall these 200,000 students stand—for Christianity or against it? To answer this significant question and to cultivate this important field the Inter-collegiate Young Men's Christian Association is found in 450 institutions with a member-

ship of nearly 30,000 students.

There are now more of these Associations in single states than there were seventeen years ago on the entire continent.

Through its influence 25,000 students have been led to enter the Christian life. Over one-half of these were reached during the past year—a larger number than in any year in the history of the American colleges. Men who are active in thought, pious in life, with untiring energy and devotion to duty, have from time to time introduced such features into the work as to make it unrivalled for efficient preparation and the reaching of those seemingly lost to all other means.

Summer schools have been established at different places giving an impetus to Bible study throughout the college field—in some cases leading to the introduction of the study of the English Bible into the college curriculum. Another outgrowth of the Associations is seen in the students' volunteer movement, a missionary uprising which has for its object the fitting of men for work in the foreign field.

Many have come and laid themselves upon the altar saying, "Here am I, O Lord, send me."

We have been noticing so far mainly the work among college students. It has also spread rapidly in the cities and towns.

A very encouraging feature of the work is seen in its adaptability to reaching rail road men. The Association is the only organization that has succeeded in competing with the saloon in providing social places of resort for rail-road men at division points. Under the supervision of the International committee, rail-road corporations and employees have been led to co-operate in fitting up 100 bright, attractive club-houses. At thirty-six of these points entire buildings are occupied by Rail-road Associations. The lines of work carried on are so varied that they have enlisted sympathy and support in all classes of rail-road men. In addition to the reading rooms, social rooms, bath rooms, educational classes and other useful forms of the Association work, these organizations provide sleeping rooms, and temporary hospitals wherever needed.

At each point the work is under the direction of a committee of Christian rail-road men, and a trained man is employed as secretary. Testimonials to the practical value of the work in this department give deeper insight into the good that is being done along this line.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt says, "In all the larger fields of Christian, educational or benevolent endeavor, I know of no agency which, for persons immediately concerned and for the service they render to the public in the safety of life and property, accomplishes so much as the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association."

Mr. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in laying the corner-stone of a building in Philadelphia

costing $50,000 said: "It is over forty years since I began to lay corner-stones for this road, but I do not recall any one building which promised so much for material prosperity of the road and its employees as this new building of the Pennsylvania department of the Young Men's Christian Association."

Many speak lightly about the work that is being done by the Y. M. C. A., saying that it comes in the way of the church, and does what the church ought to do.

Only those, however, who cannot see beyond denominational borders venture to make such assertions. This organization is non-sectarian, and its purpose is not merely to grow in numbers, but it is to reach for Christ those who perhaps would otherwise never be reached.

The question of union of religious denominations is agitating the minds of the Christian world to-day as never before, and the organization and success of the Young Men's Christian Association is one grand step in solving this problem. What the church needs to-day is unity of Christian effort to help save those about it, and to carry the gospel to the remotest corners of the earth.

May the day soon come when the Christian men and women of our country will lay aside all creeds and prejudices, and the walls of denominational pride having been broken down, come together and unite their efforts, money and prayer upon one common platform, the Bible, and work together for the one great end, the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

Now, just a few words about our work at Elon since our last writing. We observed the week of prayer, beginning the 11th and closing the 18th inst. The meetings throughout were well attended and seemingly enjoyed by all.

New interest seems to have been awakened, and towards the close of the meetings a class of 20 or more was formed, who will meet once a week to talk about experimental religion. We purpose meeting as a family and talk of those things which have to do with our every day lives.

ATHLETICS.

Never before in the history of the College has the student body taken more interest in athletics than at present. This spirit of physical culture is to be commended and appreciated. Certainly it is as much essential as our training in text-books. Without a sound body we need not hope for a sound mind.

Saturday Nov. 24th was Field Day. The exercises were under the management of the Athletic Association. A large crowd was present to witness the different games and contests. Everything passed off pleasantly, and we believe the evening was generally enjoyed. Following were the progress and results:

From 2:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. Tennis Players—Prof. Holleman, J. E. Rawls, A. D. Wilkins and F. A. Holladay. Rawles and

Wilkins won, each making the same number of points.

From 3:30 to 4:30—Field games.

1. Running high jump—B. F. Black, J. E. Rawls, S. M. Smith—Rawls winning.

2. Standing high jump—Rawls and Smith—tie.

3. Broad jump—Rawls, Black, Smith—Smith winning.

4. 100 yards dash—Black, Long, Lee, Smith, Wadford, Rawls—Rawls winning.

From 4:30 to 5:30—Foot-ball Long and Holleman Houses vs., School—Long and Holleman Houses winning, score 12: 0.

The College Team has made rapid advancement in foot-ball this season and we hope soon to be able to make our mark. We have the material—all we need is the training. The team lines up as follows:

B. F. Black, Centre, S. M. Smith, Left Guard, G. C. Wadford, Right Guard, C. C. Ellis, Left Tackle, A. Brothers, Right Tackle, J. E. Rawls, Left End, J. C. Holladay, Right End, F. A. Holladay, Quarter-Back. J. P. Lee, Right Half-Back, T. L. Moore, Left Half-Back, W. H. Young, Full-Back.

Tennis still remains very popular among the young ladies and our more delicate young men.

A gymnasium is now being fitted up on the third floor of the College Building. This will be a popular resort for the young men during the winter months. We shall highly appreciate any help along this line. No college is complete without a good gymnasium and a competent instructor. We regret that the College has not a gymnasium provided with suitable apparatus and a lady instructor, for the young ladies of the institution. A certain amount of physical culture is beneficial to any one—too much is hurtful. Let us hope for much encouragement along this line.

The Athletic Association has suspended its regular meetings, and will meet during the winter ouly when called by the Pres.

MAGRUDER.

EXCHANGES.

ELLA JOHNSON.

'The Wofford College Journal' is on our table. The article on 'Literary Immortality' is especially interesting and shows careful study. We clip the following: "Literature, through the service it does to mankind, wins for itself an immortal place in mankind's gratitude and affection. It is the treasury in which are kept the world's best jewels.

"One of the most beautiful lessons is the sublimity of unselfishness. The history of literature is the history of unselfish, illustrious men. Veriiy, that man is the true philanthropist, who devotes the energies of his life to the welfare of his race, who with gracious, unstinted hand pours out, not so many dollars and cents, but the richer treasures of mind and soul which nature has endowed him with into the lap of the world for the guidance and benefit of mankind."

We are glad to note the continued improvement in the appearance of 'The William and Mary College Monthly.' We feel deeply interested in this magazine from the fact that it comes from the second oldest college in America. We wish it success and a prosperous career.

'The Carolinian' is on our table, and contains some well written articles. The one on 'Defense of Prose' is worthy of notice and shows that the writer has given thought to his subject. The following is a part of the closing paragraph: "Let us conform to this age of prose. Talk in plain, straightforward language, for truth is mightiest when unadorned. Read prose books; they are best for a busy people. Tell what you say briefly and to the point. Concentrate your energies on some laudable undertaking, and whatever you essay, go at it in dead earnest."

'The Davidson Monthly' contains in last month's issue several pieces of merit. This number also contains a very interesting article, entitled, 'What Books Will You Read?' It shows that too much care can not be taken in the choice of our books. We should read the books that contain the thoughts of the best writers of the present age—books that pertain to the present and future welfare of our nation. There is to-day too great a tendency to live in the past.

The November issue of 'The Trinity Archive' contains some excellent literary matter. A careful note of its contents convinces the reader that the journal is well edited. We call attention to the articles on 'The Greek and the Puritan,' and 'One Life Only."

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

ADA HALL.

We fear that on account of our prolonged silence, our friends and patrons think that we have allowed our Y. W. C. A. to decline. But not so, we re-organized at the opening of school with a larger membership than ever before. It is true that until recently the girls have not been taking much interest in the work. We seemed to have grown luke-warm during the vacation and very little interest was manifested in the meetings. The members were indifferent and careless about their religious development. But we are glad to say that since the week of prayer, which was duly observed by us, interest has revived, and the Association has again taken on new life and vigor.

During the last week we met in our hall every afternoon for half an hour, and never has the Spirit seemed to pervade our meeting more. Almost every luke-warm member was aroused to a renewed obligation and duty, and received once more the covenant with God. We hope that every girl at our college has been thoroughly convinced that we are here for spiritual, as well as intellect-

ual development, and that every one will grasp the opportunity afforded in the religious world while in college. We are glad to say that the world has become sufficiently enlightened to do away with the erroneous idea that religion is an impossibility in a college. We are here to fit and qualify ourselves for life, to undergo a discipline that will enable us better to fight the battles of life. And is not religion essential to success? Every one must admit this. We build our characters to a great extent while in school. We are more easily impressed than we are later on in life. Then, when is a better time for developing the spiritual nature than at this formative period? When we launch out on the sea of life, if we are lacking in religion we are not prepared to battle with the world, and we fall short of what God intended us to be and do.

Some may say that after we acquire an education, there is plenty of time then to look to our spiritual welfare. But this is a sadly mistaken idea. After we come from under the influence of our college training and discipline, we are surrounded nearly at all times by temptations, and if we have not something to sustain us, we will more easily fall a prey to them.

We ask an interest in the prayers of all our friends that we may have a flourishing Y. W. C. A., and that we may grow in religious, fervor and Christian piety, as well as in intellectual attainments and mental acquirements.

CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAY RATES.

The Southern Railway will sell Holliday Excursion tickets at rate of four cents per mile one way, for the round trip for distances of three hundred miles or less. These tickets will be sold to students on Dec. 15th to 21st inclusive good to return until Jan. 3rd, upon presentation, to ticket-agent of certificate signed by principal or superintendent. Tickets will also be sold Dec. 22nd to 25th and Dec. 29th to Jan. 1st good until Jan. 3rd, on which dates no certificate will be required. For any futher information, address,

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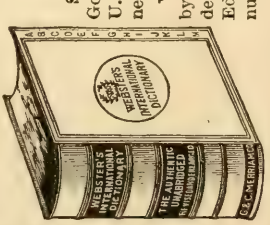
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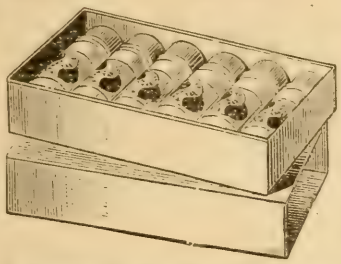
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THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN FARMER: THE CAUSES AND REMEDIES FOR THE SAME.

There is no one who has failed to notice the gloom and dejection that overshadows the countenance of almost every Southern farmer. The cry of "hard times" has been heard throughout the land for years, but at no time has that cry been louder, or has it been uttered by more voices, than at present. The majority of farmers are in debt, but it is almost impossible for them to cancel these debts. Many farms are now under a mortgage, while many once bright and happy homes have been taken from their owners—the mortgages have been foreclosed. The creditors were compelled to receive payment, and there was no other alternative save to take the home, the only possession of an honest and once prosperous family, and leave the silver-haired father and mother, with the children, to become hirelings. In some places the farm-houses are deserted, and the occupants flock to the towns and cities. Those who still hold their homesteads are so financially embarrassed that they have no longer the means to beautify their homes, but time and tempest continually make the houses and surroundings look more desolate from year to year.

They who once ranked socially among the elite of the rural districts, who were ignorant of the

want of money, who were able to keep their children in school from eight to ten months in the year, who when called upon to contribute to charitable purposes never failed to give of their abundance, they who for the greater part of their life never knew what it was to owe a penny,—it is such as these who are now so dejected, who seem to have almost despaired of ever being able to overcome the financial obstacles, upon whose faces care and anxiety have made deeper furrows in one sleepless night than time would make in a year, and to whom life seems but a bitter, weary thing.

One can scarcely suppress the tears as he listens to the venerable old farmer—he who has done so much for his community and his fellow-men—tell of the weary nights in which the eyes barely closed for pondering and planning how to pay his debts, educate his children, and sustain the honor of his family. Oftentimes the goddess of Dreamland —like the god of the priests of Baal—seems to be deaf to his cry, or to have gone on a pilgrimage.

In many a home the mother who once had hired help, now, in order to share her husband's burdens, even though old age renders her unequal to the task, yet in her nobleness and faithfulness to the man she loved in better days, takes upon herself the work of the servants; and though the farmer insists that she shall have hired help, she will not accept it, but feels that while life lasts she must be a help-meet to him. If you are inclined to think this only a fancy picture, visit, if you will, the various farm-houses, become intimate with the occupants, let them feel that you sympathize with them, and then you will listen only a little while to their tale of care and misfortune before you will realize that it is no fancy painting, but one of sternest reality.

Seeing the present condition of the farmer to be thus, the question necessarily arises as to the cause of this financial depression. There is evidently something wrong, and distressingly so. It appears that the causes are many and of various kinds. The farmer seems somewhat in error, while the millionaire and the Government are also in the wrong. And first, let us notice wherein the farmer himself is to blame.

Our first censure is that he has failed to use sufficient forethought and far-sightedness. When Southern farmers learned that they could buy meat cheaper than they could raise and sell it, they thought that they could raise cotton and buy their meat, and thus be the gainers. As some one has remarked, "they had their smoke-house in the West." But the price of cotton has fallen, they have accumulated debts for the bacon, and now after the debts have been made and many homes mortgaged, they see their mistake. And it has been the same way with other farm products. The farmer put all his work and time on

the "money crop," as he termed it, and seemed forgetful that he really needed less of the money crop than any other kind. The food crop is what he most needs, for what the farmer expends for other things than those consumed at the table is but very small in comparison to the food bill. Had cotton always remained at fifteen or twenty dollars a hundred, then could he have better afforded to plant the greater part of the acreage in cotton; but it were useless to say that it didn't do it.

Again, the farmer instead of making his own fertilizers bought guano of but little value at a large price. And in many instances when the cotton had been gathered it took nearly all to pay the guano bill. And this brings us to the farmer's ignorance of the soil, and of the chemical constituents necessary to make it fertile.

Surely no one needs to know the elements of the soil, and how to supply the chemicals that are lacking and that are so necessary to certain kinds of vegetation, as the farmer; and yet he is the very man who knows least about it. The wonder seems to be that he has been as successful as he has, when he is so deficient in such essential knowledge. How on earth, when he does not know what the land and plant require, does he know what kind of fertilizer to buy? Nothing seems more foolish than the idea of one guano being adapted to all soils and to all products. Very probably in a majority of cases the guano renders the land less fertile, and even kills it.

On nearly all the plantations, there may be seen field after field of cotton, the stalks so little and spindling that it looks as if it would take five or ten acres to yield one bale. This, again, is an evidence of the farmer's ignorance—but this time, of political economy. Certainly he ought to know that if he would put all the fertilizers on one acre and make it produce a bale that he would save much time and labor, for it takes as much plowing and hoeing for an acre of cotton on poor land that yields so little, as it does on rich land that yields abundantly, while the harvesting is about the same in each instance. If the farmer would plant more of the food products, less cotton, make his own fertilizers, and raise his own pork and beef, he would find himself much more independent, and less encumbered with so many debts.

Again, many farmers spend more for luxuries than is necessary, and especially do some spend too much for whiskey and tobacco. It is said that the laboring classes now spend $600,000,000 annually in saloons. And it is a fact that some actually spend their shillings for tobacco and whiskey when they have not sufficient food or clothing.

The present credit financial system serves to make worse the farmer's condition. One will often buy more on a credit than he would for cash. In many instances farmers have bought on a credit during the spring and summer, and then at the close of

the fall it has taken nearly, if not quite, all his harvest to pay up his debts.

The Southern farmer is sadly deficient in educational acquirements. He is incapable of judiciously transacting his business affairs, and may thus be defrauded by money-seekers. His lack of education unfits him to fill public offices, and for this reason he is oppressed by being under legislation controlled by men who have no interest in the farmer, save as they can increase their own wealth at his expense. It is said that our late Congresses have not contained enough farmers from the Northern States to constitute the Committees on Agriculture, and that our national law-makers have known so little about what would promote the prosperity of farmers that they have favored measures that have greatly injured agriculture.

Another cause of depression is unjust and heavy taxation. Often when the farmer has made a short crop it has taken such a proportion of the net proceeds to pay his taxes as would be startling to many of the wealthier citizens. Were the taxes equitable and necessary it would be different, but when, for example, the people are taxed to support so many pensioners, some of whom probably never witnessed a battle, then it is time for the oppressed to clamor forth. In the Treasury vaults, May 1st, '91, there was nearly $281,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, and $387,000,000 in silver coin and bullion. And it is a shame for the Government to tax its people so heavily when the vaults are so replete, even to almost bursting open.

In connection with this may be noticed the high protective tariff. The people are well aware of how unjustly they have been treated by manufacturers and those who think only of selfish ends, and are willing to impoverish the many for the enriching of the few. The arguments of protectionists are weak, and only of weight among the less educated. It was a dastardly act when a tariff was put on tin to protect the tin industry of the Union and at the same time not a pound of tin being manufactured in the United States.

Another source of evil to the agriculturist is the exorbitant transportation rates. Although his produce may be fairly plentiful, yet by the time such high charges are paid for transportation the net income is very materially decreased. And when he sells to buyers within wagon-reach of his farm, of course they have to reckon the cost of shipment and pay accordingly, and thus the price of his produce is grievously low.

Speculation also greatly diminishes the prices of the farmer's products. There is no doubt but that this influences the market more than any other one thing. Indeed it is one of the most harmful and abominable evils that infest our country. The harm that the millionaire can do in a few weeks is scarcely conceivable. Sometimes wick-

ed billionaires withdraw their money from production, and when the supply, owing to monometallism, is already limited, it is not strange that financial distress weighs down the agricultural classes.

And now having noticed the present condition of the Southern farmer and its causes, it remains to set forth, if possible, remedies for the same. As the causes as above given suggest the prevention or cure for the disease, only a few points need to be amplified. In many ways the farmer can serve to better his own condition. He can assuredly use more forethought and far-sightedness than he has heretofore. He can raise more of the products necessary for home-consumption, and put fewer expenditures on the "money crop." This will very considerably lessen his expenses and prevent his getting further in debt. He can use less tobacco and whiskey, and spend his money for something more needful and useful. If he would reduce the cotton acreage no doubt it would be greatly to his interest. He could certainly make better cotton at less cost, and besides, the market would not be overrun.

Next, the farmer can better educate himself, and thus know how to farm on scientific principles. He can make himself a learned economist. By his knowledge he will be able to defy the oppression of the money-seekers, the vile rogues who cheat and defraud the poor and ignorant. He can make himself a well-rounded man, one educated along many lines, which is always profitable, though he follow one special line. If he will make himself competent he can be elected to the various offices, and thus enact such laws as will be for the good and advancement of the agricultural classes. If law-makers could be elected who would bring about some means to abolish monopolies and prevent speculation, no small amount of benefit would come to the farmer.

Another thing that would enhance the net value of products and bring about lawful rights and privileges, is the ownership of all the railroads, telegraph, and telephones by the government.

Some writers are agitating the question of taxation only upon the value of land. A gentleman from New York says: "The single tax would take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvement, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to the value of millions of dollars per acre; and it would also dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and horde of tax gathers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost, and would make the holding of land unprofitable unless cultivated, and thus taxation would be far more just and equal than at present."

Many statesmen are of the opinion that the free-coinage of silver would very much benefit the farmer. It evidently would

help him pay his debts and would put more money into his pockets. As to the lawfulness of this, it will be left to more competent judges. From an article on free coinage by Wm. M. Stewart is clipped the following:

"It is a curious fact that the average price of wheat for the last twenty-five years has been equal to the value of 371¼ grains of pure silver, the amount contained in the standard dollar. This was the case when silver fell to 89 cents an ounce and also when it rose in 1891 to $1.21. Free coinage would make the silver bullion in the standard dollar worth $1.29 an ounce, and would enhance the value of farm products in an equal proportion. It would also enlarge the metallic basis, and place the fabric of crdit which is now tottering, on a solid foundation. It would stop contraction, furnish more money, revive business and secure prosperity."

Lastly, there can be no better and surer remedy for the present financial depression than the full and fervid co-operation of all agriculturists. An unlimited amount of good might be gained by the farmers' co-operating in all their business relations. Let them have a sub-treasury and not be compelled to sell at once even though at half value, let them manufacture their own fertilizers and farm implements, and let them have their united and powerful voice in the Senate, and soon great benefit will be derived. Many farmers are awakening along this line and the Farmers Alliance is the result. There is a possibility of the Alliance making itself widly and deeply felt: They say, "The prime object of this association is to better the condition of the farmers of America, mentally, morally, and financially, to suppress personal, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition, to return to principles on which the government was founded, by adhering to the doctrine of equal rights and equal chances to all and special privileges to none; to educate and commingle with those of the same calling, to the end that country life may become less lonely and more social, to assist the weak with the strength of the strong, thereby rendering the whole body more able to assist; and bequeath to posterity conditions that will enable them, as honest, intelligent, industrious producers to cope successfully with the exploiting classes of middle men."

Let all farmers awaken to a true sense of their needs and hasten to educate themselves, to bring about better legislation, to unite themselves in one solid phalanx and defy outrageous aggression; and soon the appalling cloud of financial depression which now rages with cyclonic fury over the home and hearts of our Southern farmers, will break away, and bright rays of plenty and prosperity will light up our Southland, and content and happiness will reign supreme.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

IS LUXURY DETRIMENTAL TO PROGRESS?

The question of the legitimacy or the illegitimacy, the utility or the harmfulness of luxury, is one that confronts us every day. The moralist claims that it belongs solely to him. While at the same time the economist claims his share in its discussion. In order to form our opinions and arrive at our conclusions sensibly, we must first view the question from every stand point.

One of the prime causes of so much discussion upon this subject is that there are so many different interpretation puts upon the word luxury. Many blame and others praise it who do not comprehend it in the same light.

If we consult a lexicon we will find under the word several different meanings. The definitions are quoted very loosely and vaguely. They do not express the general acceptance of the term. What is considered luxury at one time, is not so regarded at another. What was luxury in one age was not in another. To the Indian who lived upon this continent before English settlers inhabited our shores, the simple furnishings of a day laborer would be objects of real luxury; while, if he should be introduced into the modern home of a person who had an income of five or six thousand dollars, he would stand stricken with awe.

Industrial progress brings such objects into common use as in former times were considered as luxuries. Our forefathers looked upon such things as coffee and sugar in this light. Window-panes for a long time, could only be afforded by the most wealthy, while carpets, curtains and the necessary furnishings of a modern home are of a later date; what was once considered as a mere trifle is now of much consequence. The large fire-place of fifty years ago, with its huge log fires is now called extravagance.

Luxury, in primitive times, consisted in grouping around some rich man of high birth who supported a large number of servants. The servants were, generally speaking, a class of people who engaged in no productive work and who had to be supported under the supervision of some one.

Ancient luxury would be considered to-day as absurd. The useless expense of making festivals in which "quantity and not quality" was a predominating feature was once a luxury practice. These festivals were even carried to such an extent as to be made into drunken revels. This kind of luxury was degrading and harmful. Luxury is now becoming more modest and makes less displays.

It does not suppress charitable institutions or sympathetic sentiments.

It is impossible for any one to condemn a thing which manifests itself in good sense, and good taste. In spite of its abuses, it must be considered a potent fac-

tor in human progress. To-day it furnishes employment to millions. But it is without doubt abused, and the abused use of luxury only tends to debase those who engage in it. Morality is rapidly eradicating that kind of impertinence, and placing in its stead, the spirit of liberality, causing all selfish motives to be banished; and as a result, we are bound together by a golden chain of friendship, which is locked by the link of love.

Many economists, in their severity against luxurious indulgences, make false impressions. When they say that much more is expended for some fine article of dress or some piece of costly jewelry—than for the real necessities of life, they forget that one can realize a much larger profit by the manufacture of cassimere or silk than by raising potatoes. He does take into consideration that a skillful jeweler can earn four or five times the amount that he could earn in a cast iron foundry. Luxury opens a broad field for progress in art. Industry may advance progress, but art must advance civilization. Luxury furnishes employment for the idle. Idleness is undoubtedly an advancer of crime and should always be looked down upon. The Jews had a saying among themselves that "he who does not bring his son to some business makes him a thief." The Parthians were such enemies to idleness that they did not allow their children to eat anything until they had gone through some kind of exercise.

Solon, the Athenian law-giver, introduced a severe law, against idleness into his commonwealth.

Wide spread luxury is useful as forming a reserve for nations and individuals in times of necessity. Lastly, if the rich economized and recapitalized all their revenue except that which would barely procure the necessities of life, they would soon lay up immense fortunes. Thus luxury tends to equalize the conditions of life.

G. W. TICKLE.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Some flowers bloom in the flower garden, among the most beautiful roses, yet they soon fade away and are forgotten. Others bloom, surrounded by the same influences, are plucked by some tender hand, and laid away to be remembered by loving hearts. In the city of Boston, on one bright spring morning in May, 1803, a beautiful flower budded. As the gentle south wind with its warmth blew around that home, the birds seemed to sing more sweetly, for there were glad hearts in that home because of the appearing of that bright little boy whom they named Ralph Waldo Emerson. Those happy parents did not know, but they had hopes that this bright, budding flower might bloom and be planted in the memory of some friendly heart.

Emerson's ancestors were men and women of high rank, and of purely English descent. His grand-father was a minister in the Unitarian church. When Emerson was a few years old, his father died and left him and his mother in a critical condition financially. But they struggled on and when Ralph was thirteen years old he entered Harvard College. He was not very apt in Mathmatics, but progressed very well with his Latin and Greek. He spent more time in reading than in studying. He read and re read the English dramatists, committed nearly all of Shakespeare to memory. By spending most of his time in the library he did not take a very high stand in his classes. He stood about the middle in a class of sixty. But he stood higher than this in the estimation of his classmates. for he was chosen by them as poet on "class-day."

Emerson taught school for some years after leaving college. During this time he studied theology, and in 1826 he was appointed to preach by order of the Middlesex Association. In 1829 he became colleague to Henry Ware in the pastorate of the Second church in Boston. In the following year Ware resigned and Emerson became pastor.

As most young men are apt to do at some time in their life, Emerson fell in love and married Miss Ellen Louisa Tucker in 1830. His wife was taken sick and died in about a year after their marriage. This was a very severe trial on him, and it was several months before he recovered from the bitter bereavement. His career as a preacher lasted only four years. He believed that the Lord's Supper was not intended to be perpetuated, so he and his congregation could not agree on that point and he resigned. He then went to Europe and spent most of his time in Italy. He visited England on his return and met Carlyle. He and Carlyle became fast friends, and remained so until his death.

Although Emerson's pulpit

career did not last very long, yet the field of lecturing soon opened itself to him. He delivered his first lecture before the Boston Mechanics Association, subject, "Water." When he visited Italy he gave one on "Man's Relation to the Globe." In 1834 he gave a series of five lectures on Michael Angelos, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. These lectures were highly appreciated by all who read them.

In 1835 he married again. His wife was a Miss Lidian Jackson. After marrying the second time he moved to Concord, Mass. where he remained until his death.

From 1835 to the close of his life, Emerson's vocation was that of delivering lectures in the United States. For forty years he lectured before the Lyceum of Salem, Mass. Among those lectures were "English History," "Human Culture," "Human Life," "The Present Age," and "The Times." These lectures were never printed, yet much of the thought was reproduced in his Essays.

Although the name of Emerson as a writer is a household word, yet he never wrote very many books. The value of his works is not so much in quantity as in quality. His first book, "Nature," was published in 1836. Then followed a series of essays, poems, and miscellaneous literature. His last book, —"Letters and Social Aims,"— was published in 1875.

Now, what has become of those books over which this man spent so many hours of study? Go to our libraries and to our homes and you will find some volume written by Emerson. Shall we say that the flower that budded in Boston, on May 27, 1803 failed to bloom and give a sweet perfume in this the closing decade of the nineteenth century? Go ask the thousands who have come under the influence of his life, and you shall hearthe anthems of praise as they come floating on the wings of the closing hours of this century. Emerson died April 26, 1886; but his works shall live on, for their influence is immortal and can never die.

As a poet, Emerson ranks with many others of great fame. The spirit of poetry, blended with the thoughts of the philosopher made a happy combination which added very greatly to the value of his works. He being of a poetic mind expressed his philosophical ideas in more pleasing terms and thus caused them to be filled with more life than they would have otherwise been. He himself said that he used poetry only as a vehicle to convey his deeper thoughts. There is always a freshness in his works as we read them. And as we study his philosophy, and meditate upon his sayings we feel that we are in the presence of a great man who reaches down to the level of mankind to lift them higher.

Let us try to learn a lesson from the life of this great man, and strive to follow him in that which is noble and good.

I. WALTER JOHNSON.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

All nations endeavor to perpetuate the remembrance of those men who have contributed to their "aggrandizement both as a tribute of gratitude to their memory, and as an example to future generations." You take the best man in any society and his name will always be honored. George Washington will always be the symbol of North American independence. It is not surprising then that the benefits of the works of Columbus extend to the end of the human race; that the history of Columbus is considered as belonging to all nations, and that his name should be equally venerated in every one of them. The first look of Columbus while an infant was upon the heavens and the sea. Astronomy and navigation soon directed his thoughts to the scenes thus spread before his eyes.

Columbus was one of those that always pass beyond the boundary at which the common run of poeple stop and cry "enough." At fourteen years of age he knew all about navigation that was taught in schools, and he returned to his father's house at Genor, but could not be contented with his father's business. So he sailed for several years on trading vessels and ships of war, and in the adventurous expeditions which the great houses of Genoa launched on the Mediterranean Sea. Columbus was one among the greatest men of his age in navigation. He ventured where no other navigator would risk his life. There was no other that had the bravery and courage that Columbus had on the sea. He surpassed all the wise men of his age to an astonishing degree in his plans ot navigation. He laid his plans before different courts before he succeeded in getting his vessels to make his discovery of America. At last he succeeded at the court of Portugal. He sailed from the shores Aug. 4, 1492 with about one hundred and twenty men. Sailing for several days the saliors were perfectly content; but when they saw the last spot of land and trees fade from their sight a gloom of sadness fell upon them which they had never before experienced and then they only wished they were back at home. But Columbus with his bravery only tried to encourage them to press on, telling them that there was land beyond. The night he passed on deck with the pilots studying the stars and watching the sea. Alone like Moses conducting the people in the wilderness, his thoughtful gravity impressed upon his companions sometimes respect, and sometimes mistrust and fear, that kept them aloof. But here we leave the crew, for too well you know the story.

Columbus was a man of courage and modesty and eloquence which marked with innumerable perfections by the divine stamp prevents our forgetting and compels us to admire such a truly great man.

W. A. SMITH.

Editorials.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

George William Curtis once said in a debate on the subject of Woman's Suffrage that, "Men are not wise enough, nor generous enough, nor pure enough to legislate fairly for women." This is no doubt true, and it seems that many women (those, especially, who advocate woman's suffrage) have realized man's inability to rule, without looking further to find the cause. True man should exercise his highest and noblest qualities in legislating for what he generally terms his "better half."

Man himself is not always responsible for his inabilities and imperfections; yet he is often censured and condemned. Alas! that women do not realize that by this arraignment of men they condemn themselves. Is their vision too limited to discern that the more proofs they bring forward of the folly, selfishness, and impurity of men, the more conclusively they are proving at the same time that women are not wise enough, as yet, to legislate for themselves?

Every man who legislates is the son of some woman. He has been influenced by her life, her thoughts, her spirit, during his pre-natal existence. He has had her impress on his dawning soul. He has been led and guided through the first unfolding of his life by her hand. He has had his susceptible young heart first in her keeping; his awakening thought first beneath her sway. If finally he grows up to make laws which depress and degrade her, there must be some lack of grace or wisdom, some error of nature or life in woman, which had better be met and overcome as the first step toward

her emancipation; in order that when it comes it may stand upon a firm foundation, upon the solid rock of her own fitness and character.

Evolution is always, by far, better than revolution; and if the women who lavish their enthusiasm and their activity to secure the right of suffrage be wise, they will turn their splendid energies into the channel of their opportunity. They will so educate the sons of the present and coming generations that they may justly use the right of suffrage and legislation.

Warfare and aggression are unpleasant methods, and by them women sacrifice much that they can ill afford to lose; whereas, if they are wise, they will wait the opening of the door. "A greater gain, long coming, is worth a partial good at hand." There is a surer way, a better road than by suffrage toward the obtaining of her rights, and to her more complete emancipation. It may take more courage, it may require more patience, but by these qualities she justifies her claim.

Protests from woman that she has little scope because she is not man; that, debarred from co-operation with him she is confined to sewing and cooking; that her sphere is limited and narrow, because she cannot enjoy the same privileges he enjoys, is about as foolish as the great element of fire struggling with fate because it was not water. She should remember that she is a part of the force and power of the universe, different from men, but no less patent.

To woman is given the grand mission of maternity, the basic fact of mortal life, the direction and shaping of the human race; and, until she understands and studies to fulfill her trust to the utmost, she has failed in her obligation and privilege.

As long as men are unjust to women, carelessly selfish, and cruel, as they too often are, woman is sending forth proofs to the world of her own incapacity and failure. And she has no right to ask—nay, by her revealed lack of a sense of justice, she forfeits her right to ask—to be made ruler over more things until she has been faithful to those already committed to her charge.

Could any power or privilege be greater than that which God and nature have given woman of plowing the ground, and sowing the seed in her son's heart? Could any representation be more to her own advantage than the impress of her own personality which she may leave upon him, if she has turned all the forces of her mind into an intelligent effort to make that impress deep and lasting? The mother may think it all right for her son to "sow his wild oats," but she should consider what the harvest will be. If he must sow his wild oats, then he must reap wild oats.

To vote may, or may not, be the right or duty of woman, but it cannot be a remedy for all the evils some urge as their reason

for demanding it. Woman may be equal, may be far superior to man, but she must prove her superiority in the duties she is obligated to perform before she is ready to assume new ones. Woman, in helping man to solve the petty problems and graver questions which come up before him, proves that she has both strength and wisdom in a degree not often realized.

The complete woman understands to inspire, reaches to love, stoops to heal. Radiant, she goes forth and bathes the world "in smiles of glee;" tenderly she holds close the little child, sheltering its head upon her breast and singing sweet lullabies as though there was no other life but this. When new need arises, some vexed, grave question, some serious problem to be solved—on a sudden this loving creature, this careful mother, is the clear-brained, earnest thinker, who brings her faculties of delicate discernment and swift-winged intuition to share and lift the burden of him she loves. She weighs, considers, comprehends intricacies, the financial conditions and difficulties that fence him in, the subtleties of the political ambitions that lead him on. Nor is she for this power of mental grasp the less a clinging, passionately complete woman when the hour comes for soul to speak. Ah, no! "She loves the better that she is the more; for highest force comes from but highest powers."

Beneath all the phases of the life she lives, when she adorns and lights the home, when she shares the conflicts of the market place and the public arena by her sympathy, she glows with a light that has its issues within, that glorifies the commonplace and illumines the every-dayness of life.

S. M. SMITH.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTMAS LITERATURE.

We are accused of not being a Christian nation, and why is this? Have we nothing to prove false such a statement? Look, for a moment at our literature, especially our Christmas literature. Let Christmas come, and from almost every press in this great country of ours comes Christmas literature which finds its way into homes all over the land, and there receives a glad welcome and is read with pleasure and enjoyment. A few years ago, it was difficult to obtain much Christmas literature, but now it may be obtained on every hand and of superior quality. There is no complaint now of not having literature with which to entertain ourselves on a rainy day or dreary Christmas evening. Every news-paper or magazine editor thinks that he must get out an extra issue for a Christmas number. Long before the holidays are here, the contributors are studying on some subject bearing on this topic, and soon we have something from their pens that is enjoyable and instructive. The papers and magazines are filled with stories both pleasing and elevating. There are stories of a simpler nature for the children that gain their attention and at the same time teach lessons of life. Think of the thousands of little books with beautiful pictures and stories for the children. Few parents think that the list of Christmas presents for their children is complete without some of these little books, from which they may get many beautiful ideas and truths that will remain with them throughout life. There are the beautiful little Christmas cards with some Golden Text from the Bible that they may learn. Is it possible for all of these lessons and truths to be put into the their young minds without yielding much fruit in due season? And this is done in honor of the Child of Bethlehem born in a manger "because there was not room in the Inn."

There may be found literature to suit all classes. We have that which may be read and understood by the ignorant and middle classes as well as the more highly educated and cultured. This literature also contains beautiful illustrations of scenes in the life of Him whom it celebrates.

And not only is it read and enjoyed in this country of ours, but it goes abroad and has its influence there as well. From this, others can see that we live in a Christian land and that we bow in reverence to the name of Him who was born of Mary in the manger.

Is there any better means by which we may prove to other nations that we are working under one grand banner and following the same great leader, than by sending to them our Christmas literature? Foreigners are annoyed at this great effort of Christian countries—

all in the name of Christ, and is this not a proof that our efforts are receiving some attention, at least, and that the Christ-child is still shedding His influence abroad in the world? It has influence at home, as well as abroad, and from it there must come many good results. There are many amongst us who do not believe in Christ, but this Christmas literature, laden with glad tidings of great joy, continually enters their homes and must at last influence them for good. Anything, whether good or bad, with which we are ever coming in contact, will influence us and tend to form our characters and lives, even though oftentimes unconsciously. They may receive these great truths unwillingly at first, but where there is so much good literature in circulation they must read more or less of it, and soon its influence will tell on them.

This literature is of the very best type, kind, character and quality. It tells us of him who gave his life for us, and of his many deeds of love. When there is so much to impress upon us, so many lessons of truth and goodness, is it unnatural to suppose that some seed may take root and grow? So much good literature, in which are so many lessons of noble deeds, charity, patience, truth, beauty, going into our homes can but serve to bring us nearer Christ, and cause us to strive to be more like him. And the great flood of Christmas literature, which increases from Christmas to Christmas, is but a fitting testimony to the growing influence of Christianity and a splendid memorial of him who did, and is still doing, so much to gladden our homes, rejoice our hearts, and elevate the human family.

IRENE CLEMENTS.

THE EDUCATED MAN.

There is no subject that should be considered more than that of education. There is not only one but many ways in which a man can be educated. The three principal kinds of education are: the education of the hands, the feet and the head, the latter being the most important.

The Greeks are said to have been the best educated people in the world. They first educated the head, and then learned music and dancing to give easy grace and refinement to their every movement.

If the experiment of government by the people is to be successful, it is the educated men and women who must make it so. The future of the republic lies in the hands of the men and women of culture and intelligence, of self-control and of self-independ-

ence—those capable of taking care of themselves and of helping others. Wisdom and strength must go to the making of a nation.

For a man to receive easy education it is necessary for him to receive home education. The parents may partly be held responsible for the mark their sons make in life. Mr. E. P. Powell, writing on education, maintains that "home education is what the children of this generation especially need, and that parents of even average means can have no excuse for neglecting this invaluable early training of their children." Then men should first be educated at home, and then when they start out to receive their college education it will be easier for them in many respects.

The educated man seldom ever falls into poverty. The uneducated, living in the country, say they see hard times, and thus they are flocking to the large cities expecting to gain wealth, but instead gain worse poverty.

The Anglo-Saxon race, with its strength and virtues, was born of hard times. We who live in America and who constitute the heart of this republic, are the sons and daughters of "him that overcometh." Ours is a lineage unstained by luxury, uncoddled by charity, uncorroded by vice, uncrushed by oppression. If it were not so, we would not be here to-day. When this nation was born, it was under the rule of the kings, but isnce then kings slipped from their tottering thrones, and the sceptre fell into the hands of common men.

From ancient to modern times educated men have been standing at the head of our government. Educated men are the ones that fill all the important positions in life. Who is it that pleads at the bar? Who is it that stands at the head of our State government? Who is it that wields the presidential sceptre over this fair land of ours? We will all readily answer, the educated men. Then let men become educated, and as long as this republic shall exist its government will continue to grow better, and the lives of the people of this land will be the happier.

A man should have a reserve of skill. If he can do well something which needs doing, his place in the world will always be ready for him. He must have intelligence. To meet these needs our schools have been steadily broadening. These are to give wisdom and fitness to the common man. He must have a reserve of character and reputation. Without these education is in many cases useless.

The problems of government are questions of right and wrong. They must be settled right. So let us all prepare ourselves to settle aright the problems that confront us in life. This is done by means of education.

Let a man educate himself in the true sense of the word, and when he enters upon the broad

arena of life he can bravely and manfully fight his battles, both with credit to country and to himself.

Let him learn to do the right thing at the right time. Right thinking has been our privilege; right acting is now our duty; and at no time in the history of the world has duty been more impressive than now.

JOHN P. LEE.

IN THE COLLEGE WORLD.

JOHN COBB, EDITOR PRO TEM.

The University of Michigan has a library of 92,228 volumes.

The Harvard library contains pictures of all of its classes since 1752.

Out of twenty Inter-state Oratorical contests, De Pauw orators have won in five.

The net proceeds of the Pennsylvania—Princeton foot-ball game was $10,000.

The West Point Cadets have decided to play foot-ball with college teams only.

One-sixteenth of the students in American Colleges are studying for the ministry.

The smallest university in the world is in Africa. It has five students and five instructors.

The University of Boulogne is the oldest University in the world—it was founded in 1119.

There are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States, while England has none.

Prof. Turner, of Edinburgh, receives the largest salary of any College professor in the world, it being $20,000.

There are twenty-six colleges in Illinois—more than in any other State except Ohio.

The Chicago University is the only large educational institution in the United States, that has no College colors.

The first college paper ever published in the United States came from Dartmouth, with Daniel Webster as editor.

Columbia College has adopted a constitution similar to that used by Yale and Princeton to govern its base-ball association.

The University of Pennsylvania has students from every State and Territory in the Union and from twenty-eight foreign countries.

An Ann Arbor student says that they have just two rules: "Students must not burn the College buildings, nor kill any of the professors."

Wake Forest College is raising a twenty-five thousand dollar additional endowment fund, to be applied especially to the Royal Chair. A Northern benefactor has contributed $5,000 of the amount.

The class in modern Greek at Cornell University is issuing a Greek newspaper for reading exercises.

There are two hundred and seventy-five women in the Swiss universities. Nineteen of these are Americans.

There are 2,665 students in the University of Michigan this year, 7,406 of them are in the literary department.

The faculty at the University of Chicago are hereafter to be addressed as "Mr.", the title of "Prof." being discarded.

The present year is the hundredth anniversary since the death of the greatest of all English historians, Edward Gibbon.

Harvard has five student publications including two dailies. The different staffs contain over sixty men.

The largest university in the world is at Cairo. It has 11,000 students. They come from every part of the Mohammedan world.

President Cleveland's cabinet, with but two exceptions, is composed of college graduates. All but one are members of the Presbyterian church.

Rutland has ninety-four universities and employs two thousand seven hundred and twenty more professors than the three hundred colleges of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

LOCALS.

J. E. RAWLS, Editor.

March!

Third month!

First spring month!

"The wind do blow!"

"And the kites do sail!"

Ask Mr. W. if he ever saw a Roman candle.

He.—"Say, Miss, you are so pretty and sweet."
She.—"Now—now you know you don't mean that."

Mr. J.—"Partner, do you expect to study chickenhomany?"
Partner.—"I thought of studying trigonometry."

COOK WANTED.—One of our professors is now keeping bachelor's hall.

LATEST THING ON SUNDAY.—"Young ladies, rise—go. Young men, up on your feet—hustle."

Lawyer B. F. Long, Jr., ('93) is now practicing law at Graham, N. C. We wish him success.

Our enrollment continues to increase; especially has the number of students enlarged since Christmas.

Would that some one would inform Mr. H. as to which one of the literary societies will elect the valedictorian.

"'Sic semper tyrannis'—Say, Soph., what does that mean?"
Reply.—"Holding him down by main strength."

Pres. Staley gave us a call some time ago. We were glad to see him. Would that it were so the Dr. could make his visits more frequent.

Mr. T.—"Say, partner, I want you to tell me something about the noted man Mr. Tammany Hall, Esq. I have heard very much about him for the last month or so in the political world."

Mr. A. R. Lawrence, who has been a very faithful student for the past four years, and who would have graduated next year with high honors, has now retired from school and expects to read medicine under his brother, of Roanoke, Va.

The ring of the saw and the sound of the hammer have not ceased to be heard in our town. The performance of the music is now mostly carried on by the carpenters, who are building a store for Mr. J. B. Geringer. The store is being built on Lebanon Avenue, and on the adjoining lot west of York, Edwards & York.

Prof. E. L. Moffitt, now editor of "The Christian Sun," pleased us with his presence a few weeks ago. He stopped over while on his way to Asheboro, N. C. When we have the Professor with us it brings to our minds very forcibly the pleasant association which was formed in meeting him in the English room. Thus we are always glad to see him.

We understand that Mr. A. S. Wilkins, a former student of Elon, and a very studious one, has gone into the mercantile business, in which we hope him success.

Mr. J. P. Lee has been elected as editor to fill the vacancy of ex-editor C. C. Ellis. Mr. Lee is a member of the Junior class, and a gentleman worthy of the position as editor, and will no doubt give us some excellent literary productions.

Mr. M., in translating English into Latin, came across the word "rode," and wished to know from his room-mate what was the Latin equivalent. His mate replied, "via." Then he wished to know if "viveunt" wouldn't be the Latin for "they rode."

The public debate, if nothing prevents, will come off at the usual time.—Friday morning before Easter.

Query.—Resolved, that N. C. should have compulsory education.

Debaters—Aff.: W. D. Harward and I. W. Johnson; Neg.: F. A. Holladay and J. T. Cobb.

Ikey, Esq., in preparing to call on his girl, got the barber to shave his neck. This puzzled the barber, after having seen his face, as to why he only wanted his neck shaved. So the barber asked Ikey, and Ikey replied: "I want to make a good impression on my girl as I leave her, because the last is the best, as Mr. Shakespeare used to say."

Mr. J. "Say Miss H. I have spoken to you my last time." Miss H. "Oh, what a relief."

Fresh.—"Say, Mr. Soph., you ought to be handsomer, healthier, and fleshier than you are; for you were taking physics this spring."

A former student of Elon who has been teaching school near here for the past five months, "Prof." T. L. Crawford, has again entered college, with the intention of taking a special course in post-graduate work.

The State Covention of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at Raleigh, March 21-24. Messrs I. W. Johnson and W. A. Smith have been elected as delegates, and There are others of the College who expect to be present.

The Dental College at Atlanta, Ga., which Mr. Ed Crawford has been attending for the past five months, has closed for this session, and Mr. Crawford is now at home. Ed seems to take very much fancy to dentistry and we hope him much success in his chosen profession.

We had with us some time ago Mr. L. A. Coulter. the State Sec. of the Y. M. C. A. He gave two talks while here, one to the entire school and one to the young men exclusively. These discourses were very inviting and instructive, and wish it were so that we could have him with us often.

Who was it that put himself in nomination for one of the public debaters, and what was his reason for doing so? Probably you can get information from Mr. T.

The College chapel was opened on the night of the 16th for those who wished to attend an entertainment given by members of the Philologian Literary Society.

Miss Julia S. Long was called home by her people some time ago on account of her health. But we are pleased to say that, after having her home for a few days, she recoved and has returned to her work.

Miss E., a Soph.—"Oh, I don't feel like studying to-night." Miss M. "Why?" "Because I am so tired." "Yes, I believe that is an epidemic." "Oh! Miss M., what do you mean by an academic? I was an academic two years ago, but I am now glad to say I'm a Soph."

Prof. E. L. Moffitt, who has so earnestly worked in the interest of the "Monthly" and who has been our previous alumni editor, has now resigned, because of the amount of work he has, and we have elected Miss Irene Johnson, a member of the faculty, to take the place as alumni editor. Miss Johnson is indeed competent and well qualified for the position of which she will take charge.

A Junior, Mr. C., on entering the room of a Senior gentleman, struck a match, and Mr. H. wished to know of the Senior gentleman had he struck the match in a vacuum would it have burned. After a few seconds of meditation the Senior replied, "No; because there would have been no friction"

Mr. C.—"Poor big-head!"

The Rev. Mr. W. J. Laine, one of the graduates of '94, who went to Harvard University last fall to take a special course, was forced to retire from the University a few days ago, because of his health. We regret very much that Mr. Laine's health was of such a nature that he was unable to complete his course, for he is a very promising young man. We earnestly wish him an early recovery.

The Soph. class met in the college chapel on the evening of Feb. 21st to entertain those present with essays and orations.

The programme of the evening was as follows:

Introductory remarks by Prof. J. U Newman, D. D.

Instrumental duet, entitled Qui Vive Galop, by Misses Berta Moring and Mamie Eley.

Essay.—The New Times as pictured by Mr. B. O. Flowers, by Miss Nannie Clements.

Oration.—By Mr. J. T. Cobb, Subject.—Will Woman Suffrage leaven the politics?

Oration.—What Next? By Mr. G. W. Tickle.

Vocal duet.--Whispering Hope —By Misses Williamson and Sears.

Oration.—A Purpose is Life, —By Mr. L. L. Lassiter.

Oration.—The Surest Way to Success Under a Republican Form of Government,—Mr. E. D. Summers.

Oration.—By Mr. W. H. Young,—Subject, Progress and Influence of the University of North Carolina.

Instrumental Solo,—Twittering Birds,—By Miss Ula Edwards.

This closed the exercises. All present pronounced it a success. The subjects were profoundly discussed, thus making the exercises very interesting and instructive.

QUARTERLY RECEPTION.—The students met in the college chapel on the evening of the 18th. The college bell rang at 6:30, which signified that it would toll at the expiration of 20 minutes, which bell meant for the students to begin to assemble in the hall. After having rung the first bell, the janitor then beautifully illuminated the chapel, and soon thereafter the time approached for the ringing of the last bell. And when it began to ring, each sound, as it burst from the belfry and drifted out upon the bosom of the balmy air of night and ebbed away into the stillness of the forest, seemed to bespeak enjoyment, pleasure, gaiety. At the ceasing of the bell the crowd had assembled in the chapel, it then being about 7 o'clock. The program

of the occasion, gotten up by Misses Clements, Williamson, and Gardner, and Messrs. Smith and Holladay was as follows:

1. Distribution of cards. 2. Collection of cards. 3. Music—instrumental. 4. "Drop-back promenade." 5. Extemporaneous speeches: W. H. Young—subject, Hog's Head; Hon. B. F. Long, Jr.—subject, Apple Cider; M. S. Winner—subject, Old Shoes; T. O. Camp—subject, Potato Peelings; L. L. Lassiter—subject, Chips. 6. Sentimental duet, Mr. W. T. Williamson and Miss —— ——. 7. Calisthenics Drill. Bell taps. Exeunt.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

Some time has elapsed since a review of our exchanges, therefore we now review those of the last few months.

In the North Carolina University Magazine for Dec. 1894 is a sketch of the life of William George Randal. Surely no one can study the boy and the man without feeling for him the sincerest appreciation. One so loves to see the possibilities of talent burst forth into sweetest and most brilliant realities.

Sometime back, there was an article in the Wake Forest Student entitled "The Mission of Poetry." No true lover of poetry can fail to enjoy its reading.

"The Autocrat" in the The Hampden Sidney magazine is appreciated. The admirers of Holmes always love to hear him praised.

The Tennessee University Magazine is neat, attractive and readable.

We appreciate the effort made by the school at Liberty in starting the publication—"School Gems." Its editors have our best wishes.

The North Carolina Teacher is well worthy of wide patronage. It is able to be of real benefit to those institutions in whose interest it is published.

The article on "True Usefulness in Life" in the Mephistophelean is worthy of thoughtful perusal. It is a subject about which every one must needs be de eply concerned.

In the Furman Echo are found very interesting Inter-Collegiate notes—that is an important department for any college publication. With deep interest was read the paper, "Earnestness a pre-requisite to Success." It is to be hoped that many students read the article and were profited thereby.

That is a most excellent paper in the Carolinian on "The Uses of the Literary Society."

The Messenger of Richmond College, Va. has a valuable production, "Our Nations Call." We quote: "Our nation needs men to-day more than ever before, in every walk of life. She has suffered financially, politically, and I might say, spiritually, from the acts of her untrue and disloyal sons."

The early appearance of the

Eatonian of the South-western Baptist University bespeaks the energy and activity of its editorial staff.

We gladly welcome to our sanctum, The University Review, of Kansas State University and the Cosmos of Coe College, Iowa. It is so pleasant to have sister magazines from those far off states visit us.

We were delighted by the appearance of a beautiful magazine in white and green, entitled "The Voices of Peace." Sweet is the memory of the "peaceful" voices of 1890. But few, very few of the same voices are heard there now. They have gone forth to cheer other abiding places, some —and precious is their memory —have long since been mingled with the music of that far-off haven of rest. But these thoughts, "as sad as earth, as sweet as heaven," only serve to make dearer the "Voices of Peace."

There has recently come to us, The College Forum of Lebanon Valley College, Pa. That is a fine article entitled "Education a Paramount Need." From it we quote the following:

"What man is to effect and achieve depends in every case upon what he is. He cannot do more that he is fitted to do by his abilities and resources. The cause must in all cases be adequate to the effect.

"Now what a man is and what he accomplishes depends upon two things, first, what he is by natural endowment, and secondly, what he makes himself to be by culture and strengthening of the endowments which he has received by nature. It is with the training and evolution of these natural faculties that education is pre-eminently concerned."

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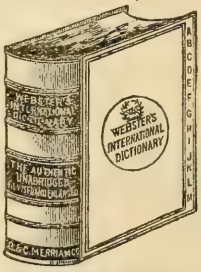
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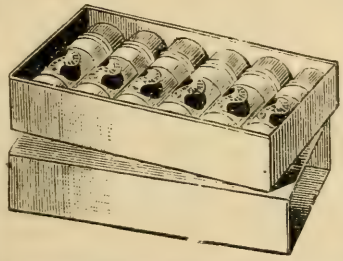
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THE PRISONS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This question, which I will endeavor to present as best I can, is a question which, in any aspect of it, can be answered only in part, and one which, in some of its bearings and relations, cannot be answered at all. Having visited Wake county jail and Alamance county jail, and after spending two hours in the State penitentiary, with Superintendent sears, Capt. Fleming and Col Hicks in conversation upon the prisons of North Carolina, I am prepared to give in this paper, what I know about the question. In the first place the State has no compiled report as to the cost of building, or the cost of maintaining the prisons of the State. Each county has on its record an itemized statement of the cost of building and maintaining its prison, but to work this up and get a correct statement for the State, would require more money and time than has been given me to prepare this paper. However, taking Wake as one of the most expensive prisons and Alamance county jail as one of the least expensive prisons, we can make an approximate estimation for the State which will not be far wrong. I have not been able to get an itemized account of either of these jails, but they were approximated at the following figures: Wake county jail, cost of building, five thousand dollars, cost per year three thousands dollars; Alamance county jail, cost of building, three thousand dollars,

cost per year, one thousand dollars, making an average cost to each county of five thousand dollars and expenses per year, two thousand. Calculating for ninety six counties in the state at an average cost of $4,000 for building, gives $384,000 for building and $2,000 per year expenses, gives $182,000 dollars. Take that for twenty five years and add to it the cost of building, we have $4,484,000 as the sum the counties have spent at home in taking care of these prisoners in the last twenty-five years, to say nothing of what the State has spent, of which I will speak later. I find that the city jails are well heated, well ventilated, and are comfortable and healthy, but the average county jail is not so well arranged. By an act of the Legislature of 1867 the work of building a penitentiary was commenced and Col. W. G. Hicks who was chosen architect and warden has held that position ever since. He has planned and directed the construction of a magnificent and colossal building,the dimensions of which,I am sorry to say, I failed to get, but those who have never been in the prison can get an idea of the extent of the building from the cost of it. It has been under construction since 1867. Seven hundred thousand dollars have been spent upon it, and it is not yet completed, the State is limited to an annual appropriation of $235,000 to defray expenses of the penitentiary. Take the average expenditure at $200,000 for twenty-five years and we have five millions dollars, to which add $700,000 the cost of building, and to this add $4,484,000 what the counties have spent in building and maintaining, and $10,184,000 is the sum total the prisons of North Carolina have cost the State since 1867.

This sum has not all been spent, however, without some good and permanent results to the State,of which I will not stop to speak here. The authorities now have leased for a term of ten years a large body of valuable lands on Roanoke river, in the counties of Halifax and Northampton, upon which is located at present a force of two hundred convicts. This has proven a success so far as supporting themselves is concerned. For 1891–92 the penitentiary has been self-sustaining, but the question arises, is there paramount good in this farming operation to the State. There is now a step being taken to work the convicts at home in each county upon the public roads. the system is yet in its infancy, having been adopted by only five counties out of the ninety-six in the State, as follows: Mecklenburg, Alamance, Wake,Forsythe and Wayne—Mecklenburg being the pioneer in adopting the system, a system that is destined to revolutionize the present method of caring for our prisoners. It was in Mecklenburg in 1776 when the colonies had submitted to tryanny until submission ceased to be a virtue, that the

Declaration of Independence was signed. It was there when the new land holders of N. C. were fast becoming the largest owners of cattle, that the stock law was introduced, and it was there when the population of the State prison was becoming so large, that the authorities were becoming alarmed to know how to take care of them, that the system of working the convicts at home was introduced. A system that I believe will be speedily taken up by every county in the State. It is a system that will greatly reduce taxation. The laws of N. C. require every man between the age of 21 and 45 to work the public roads 4 days each year, which at a low estimate for labor in a special road tax of $2.40 per year. Say each county has three thousand between those ages, it amounts to an annual tax of $7,200 to the county; calculating for the State we have $6,523,200 road tax per year, and no permanent roads have been made. For ten years I have listened with some attention, at our representatives, and candidates for governor, discuss the Tariff, the Internal Revenue and the Blair Educational Bill, in glowing language and distressing pictures. Three questions no State government in the Union can legislate upon. Governor Carr has, however, recently called a road congress, which we hope will lead to the adoption of intelligent methods of employing convicts at home in each county for the purpose of improving our roads, and at the same time lessen the expense of caring for them. I believe the adoption of such a system would save to the farmers and add to the value of the agricultural product of the State an amount equal to three times the total annual revenues of the State government.

Many think the question settled for all time in N. C. but in my judgment it is a question unsettled as long as our people worry themselves about national questions and pay an annual road tax of a million dollars. The application of which, under the present system makes no permanent roads, and supports in luxury fifteen hundred negro bucks at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars per year.

Suppose A has a farm situated five miles from any shipping point, and the farm is valued at five thousand dollars. It is known that A has one thousand dollars in cash. A negro, B, breaks in and steals it. B is caught and sent to the penitentiary for ten years, but the money is not recovered, then the only compensation A gets is the satisfaction of knowing that B has been sent to the 'pen' for years. What does that mean to A? It means that he in common with all of us must pay an annual tax to support B for ten years.

Would it not be better to keep B at home and work him on the public roads? In a few years A's farm would be worth ten thousand dollars from the fact that a rock road would bring it

in closer touch with the commercial world.

I believe the adoption of this system would greatly lessen the cost of caring for the criminals and add at least two or three hundred thousand dollars annually to the public-school fund.

JOHN M. COOK.

"THE NEW TIME," AS PICTURED BY B. O. FLOWER.

Possibly there is no writer living who is more thoroughly alive to the present ills and evils in society than Mr. B. O. Flower the now famous editor of the Arena Magazine and author of several works on social condition. With a heart full of sympathy for the oppressed and the burdened, and a soul on fire against inequality and injustice, Mr. Flower is devoting the energies of a mighty intellect and the fluency of a ready pen to the betterment of social condition and the elevation of society's exiles. Among the latest labors of this charming and facile writter is a volume, found in our library, entitled "The New Time."

A cursory review of this work is the object of the present paper.

While reading this book, we see the great need of prompt action regarding the suffering of our country, and the great responsibility that rests upon each individual.

First we will notice some of the causes for prompt action.

We hear the cry of hard times from every direction, and the suffering of the poor, who are not able to obtain sufficient work to keep from starving. In almost every newspaper we read of suicides being committed by people who were starving and would die rather than beg.

In every village, as well as in the towns and cities, are found poor little starving children, whose very brains and souls are becoming hardened, so that the more eleveating influences which may come into their lives are making less and less impression, and unless something is done soon, all hope of saving these suffering ones will be lost, their souls will be indeed hardened, and never will what good there is in their nature be known. Would it not be a grand and noble work to seek and save these little ones?

It is impossible to know of the despair, agony and tragedy, which poverty is today causing in our Republic. Every police station in Chicago shelters from fifty to one hundred lodgers every night. There are not enough stations to shelter all who seek it, and those who do obtain shelter sleep upon the stone floors of the basements with no coverings. Sometimes upon a very cold night the poor crea-

tures are forced to sleep while standing, and in the morning, taking hunger and misery with them, they leave the quarters reeking with foul air. Chief Breman of the police department says—"the increase of crime is largely due to the hard times."

This suffering is not confined to the lowly and unlearned. In a western city there was a fine scholar, a doctor of philosophy, who said he had not had more than one meal a day for two weeks. At the same time a magnificent banquet was given by the bankers of New York, and every guest received a souvenir made of pure gold. Thus we see on one side extravagance, while on the other poverty. Nor is this the only case in which one part of the world is feasting while the other is starving.

The question now is what must be done to obtain a better time? It is first important that the frozen conscience of many well meaning people be warmed by a moral and intellectual fire. Societies should be formed in every community for studying social and economical problems. Literature of the 'new time' should be circulated in every neighborhood, and two or three evenings of each week should be set apart for the discussion of the great ethical, economic, and social problems concerning the the wider justice demanded by the present time. Switzerland has shown us something that can be accomplished towards preserving an ideal republic by the introduction of the initiative and proportional representation.

Lectures should be given by specialists who have studied the great issue of the New Time. The dignity of life, and its responsibilities must be impressed upon the mind of each individual. The highest and best in man, woman and child should be awakened. Classes for children should be formed, where the story of some noble life should be told, and some important question studied, which would awaken noble thoughts and stimulate high ideals. There is nothing so important in this work as for the individual to appreciate his duty and the possibilities for good which lie within his power.

Thus every man and woman in city and country who have bread enough and to spare should know of the needs of the starving about their door.

There are many ways to carry on this work. Perhaps ministers would plead the cause of the starving in their pulpits. Another work would be the establishment of industrial homes, where orphans and poor children who had no one to take care of them could be educated amid pure, healthful surroundings and taught useful trades. These schools have proven successful in Scotland and other countries. Why not in our own? Should we remain indifferent while in every community hundreds of children, who might be made useful citizens, are sinking into vice and crime?

The serious objection to our present-day charitable work, is that it is not educational. It is not subordinate to the demand of justice, and charity carried on instead of justice, makes more hopeless the very condition which makes possible uninvited poverty in one of the richest nations of the earth. It also weakens the independent spirit of the poor and lowers their self-respect. But rightfully carried on, it would become the door through which we might enter the citadel of poverty and enlighten it.

It is not only wise but essential that this work be carried on, if we are to conquer speedily and peacefully; and the present is no time for sleeping. For a few more years of increasing poverty among the laborers and increasing millions among the more wealthy, and we shall reap in the whirl-wind of savage revolution the fruits of our selfish indifference.

There is at the present nothing for discouragement. Be strong and fear not. Let us remember that he who closes his eyes to the great wrongs to be righted, is recreant to duty, and he who gives voice to doubt or despair, is no less the criminal.

The social condition of the present time is bad, in many respects degrading and demoralizing in its tendency. And it is the part of all good men and women to do what they can to better the present and help on "The New Time," when gaunt poverty and squalid misery shall be largely replaced by smiling plenty and solid comfort.

NANNIE CLEMENTS.

WOMAN AND HER IMPENDING FATE.

It seems rather strange to me that the world has not yet found woman's proper sphere.

It has been almost six thousand years since she was placed in Eden and given to man as a help-meet for him.

But what is the help that is meet for man? to increase his happiness and harmonize him with his surroundings.

Woman is a part of the human race, sent from God as a gift to man, to help him. She was not sent to toil in the fields, to drive his plow, nor to delve in his mines; and he who requires this kind of service at her hand will soon find his fields all grown up with briars and brambles, his home in ruins, and everything about it in a dreary and uncomfortable condition. Woman was not intended to perform hard,

manual labor. This is easily discerned by her peculiar organization, and when she is forced to abandon the position for which nature has so richly endowed her, we shall at once see those charms with which she is blest, and the beauty which nature has lavished upon her so bountifully, disappear; and the joy sent to gladden man's soul will quickly fade away: the heart intended for a source of happiness will be turned into a fountain of bitterness and strife.

In all Christian countries woman holds an exalted position; she is given the home to rule and superintend. She is to legislate and teach around that most sacred of all spots, the stronghold of the nation—the family altar. Where she thus rules we find a race of men superior in every respect to all other races; and comforts and joys that are unknown to all the rest of the world. Here we find men who love to labor for the good of humanity. Here and here only do we find virtue, chastity, benevolence, love, truth, affection, and sympathy.

Before the Christian era woman was regarded by nearly all the world as a slave, and even now in all countries where the religion of Christ is not taught she is regarded either as a slave, or a kind of beast of burden, or as an animated toy without an immortal soul, or merely as a creature of passion and whim. But in Christian countries her nature is better understood; she is given the sphere to which nature so admirably adapted her: that is, the training of the race from birth to maturity is put under her control. Her dominion extends over all the race at the time when a rule of love, affection and kindness is of paramount importance; thus her duties as a law-giver are as complex, as important, and as perplexing as those of man.

She writes the first lesson on the human mind; she shapes the character of man, and starts him on the road to either shame and destruction or to honor and success.

Woman was sent to adorn the the world as well as to be its moral guide; but she was not sent merely to be looked at and admired.

Now if there are any girls who have been pursuaded into the belief that they are angels they had better not believe it: if they do they will soon find themselves aliens to society, and discontented with all human joys and sympathies. They will be a burden to themselves, disgusting to others, discontented, unhappy, and everywhere out of place.

All who have paid any attention to the matter know that the tasteful arrangements of household matters requires a cultivated taste, and a mind which has kept pace with all the improvements of civilization. She so controls the home as to make everything beautiful and harmonious. Such a home affords us pleasure through all our capacities for enjoyment, and amuses, delights and instructs the mind.

It invigorates, purifies, and develops the heart and increases its purest and best affections.

Such a household is a little world of beauty and comfort presided over by cultured woman, a product of the Christian religion. She is the central sun of each truly happy home, cheered by her smiles, warmed by her love, governed by her intellect.

In no other portion of the world does woman enjoy so many liberties as she does in the United States. In no other clime has she made such rapid progress; in no other country has she written her name so high upon the roll of honor and fame.

Search the world over and no where can be found her superior. Seldom, indeed, do we find one that would compare favorably with our American woman.

But now there is a great crisis just ahead of her, and true woman hears the far away mutterings of the fast-approaching and inevitable conflict, but our noblest women are collecting all their strength in order to come out of the contest as pure and undefiled as when they encountered that enemy of true womanhood, "Woman Suffrage."

What does woman suffrage mean? It means that woman is to take an equal part with man in all questions of public nature and importance. It means that she is to put herself in the same low moral sphere as the common politician, and be surrounded by contaminating influences of every description, for which, at best, she is not prepared to resist.

At present there is a class of people who pretend to be the champions of the woman suffrage movement. They claim that woman should dress in male attire, hold office, legislate, command armies, and last, but not least, be allowed to vote.

But how would she vote if this privilege was given her? In Wyoming a young lady went to the polls to vote, and when asked by a friend "for whom she was going to vote," she replied: "I will vote the yellow ticket, as it will match my hat."

Although the movement does not necessarily mean that woman should discard her present mode of dress and customs of living, still all the tendencies of the movement is towards the total annihilation of all social distinctions between the sexes. Then she would have the last barrier removed that keeps her secluded from the great rough and unschooled mass of humanity.

She would have to encounter conditions for which she was never intended. Her field of legislation is not to administer among the full grown and turbulent members of the human families, but among the young and tender of a wayward disposition.

JOHN T. COBB.

SHOULD WOMAN BE ALLOWED SUFFRAGE?

In beginning with the political side of this question, we would say in the first place, that woman has no need of suffrage, since she is already represented in the legislative bodies, whether State or municipal, as well as by the officers of the State and nation. The family basis of representation, which however unwisely it may be extended, makes the father and husband the true representative of his entire household, and the intelligent American voter generally feels that responsibility rests upon him. Whatever may have been the case in the past, it is certain that at the present day, women make no reasonable requests of our legislators which pass unheeded; on the other hand, it is rather the excess in their liberality in gratifying the wishes of women, than denying them their just rights. In all directions in which it is in the power of man to improve her condition, she has but to ask to receive. But there is another power which women expect, the power of personal influence, not only over natures, but over their elected representatives.

An earnest determined woman possessing those graces of person or intellect, which fit her to influence and control men, can carry almost any measure on which she has set her heart, over every obstacle in either State or national legislature. In all large communities and States the principle of representation must be in the government. The executive represents, and is responsible too, not merely the party which elected him, but the whole State. The member of Congress or of the legislature, represents all the people of his district, and it is his duty to further their interest so far as is compatible with justice. By woman suffrage, women gain nothing while they lose much. In nearly all districts, women are a minority at the polls; there are so many who can not, and will not, vote, it would be surprising if their vote ever exceeded that of men. Then if women are to vote, first, they must either be up with political questions of the day and able to form an intelligent opinion of them, or they must vote under the leading and guidance of others, and thus became the dupes and prey of selfish and unprincipled politicians. This would lead the wife to one party and husband to another, thus causing sharp debates and bitter feelings, and often would it break up the peace of families and probably lead to separation.

The whole class of unskilled women will be, if suffrage prevails, in the market with their votes, too poor to spare the time for voting, except for pay, they

will almost without exception be ready to accept the best offer.

They are, with few exceptions, too ignorant to have any intelligent ideas on political questions, and hence will vote for the party which pays best. At elections are seen the lowest classes of every, community and will it be pleasant for modest, refined Christian women to go to the polls in company with these daughters of shame. Will the loud laugh, the boisterous behavior, and the drunken leer of these poor creatures cause them to feel any more proud of their sex, or more certain of the great advantages to be gained from woman suffrage; would it not be a better and nobler object to attain, to rescue these poor souls from the bondage of sin, to emancipate them from the service of the devil, than to succeed in bestowing upon woman a gift of such doubtful value as suffrage—a Pandora's Box—whose evils would prove innumerable?

R. H. PORTER.

Editorial Department.

EDITORS:—

S. M. SMITH, IRENE CLEMENTS, J. P. LEE,

W. D. HARWARD, ELLA JOHNSON, J. E. RAWLS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Navy Department, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1893, is about to contract with the Holland Torpedo-boat Company of N. Y., for the construction of a submarine torpedo-boat to cost when completed $150,000. Mr. J. P. Holland, the designer, is a man of twenty year's experience in building war-ships. The boat will be a cigar-shaped structure of steel, eighty feet long, with an egg-shaped cross-section, the largest end upward having a maximum diameter of eleven feet,and staunch enough to withstand hydrostatic pressure at the depth of seventy-five feet. The steel hull of this craft can scarcely be conceived of as being penetrable. This submarine creature has the power of diving below the surface and thus resisting the attacks of other vessels. It may remain submerged six hours, running at the same time eight knots per hour. While below the surface it is propelled and lighted by electricity. Within one minute after the time the order is given and the enemy sighted the vessel may be closed air-tight and be running twenty feet below the surface, ready to deliver blows from either of her torpedo tubes. Can we imagine what destruction such a naval sea-monster may spread by tearing holes in the bottom of lightly plated vessels? With such powers of destruction may not the fear of war become so great that war itself will be abolished?

Again North Carolina has been honored. A worthy son has been called to negotiate in international matters. Senator Matt. W. Ransom has been recently named by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to succeed the late Isaac F. Gray as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Ransom has been a member of the United States Senate for 22 years. His term expired the 3rd of March. He was always faithful in the performance of duty, and was quite popular among his fellow-Senators. He did not speak often, but when he did he was a conspicuous exponent of oratory—picturesque in language, involved in rhetoric, but most suave and courteous in manner.

During his term as Senator, Mr. Ransom has served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, also on the committees on Agriculture and Forestry, on Printing, on Private Land Claims, on Transportation Routes, and on several others. When Governor Gray died, the democratic members united in a petition to the President asking that the Mexican mission be given to the senior Senator from North Carolina. The request was promptly granted and the Senate as promply confirmed the nomination. Mr. Ransom was born in Warren county, North Carolina in 1826 and was graduated from the University of N. C. in 1847. He studied law and in 1852 became Attorney-General of the State. He was a member of the N. C. Legislature in 1858, '59 and '60. When the civil war began he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the war he was Major-General. After the war he resumed the practice of law and was a planter in Northampton county. North Carolina way well be proud of such a worthy son.

Elon College has much at present of which she may feel proud. We have now a larger enrollment of students than ever before. This year has been marked by the great amount of hard work done by the student body. The Faculty say it is a pleasure to work with such a set of young men and young women. Possibly no institution can boast of more loyal students and who have the welfare of their institution more at heart. We naturally notice a number of changes since the first two years of our history. The prevailing quiet in the rooms at night, the eager crowds that throng the reading room in the afternoon, the small number that are summoned to attend Faculty meetings, are indications that we have begun to realize the meaning of life. However much all this may be appreciated, there are some things in our midst which we cannot appreciate. We have some students who, it seems, have never yet realized that they were created for a purpose. They seem to have come to college simply to have a good time. They deem it entirely out of place and wholly unne-

cessary to spend several hours in hard study. They seem to think it a small matter to go on recitation unprepared and have a zero recorded opposite their names. On the other hand, they seem to think it their solemn duty to loaf around and "dead-beat" those who are anxious to work. They evidently care nothing for the money their parents are spending nor for the sacrifices that are being made in their behalf. They expect to drift along through the world "on flowery beds of ease," and that their life will naturally be crowned with a grand success. They fail to realize that every moment should be occupied in preparation for a life of usefulness in the world.

We have in our midst another class that deserves special mention—"the gossipers." Surely of all the base characteristics in an individual's life this is the most detestable. Some seem to think that they will not be known if they don't "hang out their signs." They are always "heavy laden" with the latest news (and a little more besides). They delight in discussing "the latest case" and what "somebody" has said about "somebody else."

They never hesitate to express their opinions quite freely when an opportunity permits, even when unasked to do so. They think it their business too to criticize, without measure, every action of the Faculty. They think it "nice" to boast of their smartness and to speak disrespectfully of members of the Faculty. Now, fellow-students, "if the cap fits wear it." You deserve it. If you belong to the first class mentioned, the best thing you can do is to go home. Elon College doesn't want your money if she can't give value received. If you belong to the second class then—well—see if you can't nip your character in the bud and build a new one. You'll need another before you reach the end of your journey.

—

Poetry is an expression of imaginative feeling. Poetic art is the dominant quality with individual writers. Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional rhythmical language.

It is said that a person must become old before he can compose the swelling lines of poetry. This may be the general rule, but to this there is an exception. This has been clearly proven to us for the past few months. Young persons believe in the reality of the world which is in movement before their eyes. We ask what they do with poetry. There is one of our number of quite immature years, that with the smooth, steady, and easy stroke of the pen composes beautiful verse that thrills the soul with imagination and sets in motion every fibre of the heart.

'Tis no hopeful spirit that pervades these wonderfully-flavored little poems. It fronts sorrow with a cynical, if tranquil brow, and rhymes it with delicate and graceful raillery.

In brief and smiling lines she tells of "A Lost Treasure," once gained, but now lost; once owned, but now disowned, and once known, but now forgotten. The rhythm of this is delightful, the simplicity is flawless, the verse is unbroken, and continues in the vivid eloquence of style.

The majority of people—dwellers in quiet places, with a wholesome horror of the great world whirling beyond them, and but seldom agitating their centre of gravity—are apt to think the paths of elocutionary study must converge more or less directly into one focus—the stage, that land of artificial mystery and forbidden pleasures.

It affords us much pleasure to see a young lady step forth upon the stage to give a recitation when her elocutionary powers have been developed and every word she utters has the right tone—clear and distinct.

Eloquence is something that but few men are gifted with. Such a gift is bestowed by the Divine being. One of the greatest enjoyments is derived from listening to a good speaker. All men love to hear men speak. An eloquent man will draw the masses, attract the attention of the employe and the employer, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the learned.

How few people are there to-day that really enjoy sitting down to read poetry to themselves! How few are those who do not love to hear fine prose and poetry well read or recited! The one that is well trained in elocution can add rhyme to the poetry, or the rounded period to the prose writer, and can also adapt the voice to the selection read or recited. All this adds much to the enjoyment of the hearer. Think of the difference between reading aloud to oneself the swelling lines of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Virgil's Aeneid, Horace's Odes, or Milton's Paradise Lost, and hearing them read by some one that is trained in elocution.

A man must control his emotions, express his thoughts in the best words, and control his voice and gestures. He must be an interpreter, not an actor.

Sentiment is perception by the subtile senses; it is feeling which is a result of one's interest and most distinctive personality. It denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart.

There is nothing in all the world so practical as sentiment; nothing worthier of the utmost energies and the inmost yearnings of a true man or woman.

There is sentiment in nearly everything, and especially in sin, patriotism, and human affection. This is what carries the warriors to the battle field; there they hold up before the enemy their flag, and say, "Here it is, and we are willing to die for it." The roaring cannon, the reflection of distant camp-fires, the rising smoke, the clattering of bayonets, the rattling of shields and swords, and the war-cry expresses the strongest sen-

timent of man's soul; and when in the hush of peace the weather-beaten, bullet-pierced, stained and tattered old flag is borne proudly through the city streets on some memorial day, strong men shed tears at the sight: it may be because of association, but surely association is sentiment.

As we have said, nearly every thought, act, and deed expresses some sentiment, but the language of the poet expresses the strongest sentiment.

A distinguished man has said: "Whatever sentiment is worth living for is worth dying for—if dying be in the line of its right achieving."

While so much is being said of the great musician—the great violinist—that has just made his appearance in the musical world and is gaining for himself so much fame, let us not forget that the greatest musical genius of our time has just passed away. Anton Rubinstein, "Czar of all the Pianofortes," is no more, and when will we find another to take his place? His nature, which was proud and reserved, yet generous and noble, was displayed in his musical life.

His mother was his first teacher, but when eight years of age he was placed under the instruction of Alexander Villoing and when only thirteen, his piano education was complete. He and his brother Nicolai studied composition for three years at Berlin. Anton ranked highest among the musicians of the century; and even after he had won great fame, his mother still took deepest interest in his musical talent and remained ever his severest critic. When scarcely twelve years of age he played at Paris before Liszt and Chopin, astonishing these great musicians with his wonderful and premature genius. Perhaps no one has ever been more devoted to his art than Rubinstein, but his greatest desire was to make himself known in his compositions. In these he had wonderful success, but his greatest fame was in the interpretation of the music of others.

There is much being said now in regard to Woman Suffrage, both for and against it, so let us notice the result of the first election in New Zealand at which women were allowed to vote. The polls throughout the colony were opened at nine, and the ladies entered first. Only six were allowed at each polling place at the same time. Report says that there was no confusion, no unnecessary noise, no interference with the votes, no jeering and excitement about the streets, no intoxicated men to be seen all day, and everything passed off just as if women had always had the privilege of voting.

Others have said that woman's vote is not necessary to complete the good influence that woman can exercise in politics. Though

many evils attend man suffrage, and we can not hope to do away with all; yet, if woman will only keep vigilant watch and use her influence in all ways possible, we may hope for much success. While it is not absolutely necessary for her to cast her vote, still she can use her good judgment and see that the men of her household are not careless and indifferent about their political duties, and inspire within them a spirit of right. Let her awake from her indifference and lend her influence to the reform that is so much needed.

Herr Lilienthal has invented a wonderful "flying machine," and his fate was not that of Darius Green. Lilienthal made many experiments with flat wings, but soon decided that it was the gentle curve of the wing that enabled the bird to soar without apparent effort or motion. The wings are about twenty feet from tip to tip, made of closely woven muslin, and stretched on a ribbed frame of willow. It is so adjusted to the body that while flying the person will be either resting on his elbows or seated on a narrow rest near the front. He makes a short run from some elevated place with wings closed behind, and with a jump, he soars into the air and has been known to make nearly three hundred yards at one flight.

LOCALS.

Fool!

April fool!

Month of fools!

Smart fools and funny fools!

The fool who is a fool, because he thinks he is a funny fool, is the greatest of all fools, —fool.

Messrs. Prep Foolie and Free Schoolie,—"Say, Tom, yonder comes some body,—April fool." Rats!!

"Why is it that that fellow always signs his pledge the first thing he does on examination?"

Mr. Albert Pritchard spent a few days with his parents at Chapel Hill, N. C., some weeks ago.

The firms of this place are getting in their spring goods very rapidly. If you want good bargains call in to see them.

Mr. Archie Brothers who has been confined to his room for some time, is now in school again, which we are glad to see.

The moot trial, which was held publicly in the college chapel on the evening of the 16th of last month by the members of the Phi Literary Society was much enjoyed. It was pronounced a success.

He—"I came very near freezing the other night, and I do believe my brain froze." She—(Inquiringly)—"Has it thawed yet?"

We were pleased to have with us some days ago Prof. E. L. Moffitt. We are always glad to see him.

Pres. Staley was again in our midst the latter part of last month. The bright and cheerful face of the Dr. always gladdens the students.

Profs. R. T. Hurley and W. H. Boone of Burlington, N. C., were the guests of friends of the hill some days ago.

Dr. Newman's office and recitation room have been much improved in appearance since they have been repainted and plastered.

The Rev. P. H. Fleming was present at one of the chapel services some time ago. We enjoy having him with us, and especially were we delighted with the good advice he gave us.

Miss H—"Oh my, I had rather do most any thing than to read the works of Charles Dickens,—they just bore me almost to death, but I do believe that I could almost go to sleep reading David Copperfield, for I think his works are so interesting."

On Biology the subject of evolution came up. The teacher was discussing as to whether or not there would be such a great change in a brute after he became educated. Finally the instructor asked Mr. C—as to whether a pig would be a pig after he was educated? Mr. C replied—"Well Miss I—it would depend somewhat upon the time it took to educate him."

A Prep on seeing the moon in an eclipse, attempted to explain it to his chum as follows: Prep—"You are the dullest person I ever seen. I have told you two times as to why the moon is in an eclipse, and I'm going to tell you another time and it is the last—It is because the sun has worked around in such away that it has gotten between us and the moon." Chum—"Well can I ask you another question?" Prep—"Provided you haven't axed me before." Chum—"Why is it that the moon is not entirely out of sight?" Reply—"It is because that the sun is so bright, shiny, and glossy that you are able to see through it slightly."

The instructor on class was explaining as to how you could see all the heavenly bodies by means of a telescope. She also stated that you had to have a very large telescope to see those bodies which were at a good distance. Then Mr. H. wished to know the size of the telescope it would take to see heaven. Unanswered.

Mr. S., a Junior, writes a critique on the poet Thomas Moore. The following is a quotation from the critique: Thomas Moore, a poet, the great

social reformer of England, the greatest statesman of his age, was finally beheaded."

On Botany the class was discussing the roots of different plants. The instructor asked Mr. C. to tell all he knew of the potato root. Mr. C.—"Some time the roots are red, yellow, blue, white and the like—I also know another thing, that is, they are very good."

The instructor and the pupils of the art department gave an oyster supper in the college on Saturday evening, the 30th of March. This supper was given to raise money in order that they might have the art hall remodelled.

There are one or two things either to be admired or not admired; for instance, to see Messrs. S. and H. in the gymnasium hall; Mr. H. with his Sen. cap; Mr. P. with his curls; Miss W. with her ice skates; Mr. J. running; Mr. L. while he is coating his girl—he is a 'hunny.'

Dr. W. T. Herndon and wife have been sick for some time and are yet confined to their bed. It is our wish that they may soon recover.

Mr. D., a Senior, says he hardly knows whose works he had rather read—Scott's or Ivanhoe's.

Miss Rowena Moffitt and sister-in-law, Mrs. J. T. Moffitt, spent several days on the hill some days ago with their friends.

Mr. Percy Norfleet, from the University of Va., formerly of Franklin, Va., stopped over a day with friends of the school, on his way to Florida.

The Southern Railway has made very low rates on account of the following occasions:

To Washington D. C., and return, for the Southern Baptist Convention, one, limited, first-class fare for the round trip, tickets to be sold May 7-8, good for fifteen days.

To Dallas, Texas, and return, for the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a rate of one limited first-class fare for the round trip; tickets to be sold May 13-15, good to return until June 3rd.

To Baltimore, Md., and return to the meeting of the Baptist Young Peoples Union of America, a rate of one limited first-class fare for the round trip, tickets to be sold July 16-17, good to return until August 5th.

To Boston, Mass., and return, for the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, one limited first-class fare for the round trip; tickets sold August 23-25, good to return until Sept 10th.

To Denver, Col., and return, on account of the National Educational Association, rate of one limited first-class fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip; tickets will be sold July 3-4-5, and can be extended until Sept. 1st.

These are very low rates, and will afford a fine opportunity for any one to visit the above points at a small cost.

For any further information address,

CHAS. L. HOPKINS, T. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

M. BLANCH BAIRD, EDITOR.

It has been several months since The Monthly has had any hearing from us, but during our prolonged silence we have been steadily working and slowly but gradually, developing in our association and the interests it represents.

Before the recent spell of bad weather set in, our Y. W. C. A. was progressing nicely, and there were a great many new members enrolled, all of whom seemed to take great interest in attending and taking part in these meetings: and although for the last three weeks our meetings have been broken into on account of the severe weather, we do not feel that our members have entirely lost interest in this grand and noble enterprise; for we can see each day, as we go about the performance of our daily duties, the great and good effect that such meetings have on our student body.

We are deeply impressed with the fact that our Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s have been the result of much good being done since the opening of the present scholastic year.

We cannot say definitely what per cent of our students are church members, but they are greatly in the majority, and one great thing exemplifying this, is the good morals of the students of Elon College. It has in fact the reputation of being one of the best moral schools in the State; and we believe it is in great part from the good influences of these weekly meetings that such good moral reports are made; and it is our aim that such shall continue throughout the term. Parents who have sons and daughters need not fear to send them to Elon. They will have good morals thrown around them. But so far as it is ours thus to speak, we would urge of parents that before their sons and daughters leave the parental roof and the protection of home, they be impressed with the neccessity of attending all such religious meetings. For some students seem to think because they are away from home, that they are not expected to take part in such work, and therefore grow cold and luke-warm towards

their religious duties and moral attainments, while, if they would come in and join our band of workers, they would not grow cold, but stronger and stronger each day in the cause of Christ Our Y. W. C. A. meetings are not compulsory, but it is a privilege to be able to attend them.

As was stated in the beginning our meetings have been much broken into of late, therefore we have not much to say now, but hope when the spring comes to be able to do much and great work, and then we will be glad to speak in more definite terms and we have hope of greater results achieved.

We humbly ask an interest in the prayers of all God's people, that we may be the means of doing much good work in the cause we are trying so faithfully to advance.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. D. HARWARD, EDITOR.

Since our last writing considerable interest has been noted in the Association work.

We observed the day of prayer for colleges, in which some seemed much in earnest; and as a result some of the unsaved manifested an interest in prayer.

The State Secretary, L. A. Coulter, paid us another visit a few days ago, and gave us two interesting and uplifting addresses.

The delegates who attended the State Convention at Raleigh returned with new courage. An effort is being made to awaken new interest in Bible study. This is a part of the Association work that is too much neglected. Students say, I will wait until I get through school, and then study the Bible. A man might as well say, I will build my house before laying the principal part of the foundation. For the structure to be steadfast the necessary material must be used in the course of erection.

The officers for the year ending Dec. '95, are: L. L. Lassiter, Pres.; J. E. Rawls, Vice-Pres.; W. H. Young, Treas.; H. C. Simpson, Rec. Sec.; I. W. Johnson, Cor. Sec. With these men at the head, we look for encouraging results from the Association work this year.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

We are glad to welcome a new visitor to our Exchange Department, The Chisel, published by the students of the Woman's College, Richmond Virginia. We wish to notice one article especially, "Norse Mythology," which shows careful study and is very entertaining. We trust it will make its appearance regularly.

In The Eatonian for March, the article on "Thorough Preparation" was much enjoyed. One of the causes given by the writer, that crowds all professions and trades is the lack of preparation. The man who is thoroughly prepared will never lack for a position as it is becoming more and more a fact in

these higher professions, that individual merit wins recognition and secures position. "There is always room at the top." We would recommend this article to all students and lay particular stress on the adage "to make haste slowly."

The editorial in The Carolinian for February on the difficulty of getting out an issue of a college paper is pertinent and to the point. The writer observes, "there are two evils to be avoided before the magazine will ever come up to the standard of excellence. The first is that the contributors devote too little time to the preparation of their articles; and the second is that many of the articles are inappropriate." The Exchange Department is very well written. It is one of the best of recent exchanges.

A new exchange which we are glad to welcome is The Gray Jacket, from The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is a very neat and attractive monthly. We wish to mention the series of articles, 'Old Southern Homesteads.' The first of these appears in this issue; it is a description of Fort Hill, Calhouns old Home. If each article is as interesting as this, all will do well to read them.

The Tennessee University Magazine is one of the most attractive of our exchanges. The Literary Department contains some very bright and readable articles. The editorial on Cheating During Examination treats the subject very ably. We agree wth the writer in his suggestion, if the students had the right of expulsion when one of their number cheated this would raise the moral tone and make dishonesty more difficult. The Exchange Department could be improved by putting the clippings and notes from other colleges under a different heading.

One of the best of our exchanges is The Richmond Messenger for Feburary—came too late for a lengthy review. The 'ensemble' is very good and we are sorry that lack of time will not permit us to notice it in detail.

Other exchanges which we are glad to welcome are The Palladium, The Mephistophelean, The Guilford Collegian, The Academy, The Orange and Blue, The Red and Black, The Tar Heel, and The Occident.

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We are receiving our Fall Stock of Clothing Hats, Furnishing Good. We have just returned from the Northern Markets where we spent about two weeks in selecting our stock, and we have bought goods at the

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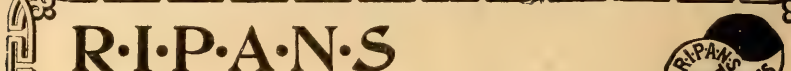
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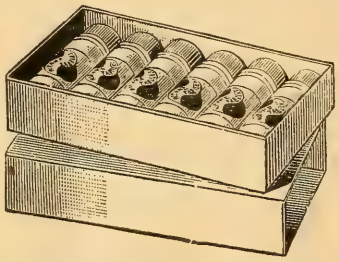
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NOTICE.

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EDITORIALS.

ADVERSE CRITICISM A FACTOR IN NATIONAL CHARACTER BUILDING.

While passing along a strange road one day last summer my attention was attracted to some men building a stone dam across a stream that was flowing across the road at the bottom of the hill down which the road led.

The men were lifting a very large stone upon the wall. They had no derrick but were lifting the stone by means of bars and fulcrums. The process was slow but the great stone was raised some six or eight inches during the hour I stood and looked at them. On crossing the stream and on going up the hill on the other side I was set to thinking how the great evolutions in human civilization and enlightenment are brought about. All that I had ever read or thought of how national character, consisting of its various parts, gradually rises from confusion, barbarism and savagery, seemed to crowd my mind till I was entirely occupied with my thoughts.

I felt while these thoughts still occupied my mind that nothing could be of greater importance to the American character, just now in its childhood or formative period, than for those who have most to do with moulding a national character to perform their duty. These persons stand at the head of our political, social, educational, industrial and religious institutions. I believe the process of raising the standard of any or all of these institutions in the American character is very slow and even hazardous. I observed that the process of raising the heavy stone was not only slow but even dangerous. I could see very clearly the means of raising the stone, but what is the means of raising the standard of any national in-

stitution? After thinking over this for some time I have come to the conclusion that adverse criticism is the principal means of improving any national as well as individual or local institution. I mean adverse criticism in its true application, not in its popular application of envious or malicious fault-finding. He who is burning with envy or is puffed up with malice is not a critic but a grumbler. In short I mean that adverse criticism which comes in the tone of a cool-headed demand for better politics, better social conditions, better educational systems, better industrial systems, and better morals.

Every institution in our national character is no more highly developed than the average demand on the part of those who control that institution. If a community decides to build a school house or a church the structure when completed will be a material expression of the average controlling mind in its construction. There will be some who wanted a more costly and some a less costly house than was built. Thus we find in different communities of about the same wealth quite a difference in the school buildings and churches. Probably this cool-headed demand for better conditions could be seen plainer no where than when applied to our public highways. When the ruling power in road-making in any state gets tired of such poor roads as are now found, there will soon be an improvement.

No statute law can be successfully enforced until there is a *fac simile* of that law written in the sentiments of those who are affected by the statute.

Adverse criticism is the sceptre of revolting sentiment and is held by the strongest monarch among earthly rulers. No drunkard can live in a vicinity or neighborhood where the feelings of every one revolts against drunkenness. A liar can not stay long where everybody else has a contempt for all kinds of falsehood. A sinner can not stand in the congregation of the righteous.

There is a general lack of thoroughness on the part of the American for the highest attainments in national character to be reached. In nearly every phase of mechanical art or professional skill the time of apprenticeship is too short. The result is men are too often found changing their professions, and there are too many cobblers and too few skilled workmen. Inferior workmen always do inferior work.

This inferiority will remain in the American character until adverse criticism brings a change by demanding prepared men for special work and special professions. We may not live to see the day but doubtless there will be a time when the American character will surpass every other national character in point of thoroughness. I would be glad if it were so that we could not hear of a man's attempting to preach, practice law, teach school, merchandise and farm all in the short space of a lifetime.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

RECENT VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The American signal of national unity, of moral growth and material prosperity continues to raise itself higher and higher and now the most distant nations, civilized and uncivilized

races behold it as it towers in its stateliness and majesty. We see brotherhood taking the place of enmity and love conquering hate in events which have taken place not long since, when great assemblages of veterans, both blue and gray, gathered at Louisville and Chickamauga to join in commemorating the events of the Civil War.

Still another event of national importance holding up the united efforts of the people and claiming the attention of all is the Atlanta Exposition which points directly to the material advancement

The South is the seat of these important events. In the month of September, 1895, the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic took place at Louisville, Ky., and the enthusiasm and cordiality with which our veteran Union soldiers were met, was of exceptional significance, a convincing argument that the bitter feelings which once existed between North and South are things of the past. The dividing line between these two sections has been erased and merely for geographical distinction the one is called Northern and the other Southern.

Col. Watterson in this meeting said, "the monstrosity of slavery is out of the way, the nation has had its new birth of freedom. what but ignorance and prejudice is to hinder the stalwart American in Minnesota from taking the stalwart American's hand in Georgia? We are welded together by a common interest and a common destiny."

September 19 and 20 the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park was witnessed by 30,000 people. The unveiling of many monuments erected to the memory of both Union and Confederate soldiers also took place. The park is twenty-one miles long, entending from Sherman Heights, Tenn., to Glass Mills, Ga. It is a very interesting region within itself, to say nothing of facts associated with it. This notable gathering together of citizens more strongly impresses the fact that brotherhood and patriotism harmoniously blended together are thrilling the hearts of the people of these States.

The National Military Park will stand as a sign post for generations to come to mark the time when a new union light dawned upon our nation, a more perfect peace seemed to prevail and the people were united in interests and in heart.

After witnessing the scenes described above the Northern soldier makes his way toward the Southern city Atlanta and here he beholds a flourishing city built on the debris of the war. And here he also finds a collection of the products of a brave and resolute people. To spend a while in this city now would prove the splendid growth of our nation. The exposition is attracting universal interest and every sign of its success is favorable. The beauty of the grounds, grandeur of the architecture and varied exhibits demand interest from all nations. "Peace hath her victories no less than renowned war." Our rapid progress teaches a lesson of peace.

While happiness and prosperity pervaded the land, the cruel, bloody war broke forth to disturb serene and peacefel homes. After the fire of wrath had been smothered out and peace again prevailed a brave, energetic people arose from their destitute condition almost as quickly as they had been trampled down and the reunited people today realize their thrifty condition.

There are benefits to be derived from the gatherings we have just spoken of: "Each gath-

ering ground has been for the time a national nerve centre from which self knowledge has been irradiated and patriotism sent forth renewed.

CRA ALDRIDGE.

SUCCESS.

It is a general characteristic of mankind to be desirous of achieving a success, in other words making the most of life. Although we see man, at times, acting in a manner which seemed to show that he is very little concerned as to the result of his acts.

But still, there are no individuals so low in the scale of civilization but that there are moments in their lives when their higher nature points out to them the gleaming heights to which they might ascend and then a desire arises in their minds for something better, higher, grander, nobler and more sublime than they had previously conceived. It is a very easy matter although for men to look out and behold the great and noble possibilities and pinnacles of fame to which the human race has attained, but when they let their eyes fall upon the narrow, sinuous, long and mountainous paths by which men of genius have reached such, very many are then too apt to be discouraged with the passage and then give up in despair, while others seem to think that they can reach the goal through broader channels and by quicker means

To begin at the very foundation and work up to the top seems to be a very discouraging process, and just here it is that thousands of young men make failure and shipwreck of their lives, especially has this been the case with the lives of men in this the latter part of the nineteenth century. They say that this is a fast age and then they havn't time to spend in preparation.

The road to success is not that of royalty and it cannot be gone over at a single bound, but it lies through fields of earnest and patient labor, and it calls on the young man to put forth energy, vim and determination and bids him above all to prepare well for the journey. There never has been a time in the world's history when high success in any profession or calling demanded harder or more earnest and patient labor than now. It is impossible to succeed and reach great fame in a hurry.

"Rome was not built in a day," but there are proofs of her magnificent temples still to be seen. Each one of us is preparing a temple to last through all eternity, so it requires all the days of our lifetime to build a monument mightier than Rome and as enduring as the Rock of Ages It takes toil of day after day to be successful in any vocation This has been the general case with men from time immemorial. We find cases of this when we come to the eminent men of our country. Over seventy three per cent of America's greatest and most distinguished men, both of romance, of finance, of war and of state—being of very humble birth—began at the very base and built a firm foundation and then patiently, earnestly and laboriously worked their way up to the exalted position which they held. These men made perseverance aud determination their bosom friend and experience their wise coun-

selor, and caution their elder brother, and hope their guardian genius. It is said that the result of these is the secret of success. Although we may not all expect to ascend to the heights of fame which some great genius has reached, but it is a truism that every man can be successful to a certain extent, that is, successful in the truest sense of the word

For God has given all ability and oportunity enough to be moderately successful. So if we utterly fail in the majority of cases it is our fault. "God created man in his own image." Thus we are endowed with God-given faculties, faculties of His likeness, and the proper and harmonious development of these will cause us to be successful in the truest sense. It is in your power to live a life of integrity and honor.

He who helps the weak and needy and incites in the minds of those around him a desire to live a pure, straightforward, Christ-like life and then prove a blessing to mankind and to God is the *true* successful man.

J. E. RAWLS.

THE SELF-MADE MAN.

There is a sense in which every man is self-made who acquires efficiency in any line of work in life.

But the term is generally used in speaking of him who rises from very humble circumstances in life and works his way to eminence through all opposing forces that came up in his path.

Such a person merits admiration and generally finds a place in the hearts of his countrymen.

Our colleges are yearly turning out such men. They entered school as poor boys and by economy, energy and perseverance have come out to enter life's battle as men well equipped for the conflict.

In the history of mankind, whether we study it along secular or religious lines, we find the truth revealed that whoever has become famous in art, science or literature did not find himself thus because of superior endowment or unusual talents, but rather by an undaunted courage and a greater persistency of an indomitable will-power. Jesus said, "whosoever will may enter into the kingdom of heaven" And again, "ye will not come unto me that ye might have life."

A young man can generally make of himself what he *wills* to become, and can never rise above his ideal. If he is satisfied with marble playing he will become nothing more than a marble player. If he contents himself in idleness, ignorance and frivolity he will simply be a mere weakling when he enters into real life.

No age has ever held out so many possibilities as this in which we live. Opportunities for culture and development are now within the reach of those most humble in life. "Where there is a will there is a way" is an old saying never more true than today.

But the most favorable circumstances will not last without the will-power to grasp them. This is the mighty agent through which all conquerors, achievors miracle workers have wrought in all the past ages. On the physical or sense plane the will trains the muscles, governs the appetites and passions and reg-

ulates the desires. The athlete who controls his desire for injurious articles of food and drink and exercises a strong will-power is most sure to win victories. But this power is not simply an agent in physical development.

On the mental plane it stimulates man to exertions and labors and stirred by ambition and inherent tendencies he may control mental activities and reach out still farther towards the divine and subordinate all else to this desire. Whenever an individual finds himself awakened from the sleep of habitude or animality there must the work begin. Then the will stands ready to do the bidding in the direction of noble attainments, but if trifled with it refuses to act. No one can hope to rise to a higher plane until the lower one has been reached. But every struggle made toward purification helps to sever the cords that bind to the lower self and freedom is the result. It is this power of will that brought Disraeli from the low plane of a Hebrew lad of London Streets to the high position of Prime Minister of England and enabled him to say to the world, "any man can be anything he wills to be." Reader, what are you doing to make for yourself a useful career in life?

W. D. HARWARD.

LOCALS.

Christmas.

Examinations!

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy."

Miss Mollie Cole, of Durham, N. C., is visiting Dr. York's family.

"Did you hear from home?,' "Yes." "Did they say you might come home Christmas?"

Miss Annie Porter's many friends here were glad to welcome her after a long visit in Eastern Virginia.

Miss Alma, of Fall River, Mass., spent a few days here, including the first Sunday in December, visiting Mrs. J. U. Newman. She and Mrs. Newman were schoolmates in Antioch College, Ohio. Miss Alma was returning from the Atlanta Exposition. Many of the Elon people met her and would be glad to have her visit Elon again.

The health of the students has been exceptionally good this fall, there having been no serious illness. The only way Elon can keep a practising physician will be to charge the students a small physician's fee each term.

The majority of students will be at their homes taking Christmas when this issue of the MONTHLY comes out. We wish for all a happy reunion with home-folks and friends and all together a merry Christmas.

During the winter we are to have a course of lectures delivered in the college chapel by distinguished educators. The first lecture of the series was delivered on the evening of December 11 by President Winston of the State University. His lecture was on the Characteristics of the English-Speaking Race. The lecture is broad and full of suggestive information.

Quite a number of Elon students have attended the Atlanta Exposition. Others will go during the holidays. We have heard no one say the exposition did not equal his anticipations.

The Faculty say they are not here to take up all their time in disciplining unruly students. From the way they have been giving demerits and putting students on probation it seems they mean to get rid of more than the one sent away. It is better generally to obey the rules than to be sent home.

Owing to a misunderstanding with the publishers there was no November issue of the MONTHLY. Our subscribers will be compensated by extending the subscription till nine issues are published.

We sympathize with Mr. Iseley, one of our students, in his bereavement caused by the sudden death of his mother on the 10th, Inst. Several students and teachers attended the burial at Burlington on Wednesday the 11th.

ALUMNI NOTES.

W P. LAWRENCE, Editor.

We were glad to see Miss Rowena Moffit, '94, at the Western North Carolina Conference in November. Her many friends about Elon would be glad to have her remember them with a visit.

Mr. J E. Long, '93, is farming near Graham, N. C. We were glad to have him at Elon a few Sundays ago. Of the 27 graduates that Elon has sent out Mr. Long was the first to marry before graduation, and he is the only one that is a farmer.

Mr. W. H. Albright, '93, is principal of the school at Rich Square, Northampton county, N. C. He is meeting with deserved success. Mr. Albright could outcourt any other young man that has ever been to Elon. He scarcely ever spoke to a young lady, except at a reception. It is said, on good authority, that at one of these receptions he talked to 30 different girls in 30 minutes and counted every one of them.

Rev. J. W. Laine, '94, filled Dr. Staley's pulpit acceptably in Suffolk while the Doctor was in the East. We are truly glad Mr. Laine has a good field of work this year and that his prospects are so bright for the future. True merit will find due appreciation.

Mr. B. F. Long, '93, is practising law in Yanceyville, N. C. "Ben" was always one of the happiest and liveliest boys while in college and we miss him very much. His jolly good nature deserves that he have as large a circle of friends in the legal profession as he had among those who knew him while in college.

Mr. D. W. Cochran, '94, is principal of the Alamance High School in Guilford county, N. C. There was doubtless an additional attraction for him up there from accounts. We would like for him to pay us a visit and tell us whether or not this report about his being about to join a

trust, combine or some other kind of alliance be true.

We alumni ought to show our friendship for our *Alma Mater* by a Christmas gift or a New Year's gift to the college library. Every alumnus can contribute a good book to the library. Twenty-seven good books would be a handsome present to the library by tne alumni. Among the dozens of volumes donated this fall probably the most valuable collection is a complete set of Shakespeare's works in eight volumes, contriouted by Mrs. W. J. Lee. The library needs historical books more than any other kind. Biographies and the works of great literary characters are indispensable also. Let no alumnus turn a deaf ear to this appeal for a present of a good book to the library during the holidays.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

I. WALTER JOHNSON, Editor.

It has been about two months since the Y. M. C. A. here has been mentioned, but we have been at work. The bible classes have been kept up during the fall, and the result is there is a greater manifestation of interest in the study of the word. There is no factor in college so important as the caring for the development of the soul. "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The spirit of man must come into contact with the influence of God's eternal power for good, or it will be stamped "failed."

The Week of Prayer was observed, and the power of the Holy Ghost was felt in the meeting each evening. At the close of the Week of Prayer a collection was taken for the benefit of the work of the Inter-Collegiate Movement.

The work of another year is drawing to a close. During the past year we have met many hard obstacles which rose like huge mountains in our pathway. But through the goodness of our heavenly Father we have gained some brilliant victories. Souls, once lost, have found peace with God, and are now rejoicing in the hope of eternal life. Today we are better prepared for life, because of the struggle with sin. Now as we view the setting sun of 1895, as it casts its golden rays upon the clouds and sorrows, upon the trials and difficulties of the past, bathing them in a flood of golden beauty, let us look forward to the coming dawn of 1896 full of hope, and let us be inspired with the determination to "fight the fight of faith." Then we shall be instilled with new life, and the Y. M. C. A. work of Elon College will be a greater success.

EXCHANGE NOTES.



Among our November exchanges are *The Wake Forest Student, Hamden-Sidney Magazene, The Trinity Archive, The Messenger of Richmond College, Wofford College Journal, The College Forum, The Guilford Collegian, The Davidson Monthly* and *The Furman Echo.*

Our exchanges are welcome monthly visitors, they are messengers of thought, sympathy and friendly criticism. Every student in college ought to read our exchanges, as they are representatives of the various phases of the life in other colleges; and are always to be found in the reading room. Many of them contain interesting and instructive articles on biography and on various other phases of literature.

While the literary merit of these articles may not be so high as that of the noted literary characters, yet they contain valuable bits of information not to be gotten from any other source

In *The Trinity Archive* for November there are three very readable articles, entitled, "Coleridge and Opium Eating," "Three Authors and Their Sisters" and "Wordsworth and nature" The value of these articles lies mainly in the fact that they are compilations in the respective authors' own attractive clear style, of facts that required some thought and research to present.

Lord Macaulay has inspired many to nobler deeds and loftier thoughts by his essays on noted literary characters. His essays apart from their attractive style are full of valuable information that required a great deal of research.

In our opinion essays on noted literary characters should appear frequently in our college magazines.

The Wake Forest Student has a valuable article in the November issue by Hon. Walter Clark on "Contributions to North Carolina History from Unfamiliar Sources." It has also another interesting article of a historical nature on "The Celtic Church." The writer comes to the conclusion in this article that England's greatness is due mainly to the fact that she renounced the Celtic religion and accepted christianity instead.

President Hobbs has an interesting biographical sketch of Prof. W. A. Blair in the November number of the *Guilford Collegian.*

In the *Davidson Monthly* of November there is an interesting account of the life of Hon. J. G. Ramsey.

The historical and biographical articles are probably of more value than any other articles in our college magazines. A careful study of the lives and works of eminent literary characters is probably better for the average college student than an attempt at original productions of sufficient literary merit to be recognized as good literature. A great many college students when asked to write an article for the college journal want to show their superior (?) literary talent by attempting to write a romance or a short novel. Prof. Wendell of Harvard University has observed this tendency in students in that institution, and he says "nine-tenths of them fail in their attempt." If such a large per cent of Harvard students fail in an attempt at original productions of this nature, certainly the students in our south-

ern colleges would not be wise in attempting anything of the kind. Those who are burning with the desire to write a romance or love story would do well to follow Hawthorn's example—write, rewrite, burn, write and rewrite again for twelve years before they decide to have an original production published. Every student of literature in our colleges may feel safe in showing his literary skill or his ability to criticise by writing an essay or a criticism on some noted author or his works. If he is successful in this, then let him try his hand at an original production.

CLIPPINGS.

Ignorant men differ from beasts only in their figure.—Ex.

What one knows it is sometimes useful to forget.—Ex.

"Decline a man," the teacher cried,
The maiden colored red,
"Decline a man," the pupil sighed,
"I can't—I won't," she said.—Ex.

Young man looking at himself in the glass, "and yet they call woman the fair sex."—Ex.

Do not all that you can do; spend not all that you have; believe not all that you hear, and tell not all that you know.—Ex.

We've heard of twin brothers who had to be told everything together, because they were so much alike that they could not be told apart.—Ex

A philosopher being asked what was the first thing necessary to win the love of a woman, answered—opportunity.—Ex.

The following rather staggering question was recently asked: "If the Review of Reviews reviews the reviews, what review of reviews will review the Review of Reviews."—Ex.

THE SONG OF THE FOOT-BALL.

Sing ho! for a game to kill and maim,
To mangle and disable!
Deadlier far than the trolley car,
Or the Broadway crunching cable.
With groans and moans and broken bones,
And loud, discordant cries,
Each college thug will kick and slug
And try to gouge out eyes.
And thousands roar at the sight of gore,
When the last great game they play;
And those from the strife who escape with life
Call it Thanksgiving Day.—Ex.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

OUR GREATEST NEED.

Elon College is established in the hearts of our people, stands on a firm financial basis, and is steadily becoming a strong and influential institution. For five years the growth, although phenomenal, has been natural. To it has gathered each year a band of earnest, noble young men and women who have given it a high moral status and a character for solid scholarship. Twenty-seven full graduates have entered fields of usefulness and are an honor to their *Alma Mater*. Of these eight are ministers, occupying some of the most important fields in the church; twelve are teachers in colleges and high schools; two are successful lawyers; others are at our leading universities pursuing special lines of study.

Elon College is the training school of the Christian Church, whose future depends on the equipment of its leaders in thought and activity. These will come from Elon College. Then the ultimate aim and interest of the college and church are the same. What the college is determines what the church shall be. It is the Solomon's temple of the Christian Church, the centre of religious thought and affection. Into the temple treasury every worshiper cast his material offering and around the temple service cluster his interest and sublimest affections, and from it went a unifying influence to every Jewish home and heart. The perpetuity of the temple service meant the salvation of the nation, its neglect the decline of Israel's national and religious life. Before the building of the temple Israel had only a slow development and doubtful prospects of greatness. The temple brought unity of interest among its diversified tribes, inspired the chosen people of God, and made their nation the glory of the whole earth. With the Israelites contributions and love for the temple ebbed and flowed the prosperity of the nation.

As a church we have just reached the beginning of Solomon's reign. As the nation's hopes and affections and salvation were centered in the temple, the success of the Christian Church centers in Elon College. Our temple is built, but not fully equipped. Into its endowment treasury must come the free-will offerings of those who love the church and believe that its glorious destiny is to be attained and sustained by the life blood of Elon College. The success of the church will be guaged by the amount of endowment given the college. It is not then purely a question of the *need* of the college, but of our *love* for the church and our *willingness* to do our individual duty toward help-

ing her fulfill her heaven-born mission.

This accomplished means success to the college, new life infused into all the enterprises of the church, the beginning of a growth unparalleled in our history, a feat unknown among sister institutions. Many encouraging words come to us from the leaders in other colleges. The buildings erected, the patronage given, the amount of funds collected, the literary standard of the college, have evoked their warmest admiration. Considering the smallness of the denomination they call it a miracle of growth Said the president of a prominent institution, "you have accomplished in four years what those of more wealth and numbers attained only after twenty years of struggle.

We do feel encouraged. The more we do for God's cause the more we desire to do, Some of us now feel if we could give a certain amount and know that we would never be asked again to contribute, we would gladly do so. If we have given already, we will be among the first to contribute to an endowment fund, that our college may enter upon an honorable competion with other institutions, and that our progressive young people may have educational advantages the equal of those offered by other institutions. Some will give to endow chairs, others to a permanent student's loan fund that young men and women of lofty aspirations may be aided in preparing themselves for God's service.

Let me make a suggestion to those who love the church, who desire that the means God has given them shall be a blessing, not only to the present generation, but to all succeeding ones. Men there are in the church who have learned the great lesson of christian experience, that only what is given to God is treasure laid up in heaven. A treasure which God shall keep for their everlasting enjoyment, which will at the same time pay an increasing dividend to each coming generation. My suggestion is this: In making your wills remember Elon College. Do not leave all your earthly treasures for this world. Give some to your church: only what you give you carry with you. It is not given—it is lent to God, and is always to our credit in the Bank of Eternity.

The will of our late lamented Bro. Wait and a brother in Ohio have made the college legatees. As long as the college shall stand. as long as time shall last, the world will be made better by the gift of these brethren. The first two wills in which the name of Elon College appears are those of our northern brethren. The spirit of Christ—christian helpfulness—knows no Mason and Dixon line. Can those nearer the college and more directly benefited by its success show less love for the church and for the prosperity of the college? No! The increasing patronage and the larger contributions at the beginning of its fifth year are the commencement of better days. How many shall be present when Elon College shall have finished its mission of training men and women for efficient work in Christ-service, and God himself shall declare the last dividends?

J. U. N.

SILENT FORCES IN CIVILIZATION.

To the casual observer, our present social condition is the most restless and disturbed of any age in America's history. The movements on the surface present to us a most confused and disheartening picture. There is continual warfare and clamoring in our social world, and on every hand we behold men and women sinking from their once holy estate to the level of brutes.

In the higher classes, as some term them, we find continual robbery, gambling and expenditure of great wealth, accumulated by the sweat of other's brows. Others are oppressed, and we find these in an atmosphere of misery and degradation too impure for the most despised of God's creation. However we are glad to discover that this is only one side of the picture, and to do justice to the present we must take our point of view from the mountain top, as well as from the valley.

Let us now glance from another point of view. We hear the pure, clear voice of the best of our land predicting a new time in which the numerous evils that now haunt us will be denounced and on every hand and in every case will justice be demanded. To be just to the present we must notice the mighty but silent forces which are doing so much for our civilization and betterment. There is beneath the troubled surface a powerful silent current which is exerting an inestimable influence in checking the great tide of ignorance, crime and vicious ideals. This undercurrent is unseen but by no means unfelt—even by the most unschooled minds. These silent agencies arouse the angel nature in man and cause the noblest and purest ideals of a more perfect civilization to take possession of the mind. They scatter the seeds which will spring up and bring forth a better and brighter day.

The fact that so many lives have been consecrated to works of charity indicates that there is an awakening going on and even amid the disturbed waters of the present there is a stronger and higher current.

Besides this power which is more or less seen on every hand, there are influences in the world today which are often overlooked, because of their silence and separation from human organizations. Into your life and into my life there has come the purifying influence of other lives. This heritage that has come down to us is often lost sight of but it has undoubtedly the most far-reaching power in true civilization. It is the safe-guard of home, life and liberty. It is the fruit brought forth from the seeds of wisdom, love and mercy.

By it our visions have been clarified. The silent lives toiling quietly on every hand tend to give us inspiration and a broader life opens up before us.

By the lives of others mankind is stimulated and awakened to a higher more just life. Mr. Pearson in his "National and Political Life," says, "the citizens of every historic state are richer by reason of the great deeds that have formed the national character by winged words that have passed into current speech, by the examples of lives and labors that have been consecrated to the service of the commonwealth." The great and good men that have lived have not only made us richer by extending our boundaries, gaining victories over our foes and placing laws upon our statute books but much richer are we by

reason of the lives they have lived and their moral influence upon the national character.

It would be impossible to overestimate the value of this heritage of noble deeds and words left us by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and others. We are not only indebted to them for the inheritance of our country which they have helped to save, but also we inherit what was best and highest in their lives. We are richer for the valor, bravery and honesty they have displayed in contending for the right. Both North and South are richer today by reason of the actions of great men in our late civil war. They perhaps unconsciously sowed these seeds of civilization but some lives now among us remind us that they found hearts to receive them.

Among the many lives to which many are indebted is that of Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena*, who is now doing much through his silent but inspiring pen. His pen is ever busy, endeavoring to inspire others lives and hasten the approach of a better day. No one can read his "New Time" or "Lessons Learned from Other Lives" without becoming benefitted thereby. The stimulating writings of this one man will cease only with time. He traces his inspiration partly to lives of others. Chief among these were Victor Hugo, that noble worker for a better day, and Chas. G. Clark, who has written songs of justice and of a better day, set them to music and sung them into the hearts of thousands. Our lives are not only influenced directly by these, but through every one influenced by them.

Another noble nature to whom thousands owe much for ennobling and elevating influences is Mr. Seth, whose pure ethics and idealistic altruism is now taught in our college. The influence will not only effect the students who take it here in the classroom, but the silent yet powerful influence of this man will reach far down the ages.

Our thoughts are turned into broader paths by the noble teachings and inspiring sentiments as set forth by Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Bok, Walter Page, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Ruskin and Helen Hunt Jackson.

How true the lines—

> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime;
> And departing leave behind us,
> Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Many noble benefactors have shunned prominence and the world knows not their name, yet they scatter happiness in such a silent way that only the recipients know of what is being done. They are content that it should be so and surely they will not lose their reward. Besides the writers, singers, orators and teachers of today there are thousands who do not live for themselves alone but are doing much in a quiet but effective way to strengthen the silent forces that lift humanity upward and onward.

We now look into a future richer with promise than any age which has preceded it, for it will have the accumulated goodness and wisdom of all ages. It is the opinion of some that the divine element in man is stronger today than ever before, but let not this statement tempt us to relax our struggle for a nobler, better, truer, more perfect civilization. There are many foes to face and in order to reach a more perfect civilization we must fight as never before, for with us to a great extent rests the future of society.

FLORENCE V. NEFF.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

Some writers of Japan contend that in manners and customs the Japanese very closely resemble the ancient Greeks, but writers of a more recent date declare them to bear a close resemblance to the Spaniards.

One would hardly judge from the pictures that have been seen of the Japanese that they possess the very least of beauty, but there is said to be as beautiful women in Japan as in any other part of the world.

The dress of a Japanese woman is not what would be considered handsome and becoming to an American woman, but it is very becoming and suitable for them. The large shoes which they wear enable them to perform better and with more ease their household duties; the long, flowing robes, together with the handsome silk obi, which is coiled several times around the waist and made up behind with a bow with long streamers, adds much to their grace and beauty.

The Japanese are a people who improve much on acquaintance, and one has to know and understand their ways well before one can gain much admiration for them, but still one can not remain with them very long without learning to admire them.

They are a quiet and peaceful people, preferring always the ails and pleasures of peace to the devices of war and the glories of conquest..

No where can we find in any nation women who possess more lovable characters, who have more modest feminine refinement, and who have such devotional love as mothers, wives and patriots. The untiring patience of these women furnishes a good example to the world of what patience and endurance means; yet, while they are naturally a people to endure, they are somewhat forced to it

The Japanese woman, however, has few privileges. She is the queen of the household, but her liberties are greatly restricted by her husband. She is not even allowed the privilege of leaving her home, to make a business errand or to pay a social call without first getting permission either from her mother, father-in-law or husband. But on the other hand she is expected to wait with untiring patience the return of her husband, and often she has to burn the midnight oil in this behalf, yet she always greets him with a smile and makes his return welcome and his home pleasant

The Japanese marriage ceremony consists more in putting on and off handsome costumes than it does in imposing marriage vows. The women of Japan are required to chose a husband by the time they are twenty, but they have little voice in the choice themselves. This is not very binding, a wife has only to displease her husband a little, or to gossip too much, and he is suing for a divorce.

The wife of the Japanese has many cares resting upon her.

To her is entrusted the entire control of the servants and the training of the children. Nurseries are not to be found in Japanese houses, because they believe in intrusting the training of the children entirely to the mother.

The religion of the Japanese is a mixture of fear and fun, but the women are more inclined to be more pious. Piety exemplified in their homes. No infidelity on the part of their husbands can lead them to imitate their example.

Besides the admirable qualities

which the Japanese possess in disposition and refinement, they have others that render them equally admirable. One especially worthy of note is their cleanliness. They have no soap and know not of such a word, but they are the cleanliest nation of the globe. Rice bran in little bags is used as we use soap. And what is said of their cleanliness physically may be said likewise of them as to profanity and drunkenness. Even among the lowest class there is no drunkenness and profanity.

They are a brave people and the sweetness of their disposition does not prevent them from being quick to resent an insult, likewise when vengeance comes it comes unexpectedly, and when they are once insulted they are hard to conquer.

The people of Japan are much devoted to each other. The emperor places the uttermost confidence in his subjects and they are ready at any time to lay down their lives for him and their country.

BLANCHE BAIRD.

MY VISIT TO YORKTOWN.

Ever since the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, Yorktown, Va., has been one of the most historical towns in the United States. It has long been my desire to visit this town and see those historical places of which history has told us so much

However this desire was never realized until last summer when a party of students, all of Elon College, decided to spend their vacation at this place.

June 22, 1895, at half past six in the morning we boarded the steamer Albemarle at Norfolk, Va., passed out of the Elizabeth, across Hampton Roads, stopped awhile at Old Point, and thence we passed on several miles up the Chesapeake Bay to Yorktown

Fortunately it was calm and none of our party were made seasick. Late in the evening, after traveling all day, we arrived at our destination. Great was our disappointment when we found instead of a prosperous city a village of two hundred and fifty inhabitants, of whom one hundred and ninety are negroes. However our disappointment did not last long, for notwithstanding the dilapidated condition of the town, there is much of interest to be found. At our hotel we found several guests from Richmond, Detroit, Mich., and Washington. We were soon joined by a party of six young ladies from Covington, Ky. This company added much to the enjoyment of our vacation. There are so many places of historical interest, but it would be impossible to tell of them all. The old Temple farm, about half a mile from town, is the most historical and in its way the most remarkable farm in the United States. It was on this farm that Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the combined forces of Washington and Lafayette. A large stone marks the spot where his sword was delivered to the American Army. The old house on this farm in which Washington and Lafayette used to stay is still standing. Although it has been repaired several times it retains its original style of architecture. The same floors are there on which Washington and Lafayette used to walk. The old chimneys are

standing and are as firm and solid as they were one hundred years ago.. It was in this house that the capitulation papers between the United States and Great Britain were drawn up and signed, which is said to be even a greater event than the signing of the Declaration of Independence; for with this act came peace and with peace the birth of a new nation. Gov. Spotswood, when governor of Virginia, had his summer residence here and his palace in Williamsburg, which was at that time the capital of Virginia.

The old house was fast going to decay when Mr. Crookshank, a rich coal and iron dealer of Pennsylvania, in 1883 purchased the property and had the house put in a nice condition and the grounds tastefully arranged. In 1892 the director of the World's Fair tried to purchase the old house and take it to Chicago, but they did not succeed in getting it, as Mr. Crookshank was negotiating with Congress at that time, Congress intending to purchase the estate. However it was not sold until a few days ago when an Ohio syndicate bought the farm for the sum of $45,000, with the view of adding still greater improvements.

Our party would often spend their afternoons around this old historical place. We were entertained in the same room and were shown the corner in which the committee sat to sign the treaty of peace. We strolled in the shade of the same trees, we drank water from the same spring that Washington and his army drank from.

On our way up the river there was one place we would always stop awhile. A few feet from the river under the bank is an underground cavern consisting of two apartments and are large as ordinary size rooms in a dwelling. This is the cave in which Cornwallis hid himself while his troops were surrounded by the American and French armies.

The first natural cemetery ever established in the United States is near the spot where Cornwallis surrendered. It contains about three acres of ground, surrounded by a brick wall which is covered in ivy. Here are buried soldiers from every state in the uion who were slain during the Civil War On passing through the cemetery occasionally we see the inscription on a tomb—unknown. It causes one to pause for a few moments to think that there lies the remains of some young man—"none knows who." His body was found on the battlefield and that is all that is known of him. Doubtless some poor, broken-hearted mother mourned for long years for her boy and anxiously waited for tidings that never came.

The old Nelson House occupies an important place in history.

This was at one time the most magnificient dwelling in Virginia. To "do" this house and the grounds which surround it would require half a day. Its large unfurnished rooms, the ancient architecture and the "gray walls, discolored by lamps and crumbling with age causes one to feel that he is stepping back into the regions of antiquity and losing himself in the shades of former ages." C. E. NEWMAN.

GLEANINGS FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF HANNIBAL.

In reading the history of two hundred years before Christ we find there recorded the life and deeds of a man, a hero, a genius, the lustre of whose fame has not wasted with age nor grown dim

with time A man who, in different lands and at different times, won fame in varying degrees. He stands out distinct and far above the rest of his age. By such men we measure our rise; by them we test our advance or decline. An age in which they are honored is glorious; a generation by which they are not esteemed is contemptible. Among the thus truly noble I would point you to Hannibal. A Carthagenian he was and a man to whom we all can look as ranking first in his profession—war. He was the son of Hamilcar Barca, a man who has no equal in ancient history as a king, It is from him that Hanibal inherited that blood that caused him to win the fame of the world in the days that he lived. We find Hannibal at a very early age showing that determination and vim that was to crown a genius in the future.

At the age of nine he made a vow to his father that if it would ever be in his power he would have eternal enmity to Rome. He ever remembered this vow, and at the age of twenty-six we find him preparing to go against Rome. The army with which he set out from New Carthage early in the summer of 218, B. C., consisted of 90.000 foot, 12,000 horse and 37 elephants. He made his way across the Tagus, and reduced the whole of Spain to the south of Ebro to submission. He went on, although his Journey was one of difficulty, hardship and trial. The most difficult part of his journey was the crossing of the towering Alpine heights, but being a man of unsurpassible skill and foresight he ascended the lofty heights and there placed his foot where no other man had ever been. He crossed with the loss of a great part of his army. He did not give up in despair, but with that determination that no other general has ever had he marched on to Rome. Here he fought many battles and came out victorious in all save one, and in the course of seventeen years he had Rome at his feet, which was at this time an enemy to Carthage. He conquered with that skill that no general of that time or of the past nineteen centuries has ever had. He worked his superior plans in all battles and we find that he was outdone only once. We could not say conquered, for he was not—he was overpowered by Scipio and was made to surrender. He has no equal and stands out today as the most famous general this world has ever known. Coming generations will ever look upon him as being that noble and unsurpassible Carthagenian general.

W. T. WILLIAMSON.

THE GEORGIA HOUSE OF MERCY.

The settlers of Georgia realizing that the mind of the youth of the state needed training for its highest development did not rest after the immediate necessities of life were provided for until they had provided some places in which the higher nature of man might be developed.

The first of these institutions was the one erected at Irene by the Moravians, for the religious instruction of the Indians. This institution was not of much importance as it ceased to exist when the Moravian settlers moved to Pennsylvania in the year 1738. As the institution was so short-lived we can not see the good that it accomplished.

The second and most important was suggested by the Rev.

Charles Wesley to Mr. Whitfield while he was assisting him in a meeting in the year 1737. Rev. Wesley saw the great need of education in the colony and pointed it out to Mr. Whitfield, who was anxious to do everything in his power for the advancement of the colony. Mr. Whitfield petitioned the trustees of Georgia for aid from whom he received five hundred acres of land for the home of his institution. He then made a journey to England for the purpose of begging funds for his orphan home. So eloquent was his preaching in the fields that multitudes flocked to hear him. English liberality was not tardy in responding to his appeal and early in the year 1740 he returned to the colony with one thousand pounds.

However before Mr. Whitfield arrived one Mr. Habersham had located the land about ten miles from Savannah, and had begun to clear and stock it. In the meantime he hired a house and took in such orphans as he had collected. Mr. Whitfield afterwards saw his mistake in beginning to take care of the orphans before his arrangements were completed, yet he said that he saw their condition so pitiable that he felt compelled to help them.

The first collection taken up in America for the orphans was at the church of Rev. M. Smith in Charleston, S. C., while Mr. Whitfield was there on a visit to his brother. His earnest petitions excited the sympathy of the people and the contributions amounted to seventy pounds. On the 25th of March, 1740, Mr. Whitfield laid with his own hand the first brick of the large building which he called Bethesda.

There were forty orphans under his charge at this time and several workmen and servants who had to be paid and fed. So he left his home as he called it and again set out for the purpose of begging money and provisions for his family, or school. As was always the case his appeals were so touching that he soon returned with money and provisions enough for their sustenance. The good man of God could not stay at his school, for it had to be supported by his own exertions, and this was an arduous task in those early days of poverty and toil. Yet he did not lose sight of the immortal souls of the children who were under his care, for he always left some one to attend to their spiritual welfare while he was absent. In this "House of Mercy," as it has been called, the religious training was looked after especially. As soon as the children arose in the morning they sang a hymn and prayed by themselves, then washed, after which some scripture was read and expounded, a psalm sung and the exercises closed with a prayer. A hymn was sung before and after dinner, and at night the same exercises were gone through as in the morning, and in addition one of their masters prayed with them. With such moral training it is no wonder that many of the inmates of that home became prominent citizens in the state. Mr. Whitfield in his benevolent design combined manual training with mental training, thus learning the children how to make their bread in whatsoever conditions they should be placed in life.

Now having accumulated some funds he purchased six hundred and forty acres of excellent land in South Carolina, on which he placed several slaves, using the profits from this for the support of his orphan home. Having thus begun to enlarge his school a much broader plan now seized his mind, viz.: the founding of a college on a broad basis. Ac-

cordingly he submitted to his Excellency James Wright, governor of Georgia a memorial in which he called his attention to the fact that no institution of its kind then existed south of Virginia, and that Georgia was the most central place for such an institution in the southern district. He said that if such an in stitution should be founded many youths would be sent there from Florida and the British West Indies, and perhaps from greater distances. Govenor Wright gave his assent to the plan at once, and then Mr. Whitfield went to England for the purpose of procuring a charter and necessary aid from the crown. He prepared another memorial and presented it the king, but to his great disappointment the crown refused to grant the so much wished for charter.

The crowning desire of the philanthropist was never realized, yet he was not daunted by this. He determined to make Bethesda an academy after the order of one in Philadelphia, which sustained a high reputation.

During the year 1769 two large wings were added to the main building for the accommodation of the growing number of students. Governor Wright laid the corner stone of this building himself At the rate at which the popularity of the school was then increasing one can hardly conceive how great would have been its influence in a few years had not the founder been called away by death in the year 1770. By his will he left his orphan house to Lady Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon from whom it soon passed into the hands of thirteen persons especially appointed trustees of Bethesda College, then duly named and incorporated.

In a short time after Whitfield's death the buildings were destroyed by fire, after which they were partially rebuilt, but were soon destroyed a second time by fire and hurricane. These casualties greatly embarrassed the trustees, who decided to sell the estate and divide the proceeds among certain schools in Savannah. Thus cnded for the time being the school of Bethesda, but an institution that had done so much good could not die entirely forever.

In 1854 the Union Society purchased a part of the original Bethesda grant and erected a house in which they took care of the orphans who were committed to their charitable care. In this institution the scheme of the great English pulpit orator has been carried out.

This charitable institution was of inestimable value to the colony of Gergia in its early days. Among its inmates who became famous may be mentioned Governor Millege, who helped the young university of the state so much, and Governor Ewen, and Mr. Langworthy, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress. May the Supreme Architect of the universe put it in the minds of the noble men of today to try to imitate the noble man who spent his means, his energy and his life for the destitute and homeless of his land.

W. E. MCCLENNY.

FISHING ON THE NANSEMOND.

One sultry evening in the month of August it became my privilege to go fishing on the historic Nansemond River and

Hampton Roads.

The first thing to do was to select the party and we found this the most difficult task of all, because we wanted to select two men to make some fun for the crowd.

So the party appointed me to select the funmakers for the occasion. I selected Rawls for wit and Wimple for being a fool, knowing that wit may sometimes enliven us, but what was the use of having a fool? Then I thought wit could not shine without a fool to help him. Now that's strange logic. but I'll give you the rationale of it. You know that you can't light a match without something to rub it against. Friction of course is requisite that it may ignite. Anyway we decided on the fool. Wimple knowing that he was a big bow-leged Irishman who had to keep one leg out of the boat so that the other might have room. Notwithstanding his china pig appearance, he was sufficient to keep up our risibilitys.

After getting these two honorable gentlemen we went in search of the other part of our crowd so that we could leave the landing on the turn of the midnight tide. We, after a long and diligent search, found the other boys and got ready for leaving. We got our tent, tackle, frying pan, provisions and a little fruits of frumenti and left the town.

On arriving at the landing we found that our boat was full of water, so the captain of our staff ordered Wimple to bale out the boat. This command he readily tried to execute, but it was impossible for him to bale out the boat, as the bow was high up in the marsh and he was not capable of getting on top. So he tried to straddle it, and as he started to get on the bow, the boad slipped off in the mud. This threw Wimple backwards into ten foot water. He tried to swim but his legs were so much like the old time pot hooks he cut himself. Rawls, on seeing Wimple's condition, ran to his rescue. As soon as he reached the boat he sailed overboard to save Wimple, who being exhausted by previous fruitless efforts to extricate himself from his precarious condition, clinched his would be benefactor and rescuer between his pot hook appendages and both went to the bottom with a thud. After going to the bottom Rawls realizing the condition crawled out with Wimple and landed him safe on dry ground. Of course Wimple was full of water and unconscious. What must be done? His legs were so crooked it was impossible for us to roll him, so we tied a rope around his leg and swung him up to a tree and beat him in the back with a boat paddle. After he revived the boat was hauled out, Wimple placed in it, and we went on our fishing tour. We reached Dumpling Island the next morning before day, as we had a fair wind and a good tide. After breakfast we set sail for Sleepy Hole where fish were plentiful. We caught about seventy-five fish in the morning and at 12 o'clock we went ashore to cook dinner. By the time we had our dinner ready Wimple was all right and he said that he was hungry. The fish were placed upon our verdant table and Mr. Wimple asked the blessing. We had sixty fish upon our revolving table and Mr. Wimple ate twenty five of them. He said that he liked fish because they saved him from a watery grave.

Late in the afternoon we left Sleepy Hole, went back to Dumpling Island to pitch our tent for the night. The crowd went to bed but could not sleep on account of the mosquitos, so Wimple and Rawls got up and

went coon hunting. After several hours they found a coon and not being armed Wimple tried to climb the tree to get the coon but on account of the rotundity of his legs he fell and died the death of a hero. Rawles was sorely grieved on account of losing his loving comrade. He returned to camp and reported the sad news. Then the party at once packed up and set sail for home.

W. PAUL HOSIER.

WHAT THESE LINES SUGGEST.

"Heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight."

Great things are not generally done quickly. A great character is not formed in a year. The pyramids of Egypt were a long time in building. It took many years and a vast deal of wealth to build the magnificent temple of Diana at Ephesus. Many millions of dollars were spent and hundreds of workmen were employed for years in the building of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome.

Geology teaches us that continents take tens of thousands of years to form themselves into suitable habitations for man. Mountain ranges are formed by a slow imperceptible process of upheaval.

The lives of all men who have attained lofty heights and held them, teach us that a noble character is formed by a tedious process of evolution. They are not like wax figures. Some men, like comets, rise to prominence, have all eyes turned to them for a time, but are soon gone. Lord Byron was a man of this kind. At a very early age the title of lord was conferred upon him, and in his childlike simplicity he went and asked his mother if she saw the title had changed his looks, for he could not tell any difference himself. When only twenty-four he suddenly became the most famous literary character of all England. But like a whirring comet his career is soon to end, for he died at the age of thirty-six. Alexander the Great was another of comet-like brilliancy.

As a rule flowers that grow quickest are the first to fade. It is true also that the flower must be bruised to get its sweetest odors. Public criticism poisoned with fiendish hate wounded Byron's feelings, drove him across the sea and over the Alps to find a home in a strange land, because of his domestic troubles. Thus exiled by public sentiment he was driven into deep regret and finally into dissipation. His head was as gray at thirty-five as it ought to have been at seventy, and he died in a distant land.

Again, remember how brilliant was the career of Napolean Bonaparte, yet how short! He died an exile before he had reached the age at which most great men begin to show their greatness.

But, turning to another figure to illustrate the other side of the picture, tall monuments of long endurance have their foundations laid deep and strong and are built slowly by putting stone upon stone, and not by erecting long sections of the shaft at a time. As a rule the most substantial characters for truth and honesty are found in old people who have been truthful and honest from their earliest childhood. He who waits till he is twenty before he begins to practice the highest moral and christian virtues can never hope to be as sound in character as if he had

begun in earliest childhood. We need more young. George Washingtons who had rather cut down a thousand cherry tre s than tell one lie, and fewer who were tired *ex eutio* and had rather tell a thousand lies than cut down one cherry tree or any other tree.

W. P. L.

THE STUDY OF ART AND ITS EFFECTS.

Art is a part of the autobiography of the human race which no one who pretends to culture can afford to neglect. In its most extended and popular sense it means everything we distinguish from nature. Art, national or individual, is the result of a long course of previous life and training. Let a nation be healthful, happy, pure in its enjoyments, brave in acts and broad in its affections and its art will spring round it as freely as the foam from a fountain. What a poor world this would be if it were not for pictures. We should early strive to cultivate a taste for the fine arts in all the various branches by taking a true pleasure in any kind of art. In our fine arts not imitation but creation is the aim. In landscapes the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. The artist should know that the landscape has beauty for his eye because it expresses a divine thought which to him is good, and thus the most reckless and thought less may be brought through a love of nature to serve and reverence nature's God. The office of painting and sculpture seems to be merely initial. Painting seems to be to the eye what dancing is to the limbs. When that has educated the frame to self-possession, to grace the s eps of the dancing master is better forgotten; so painting teaches me to splendor of color and the expression of form, and a: I see many pictures and higher genius in the art, I see the boundless riches of the pencil. This study quickens the athletic sense and unfolds to us uses and beauties which really exist in natural form but to us are not visible.

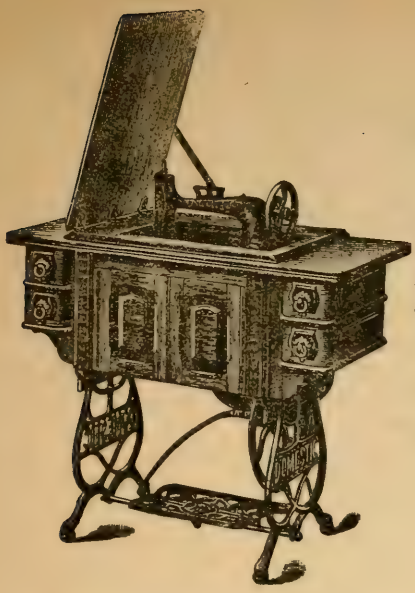
The divine artist in the creation of the world gave us beautiful materials that we by our aesthetic taste may build handsome structures and decorate them beautifully by designs of art, thus embellishing and making the home more cheerful and attractive.

As the effects of the finest strains and most harmonious blendings of music quickens the soul of the musician, so it is with the artist—he enjoys and appreciates more fully the beauties of nature around. It lifts his soul into a realm of joy and causes him to think and dream of higher and more beautiful things. One can not fully appreciate nature until he has studied art, for to him the beauties of form and color have no meaning, His eyes are not opened to behold the summetrical beauty in trees, rocks and flowers. But when he has studied art his perception is quickened and the smallest flower that grows has an indescribable attraction and facination for him. "To him who in the love of nature holds communes with her visible forms, she speaks a various language. For his gayer hours she has a voice of gladness and smile. And she glides into his darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy. That steals away this sharpness ere

he is aware. Nature's God speaks through nature to those only who appreciate the beauties of nature, and there is no better way to cultivate a taste for the beautiful than to take a course in art. It makes one such a close observer, that the smallest detail is observed and affords much pleasure to the artist, while one who has no knowledge of art would derive no pleasure from the contemplation of the same object. Every new idea, whether in art or in any other sphere of human activity, first takes its rise in the brain of some one, generally an obscure individual It does not start up at the bidding of a government, nor is it born in response to the invitation of the private patron or benefactor It appears suddenly and in unexpected places—its advent seemingly spontaneous, yet undoubtedly preceded by a long chain of causation. The new thought once born, the promptness of its realization depends first upon the earnestness, aggressiveness, courage and stubborn endurance of the individual conceiving it, and second, upon the hospitality and receptivity of the world in general, and especially of those elements in it with which he has to deal. Yet when we have said all our fine things about the arts, we must end with a frank confession that the arts, as we know them, are but initial. Our best praise is given to what they aimed and promised, not to the actual result. He has conceived meanly of the resources of man, who believes that the best age of production is past.

The real value of the Iliad or the Transfiguration is as signs of power; billows or ripples, they are, of the great stream of tendency; tokens of the everlasting effort to produce, which even in its worst estate the soul betrays. Art has not come to its maturity if it does not put itself abreast with the most potent influences of the world, if it is not practical and moral, if it does not stand in connection with the conscience, if it does not make the poor and uncultivated feel that it addresses them with a voice of lofty cheer.

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EDITORIALS.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Students often feel time slipping by without much studying being done. Often resolutions are made to themselves, "I *will* quit wasting so much time," but the careless, unsystematic method has gotten such a hold that the new resolution is choked out before a day is gone perhaps. It is an unpleasant feeling to realize your time is being wasted and you seemingly cannot prevent it. This unpleasant experience among students especially shows a lack of system. It is one of the hardest things a student ever tried to do to have a systematic schedule and be governed by it. But we should remember that often what is hardest to do is the surest way to success. If we have no regular time for sleep, for recreation or for studying each lesson, our methodless school life becomes a habit, a second nature, and we are methodless in all we do through life. School life is the formative period and habits formed then are as strong as iron chains. If you have a time to sleep, a time to exercise, and a time to study each lesson, you need not tell others; they will find it out. It is a duty you owe to yourself to have method in your school life. Robert E. Lee writing to his son at school, said: "Do your duty, duty is the sublimest word in the language." If you have method in your studies, your work will be done with more ease and satisfaction. To put double the time on one lesson and let another go without any study one day, and the next reverse your time of studying each, is like eating twice as much as you need at one meal and going hungry the next.

It is a question with a few whether or not the study of English is profitable. They say you can learn English from Latin and Greek. The fact is, we need to know Latin and Greek to throw light on the study of English. English is not derived from German, Latin or Greek; it is as old in reality as any of them since they all came from the Aryan language.

Anglo-Saxon is the tap root of the English language, while the other languages mentioned are lateral roots. So to understand English we need to study Anglo-Saxon more than Greek or Latin.

Within the last twenty-five years the merits of our language have been studied more generally than in all previous time, and it is very probable that within twenty-five years more no graduate will leave a college of recognized standing without a fair knowledge of Anglo Saxon, and thus a better knowledge of his own language. To regard Latin and Greek more important than your own mother tongue, is to depreciate what *is* your own and admire what *was* another's. It is to prefer Roman and Grecian character before that of your own nation. Francis Bacon was censured in the Sixteenth Century for learning so much to the Latin as to have all his books translated into that language. What shall we say of a person, in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, who prefers Greek and Latin before his own language? Those who know most of our language believe it equal to any other language and superior in many respects. It is unnatural for a child to think his parents inferior to other parents, even if they are, and it is more than unnatural, what shall we call it for a child to depreciate his parents when they are as good as the best. But a greater amount of time put on English should not mean a less knowledge of the other languages. We often hear an excuse for not studying Latin or Greek—"I don't expect to go through college and I don't care to throw my time away on dead languages." If the dead languages are worth anything in the whole college course, they are worth just as much proportionately if you are in school only one term.

The W. C. T. U. is making a grand rally to put alcohols out of our national Capital, and they are making their influence felt. If they do not succeed this year they doubtless will in the future. In our opinion, the W. C. T. U. is contributing an important element to our national character. They are teaching our young women to demand the same high standard of chastity and purity in men that men demand of women. Some say such a demand will never be heeded. I suppose a thousand years ago it was thought that women would never have the honor they now have. There is no good reason why a poor girl should not be allowed to live in a family and work her way through school as many poor boys do. But who would respect a girl in society that would do so? Public sentiment makes an unjust discrimination here between poor boys and poor girls. The W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to deal a death blow to unjust discriminations public sentiment makes between boys and girls.

One of the greatest evils in society is poisonous literature I know of no event in recent years where this has been so clearly shown as in the trials of the insurance swindlers in Eastern North Carolina the past few weeks. It has been revealed that the books of Jesse James were scattered among those people and eagerly read. The James spirit was imbibed and developed into the most atrocious crimes. Dishonor, shame and disgrace have come to dozen families or more, that might have now had the confinence and respect of their fellow countrymen had it not been for that mean literature. It is almost as dangerous to have an obscene or vicious book in your house as it is to harbor an out-law. Think enough of your own mind, your country and your God to feed on the purest literature. Poisonous literature is as bad in a community as a swamp filled with dead animals among decaying logs. Both give off countless germs of disease and death.

FEBRUARY.

Dreary February, thou hast a day
In thine own bosom so they say,
Which hast forever immortalized thee
In the hearts of the noble and free.

In reading ancient, mediæval and modern history we find many events recorded which have immortalized the time of their occurence. As the months come and fade into the past, our mind, on the approach of each, generally takes a view of past history or of the incoming month to see if there are any memorable events coupled and irreparably connected with it. February has now made its arrival, and by reviewing the historical events that have occurred within its bosom we are presented with several which have distinguished it in the annals of history.

One among the most prominent events dates the 22d, which is universally known and recognized as the birth day of George Washington.

The story of his life has been told a thousand times, yet the people are more eager to hear it today than ever before. So I do not think it amiss to speak briefly just here, something of that noble life and character.

Trace his life all the way from the time he played with his rattle around his mother's knee, to the time when his hair was silvered by the brush of time, every act and deed portrayed nobility of character and manhood. He has given us and inspiring and sublime life. His life has been an inspiration of victory to heroes of war when they were almost in the very jaws of defeat. Lee, no doubt would have ever fought the battles he did and at times rung victory from the very fangs of the enemy, but he had not the inspiration given him by the study of that heroic life.

Washington has electrified the patriots of States and has thus been a means in causing them to ascent to the heighth of pure patriotism of which they had never previously dreamed. In fact his life has been a theme of pleasant contemplation and study for all classes of men, whether they occupied the log hut by the mountain side or the palace in our metropolis.

All true men from the time of Washington have looked upon him as an ideal man, and have striven to possess that ideality. Let us always behold him in the same glory and strive to reach that high ideal. Let us study his life more and forever honor February, which embraces his birth, as a month which has brought forth the greatest and most sublime character among men

Study and practice those noble truths of his life and they will be a means in causing you to be more successful in life and to form a noble character.

Washington was a man like the world is crying out for daily in a thousand voices. Will you respond to the call?

J. E. RAWLS.

A DEFENSE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The subject of foreign missions is being agitated today perhaps as never before. It is being discussed from pulpits, in magazines and newspapers, and along the streets and highways.

The result of the China Japan war, the rapidly succeeding and

barbarously cruel outrages witnessed in the Turkish empire, and the opposition and defiant antagonism met with by mission workers in many parts of the heathen world have called forth much criticism toward the movement, and some have gone so far as to advocate wholly abandoning the idea of trying to evangelize those who so sternly and abruptly oppose the effort.

If the command to "go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," has any exception to grant, then may this doctrine in some sense be entertained; but if not, then danger, difficulties and opposition does not warrant a cessation of effort at complete obedience.

Among those who criticize, some say, that the attempt of foreign missions to Christianize the world, is absurd and impossible of execution; others say that proper persons are not engaged in the work, others criticize methods of work, while still another class point to the comparatively slow advance as an argument against the movement.

They seemingly forget the fact that foreign missions were inaugurated at the very beginning of the Christian era. The gospel was not long confined to Palestine and the few souls gathered at Jerusalem. Soon it over stepped the narrow limits, and with its penetrating force, entered the Roman Empire, afterwards meeting and winning the rising nations of Mediæval Europe, filling the continent with its light. From thence it winged its way to the new world, and there gained a foothold and laid a foundation for grander achievements. And today Christian America and Christian Europe can co-operate in the deliberate purpose of establishing churches in every continent, nation and island of the world. Nothing is more majestic and real than the grand march of Christianity across the nations and down the centuries to a world-wide dominion. But this advance has not been made without persistent and earnest effort, bold convictions and determination, and many martyred lives.

The Christian conquest of the Roman Empire required nearly three centuries; the Christianizing of Europe after the Roman Empire of the West broke up, went on for more than five centuries. The problem of modern missions is more vast than both these problems combined.

It should be born in mind that modern missions have a history of only about a century.

Shall there be discouragement there because every heathen has not been made to see the light of the gospel? I think not, for there is a bright side to the picture. Since Carey first began to advocate the importance of spreading the good news of salvation among those who were benighted and lost about a century ago, every nation, continent and people have heard its sound, and in all of these, some true converts may be found. It was a long time before a Christian could be found in Rome, but the loving result of the gospel's transforming power came at last.

So in China, the once seemingly impenetrable wall has been entered and more than 350 Protestant Churches have been organized. The first missionaries to Japan were cruelly put to death their bodies put in barrels and sent back to the country from which they came, but today there are more than 360 churches in Japan with some as true followers of Christ as the ages have seen

Those who find fault with the leaders in this great work have only to know them to find that many of them stand as peers of Christian thought and effort, noted for their strength and energy of purpose, their untiring

zeal and deep, pious lives. There are no perfect men and women to engage in this work. Even Martyrs are not without their faults. But for this reason shall the interest wane?

No one, who studies this subject impartially can but see many things to encourage and to give inspiration in what has already been accomplished and to feel propriety of renewed energy and increased effort. The Bible has been translated into more than 270 different languages by the missionaries, and scattered throughout nearly every country in the world with benefit to the nations which could not have been gained from legislation or diplomacy.

More than 280 missionary societies are now at work in foreign lands, and nearly all of these have been formed within the past thirty years. There are more than 3,000 young men and women in America today who have pledged themselves to do work in the foreign field, and among these, some of the best talent and most fervent religious zeal of the rising generation.

Shall these who are laying themselves on the altar be encouraged and supported in the stand they are taking?

Another source of promise is the schools in foreign lands. The mission schools of all grades from the kindergarten to the college and theological seminary which flourish to-day in India and China, Africa and Japan, as well as in Turkey, and in which about 700,000 pupils are gathered, are among the most hopeful parts of the whole missionary enterprise.

The lever that has raised one million lost souls from the bondage of sin into the light and liberty of the gospel, can yet lift eight hundred million who have never heard the news of salvation in Christ.

Seventy-five years ago the Sandwich Islands were the abode of pagans and barbarians, without a written language, a place of dread to the civilized world. Today they are recognized among civilized nations, with schools and churches and are active industry; and these results are due to efforts of the American missionaries, who in 1819, went at the risk of their lives and wrought with God for the regeneration of the kingdom.

Likewise the Figi Islands fifty years ago were full of pagans and cannibals, but today paganism and cannibalism are gone, and Christian churches are thronged with worshipers.

Many events might be noticed which lend encouragement to missionary work. To note how the pagan world has been opened; how the hermit nations have been drawn out of their seclusion and how that the dark continent has been unveiled.

The English speaking people to whom is committed the principal part in carrying on this work, are continually gaining supreme influence in the world, and the English language is rapidly becoming the common language of intercourse around the world.

These with many other things bespeak the wisdom of continuing this world-wide work, besides its being a dictate of Christian love and loyalty.

W. D. HARWARD, ED.

THE TRINITY IN NATURE.

The night was calm and beautiful, the gentle zephyrs played, the katydids sang in the neighboring tree, the fire-flies flashed, fair luna, goddess of the heavens was shedding her silvery light upon the world below, twinkling stars sparkled upon the blue

canopy of the heaven like glit tering jewels on a delicate blue back-ground. It was at this tranquil time when all nature seemed to be in perfect harmony, that I was strolling along the beach completely charmed by the beautiful and harmonious surroundings. More than ever before could I read the Omnipotence and Omniscience of the maker of all good and perfect gifts. In the heavens above His infinite power was wonderfully displayed; In the earth beneath on every object of His handiwork were traces of His finger-prints.

As I looked out upon the bosom of the tranquil sea which stretches out before me a vast body of limpid blue as far as vision permits, I think of His power to divide these mighty waters as He did those of the Red Sea.

Nature! sublime and grand, God's handiwork, thou art a teacher for the children of men from thou sublimest heights, massive towers and lofty pinnacles to thy secret vaults issued a lesson of truth which forces its way upon the minds of men, and not only dost thou teach lessons of truth, but lessons of goodness and beauty.

These three propositions of the reason, Chas. C. Everett tells us are based upon the good faith in which we look upon the world in which we live. We take it for granted that what surrounds us is real. This reality we find involved a certain necessary relation between all things. The same good faith which requires us to believe that the world is real requires us to believe that it is a systematic and organic whole. We recognize goodness as the highest of these qualities and the same trust which makes us believe the universe to be one organic whole, makes us also believe goodness to be the ruling power in the universe. We feel that without goodness our lives would be a failure; more than this the universe would be a failure.

The universe is perfect and beauty is only another name for perfectness. Reason aided by the understanding, proclaims these three principles rulers of the universe.

As I stand tonight on the golden sands, while the waters lash the shore and all around me is so charming, these lessons come home to my soul and I exclaim: "Would that the inspiration and powers of the poet were mine," as Wordsworth, who after having felt the wild rapture of that kinship to nature, grew to a loftier and purer comprehension of what beauty in its wildest relation actually is, by adding a calm and religious contemplation.

While Byron passionately, and Emerson reflectively, utter the secrets of beauty, Wordsworth shows what it is in connection with—a lofty religious faith.

From a study of nature, we learn of astronomy, geology and other sciences. In the earlier days of our educational history, when men asked to be taught about plants, they were referred not to plants but to books; when they wished to be taught about rocks they were told not to study rocks, but books; when they wished to know the composition of matter in general, they were to study books and not substances; but today we are not slaves to books alone, but from natural objects, the source of real knowledge. By observation and other means these natural truths are imbedded in our minds.

All these thoughts flashed through my mind tonight, and many others, but I will not give them here. When the hour was late I returned home and soon gave myself up to Nature's soothing balm—peaceful slumber, feeling that the guardian angel hovered near.

ORA ALDRIDGE.

IN AND ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

Can some one tell us how Mr. S— got his hat broken?

Mr. J. N. H. Clendenin and daughter, Miss Esta, visited friends here recently.

Miss Grace Pomeroy, of Graham, has been visiting Miss Julia Long and was present at our annual reception.

Miss Rowena Moffitt, who has been visiting Miss Herndon, has returned to her home in Ashboro. We are always glad to have Miss Moffitt with us and trust she will favor us with another visit soon.

Our reading room has been enlarged and now we need more books. There are, no doubt, many books in your library that you will not read again, and did the thought never come to you that there are many students at Elon College who would eagerly devour those books if they were given the chance? Friends, we want our library to contain all the books that ought to be read by College students. Won't you help us to do this?

We were very highly entertained on the evening of the 21st of January by our President. He gave us a lecture on his trip abroad, leaving us in Rome and promising to come again and carry us throughout his trip. Several visitors from Graham and Burlington were present. There is so much to be gotten from these lectures that cannot be obtained from text-books that really no student can afford to miss them.

Mr. C—(on Soph. Eng. Class.) "Bacon says 'man fears death because of the pain.'"

Prof.—"Mr. C— is that why you fear death?"

Mr. C—, (somewhat seriously) "No, sir. I fear it because of the hereafter."

Mr Willie Graham and sister, Miss Bettie, former students of Elon, visited friends here recently. "Will" speaks of taking a business course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., this spring. We wish him much success.

If Prof. A— thinks W— is such a sweet name, why does he want to have it changed? He seems to have the spirit of logic in the matter and doubtless will reach a conclusion soon whether his pemises are right or not.

Dr. Hall of New York, has been with us again and entertained us with two of his popular lectures: "The Mistakes of Ingersoll" and "The Evolution of a girl." Both were highly enjoyed and some have pronounced the latter the best lecture of its kind they have ever heard.

Some of our young men, quite different from the usual way, seem quite anxious to catch a "Cole" and one even went so far as to say that he wanted his "Cole" to develop into the "grip". Strange procedure this, you think but to those acquainted with the circumstances it seems the most natural thing in the world.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

(BY L. L. LASSITER.)

No phase of college work should receive more special attention than the Y. M. C. A. department. This brings us in touch with a great body of young men scattered all over the American continent. It is claimed by some that no other organization of this kind is doing as much for God and humanity as the Young

Men's Christian Association. It is indeed a privilege to be connected with such an organization, especially while passing through the formative period of life.

The past year has been one of unusual interest and progress, especially in the inter-collegiate movement. The number of associations has increased during the year from 450 to 513. This increase of sixty-eight new associations is the largest in any one year in the life of the inter-collegiate movement. The two most important institutions which have entered the movement during the past year are Columbia College and the University of Michigan.

Columbia College, from its history, standing, wealth and location, is in a position to exert a great influence in the organized Christian work of the Eastern Colleges.

It is a fact of no ordinary significance that the University of Michigan which had planted within her walls, one of the first two, if not the very first College Young Men's Christian Association of America, re-entered the great student brotherhood.

Besides these, many of the professional schools have organized associations during the year, in fact, a much larger number than in any preceeding year. It is said that all the institutions of higher learning in Canada, except those of the Roman Catholic Church, have organized associations, and that excepting three or four institutions in the Rocky Mountain region, which have not a sufficient number of Christian men to warrant effective organization, every one of the forty or more State Universities has an association; and further, that with the exception of the colleges of foreign populations and a very few others where the principles and methods of the association have not been fully presented, all of the hundreds of denominational and independent institutions have associations.

It is further stated that the large majority of the technical and professional schools, and many of the leading preparatory schools have associations; in short, "the inter-collegiate movement" includes practically every prominent institution of higher learning on the continent. A tremendous burden of responsibility rests on the college department of the international committee; it is no easy task to properly supervise a movement which includes over five hundred institutions scattered throughout the American continent.

In the Southern college field, Mr. F. S. Brockman has directed the association work which has taken him into nearly every Southern State. He has visited seventy-five institutions, organized twenty new associations, attended sixteen conventions and conferences and given very much time to special evangelistic work. He has assisted the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement, by directing the tours of two of its secretaries in the Southern field, and given much of his time and attention to working up and organizing the "Southern Students Conference" at Knoxville.

In no preceeding year have there been so many additions to the college series of pamphlets of the International Committee. Six new college series have been added, five old ones revised, an attractive bound volume comprising twelve of the pamphlets most used by the associations has been issued, three important circular letters on Bible study have been printed and sent out, and two leaflets have been issued.

More than one hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the erection of five association buildings during the past year. A great work has been done among the students in the large

cities in the Students Volunteer Movement, and in the work among the students of other lands; but the crowning work of the association has been in the increase in the number of college men won for Christ through the instrumentality of the association.

In 1890–91, 1,800 men were won for Christ; in 1891–92, 2,200; in 1892-93, 2,800; in 1893–94, 3,000; in 1894–95, 3,400. This is the largest number of students ever reached in one year in the history of American Colleges. Never has there been as many marked spiritual awakenings; never has there been so much wise, personal dealing on the part of students with their classmates; never has there been such united and important prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the college associations. It is not strange, therefore, to find the spiritual tide rising on every hand. In our association at Elon, there are some signs of progress.

During the past year we have had about twenty accessions to the association and about forty professions in the institution.

There has been a marked increase in the number of attendants at the regular Sunday afternoon meetings, also in the classes of Bible Study and other departments.

There is more interest manifested in the work this year than ever before since my connection with the association, and we are praying and hoping for yet greater results. At present we are supplying two Sunday schools with speakers once per month, and will be able to supply other points if any can be found. Truly some of our young men realize the importance of the grand commission: "Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel."

Gathered from a pamphlet by
JNO. R. MOTT.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The past week was the week of prayer in our colleges, and it was duly observed here. Each afternoon our girls, throwing text-books, frivolity and care aside, met and spent one half of an hour in mingling their voices together in songs and prayers of praise and thanksgiving.

For those who took a part in these meetings, we venture to say this was the most pleasant part of the day..

There are some who think they have not the time to attend the meetings of our Y. W. C. A. there are so many other things that claim their attention, and then a nap is so inviting on Sunday afternoons.

But even after we have employed every means possible for our spiritual development are we then strong enough? And if we neglect to develop our spiritual nature when an opportunity is given for so doing, are we not responsible to our Maker for just as much as we would have been had we improved these opportunities? Most assuredly we are.

There will come times in your life and in my life that will try our very souls—when we will have need of firm, steadfast, Christian character; then let us now, while we can, lay up resources from which we may draw when the test is put to us. Yet even if the test never comes we will not regret having tried to make our lives better.

Mrs. Cartland, Pres of the W. C. T. U. in N. C., was with us in January and organized at this place with the following officers:

Pres., Miss Berta Moring; Vice-President, Miss Blanche Baird; Recording Sec., Miss Ulabell Edwards; Corresponding Sec., Miss Mary Crawford.

The meetings will be semi-monthly with a Union Gospel Meeting every quarter.

The work of this organization will in no way conflict with the Y. W. C. A., but the two will work hand in hand. When we think of the thousands of bright intelligent young men who are today bound down by the curse of strong drink, of the once happy homes that are now strangers to happiness and of the little innocent children, doomed to a life of poverty and disgrace, all on account of this poison; how can we withhold our influence?

F. B G.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

We gladly acknowledge the receipt of the Wake Forest Student. This is a bright magazine, and its departments are all well filled. The editors' port-folio shows that the editors keep up with the time, and are always ready to discuss the important events and questions of the day. It would do well for all of our exchanges to pay more attention to this department. One objection to this magazine is that it is rather light, being mostly filled up with short stories. We would suggest that the space given to these be devoted to one long story. It is almost impossible for even a talented writer to do himself justice in writing so short a story. If the plot is good, there is not enough space left for him to develop it. There is a splendid biography in this issue on "David Franklin Caldwell." "Contributions to North Carolina History from Unfamiliar Sources' is quite an addition to the Student. The "Book Notes" are especially interesting.

The Trinity Archive is one of the best conducted magazines on our table. It contains two excellent articles: "The Origin and Development of the Ku Klux Clan" and "Raleigh's New Fort in Virginia." Both articles are well written, and show deep research on the part of the writers. The latter article contains much historical information, and is written in a delightful style. It is free from that dry laborious style which so often characterizes short historical sketches. The originality and inventiveness of the writer's mind is plainly brought out. We eagerly await the conclusion of this article. "The Review of our leading American Magazines" is very interesting. The "Exchange Department" and "Literary Notes and Reviews" show skillful management on the part of the editors. The Archive always contains two or three articles of excellent literary merit. Some lighter literature however, would greatly enhance its brightness.

The Wafford College Journal comes to us in its usual neat dress. For arrangement and mechanical make up, this journal is not excelled by any of our exchanges. It is printed on good paper, and the printing is splendid; and this is indeed essential to the complete success of any college magazine. It also ranks very high in literary merit. It contains several charming articles: "A Visit to Old Jamestown" is written in a beautiful picturesque style, and shows that the writer possesses wonderful descriptive powers. Another interesting article is: "Why Has

Horace Been Popular?" It shows a careful study of the life and character of Horace. The writer gives us several good reasons why he has held his exalted place in literature. Among which is his close communion with nature, drawing divine inspiration therefrom and giving us a true interpretation of nature in his poems. "A broad human sympathy throbs through every line of his works."

The Guilford Collegian ranks very high among our exchanges. It contains several good articles: "Dixie Before the War" is written in a very pleasing style, and gives us a very vivid description of the social condition of the South before the war. "Evolution in its Relation to Man" is a well written article, well outlined and written with precission and accuracy.

The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man going to the phone and shouting: "Halloa, is that you Devisostkivchsmartxoiczsqki?" "No, its Zollemschousmaffirkockuostiffsegoowoffre, who's speaking?" "Sezimochockiertajuaksmzyskischokemoff; I want to know if Xliferomanssksffshmumerskitcherneaxyz is still stopping with Dalsotheaneratmahtrauenervoiczhskitoerbsxxnikewooffee."—Exchange.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

STUDY OF AMERICAN POETS.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BY ULA EDWARDS.

PART II.

Of the many eminent American poets there is none so widely known, loved and cherished as Longfellow. It was he who gave voice to the average sentiment, touched the average heart, and he who is most widely read and enjoyed in our American homes as a poet.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, February 27th, 1807, he was the second son of Stephen Longfellow, an able lawyer of Portland. His boyhood was spent mostly in his native town, which he never ceased to love, and whose beautiful surroundings and quiet pure life he has described in his poem —"My Lost Youth." The home of his birth in Portland is still standing, and is one of the many places of interest to be visited.

In private schools and the Portland Academy he received his early education; here he made rapid progress, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to Bowdoin College. Here his most intimate class-mates were his brother Stephen, Nathaniel Hawthorne and J. C. S. Abbott. In these he would often confide, as they were older than himself.

While in college he wrote several poems, and by the request of friends, he contributed to "The United States Literary Gazette." Among his first were "Autumn," "An April Day," "Sunrise on the Hills" and "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at Bethlehem," these were written before their author was nineteen years old and as was expected they were agreeably received. His college days were not spent idly but it was his ambition to pass them in the most profitable manner. In 1825, at the age of eighteen he graduated at Bowdoin College, he received the honor of being poet of his class, but by the request of the faculty, delivered an oration upon the subject, "Our Native Writers."

After his graduation he studied law in his father's office, but finding this work not congenial to his nature, he decided to change his profession. Shortly after he received an offer of a professorship of modern languages in his Alma Mater. In order to qualify himself for this appointment, he went to Europe and spent three years and a half travelling in France, Italy, Spain, Germany,

Holland and England. On his return in 1829, he entered Bowdoin College as a tutor, here he gave much profitable instruction for five years, and in 1834 he was offered a professorship at Harvard. During his stay at Bowdoin he was married to Miss Mary Stower Potter. Shortly after he decided to visit Europe a second time; Mrs. Longfellow was to accompany him. Their visit was very pleasant as far as Rotterdam, there Mrs. Longfellow was taken suddenly ill and died. His stay while in the Scandanavain countries was very profitable, yet not of very great pleasure, as a sadness had darkened his life. On his return in Autumn of 1836, he began to teach in Harvard, here he taught for eighteen years. While here he married Miss Mary Appleton, now his home was in the Craigie House. The Craigie House was a beautiful building facing a large open ground, now reserved as a park, which stretches between it and the Charles river.

This river was not so widely known as the Hudson, yet its graceful windings and beautifully decorated banks gave him much inspiration.

His duties as professor at Harvard lasted until 1854, when he resigned in order to devote his time to literature.

In 1861 he lost his second wife, she was burned to death in his presence. Seven years later he made a final visit to Europe accompanied by his three daughters; during this visit he was received with flattering attentions. Many of the great Universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, conferred upon him honorary degrees; these attentions he greatly appreciated and ever remembered.

Longfellow's home was a home visited by nearly all visitors to Cambridge, and the result was, his home was a place of pleasure and especially for children. They often visited him and would climb on his knee to hear the stories and poetry he would have to amuse them. When visiting his friends, if there were any children in the house, he would call for them and would have a jolly talk and laugh for the little ones before conversing with his friends. On his seventy-second birthday the school children of Cambridge presented to him a large arm chair made from the wood of the "spreading chestnut tree" he speaks of in "The Village Blacksmith." To the last, the poet prized the children's arm-chair as one of his chief treasures. All the children were invited to call and see it in its place of honor beside the fireplace in his study. To thank the children for their gift, Longfellow wrote the poem, "From My Arm-Chair."

His seventy-fifth birthday, February 27, 1882, was celebrated in the schools all over the United States by recitations from the poet's works. Less than a month later the nation was shocked by his death. The funeral services at his old home were conducted by his brother, Rev. Samuel Longfellow. Among those present were Fields, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell and Whittier. After the burial in Mount Auburn Cemetery, friends assembled at Appleton Chapel, Harvard College, where memorial services were held.

The poetry of Longfellow, as is doubtless the case with that of all poets, was the natural expression of the man: sweet genial and lovable, and is free from pedantry and affectation. At heart he was of the people, yet in expressing himself he was far above the average; he could express in lucid, pure language what others felt, yet could not express. To enjoy and profit by Longfellow's poetry, we must take it as we do fresh air and warm sunshine, to analize them

detracts and destroys their virtue. Longfellow excelled in lyrical poetry, and twice he was successful in descriptive story telling.

His first famous poem "The Psalm of Life" was received with great applause. It is the appeal for sympathy of one who struggles and aspires. He speaks of the day he wrote this poem and his reason for doing so. It was a beautiful, bright spring morning when the trees were blooming, that he felt an impulse to write out his aim and purpose in the world. This poem was written and put in his pocket some months after he was asked for a poem for publication; his decision was to send "The Psalm of Life;" it was copied and sent to the periodical. This was received with great favor and was soon widely known. He wrote "Excelsior" just after receiving a letter from Charles Sumner, at Washington, full of lofty sentiments. In one of the sentences occurred the word "Excelsior." As he dropped the letter his eye caught that word again and he turned over the letter and wrote the poem. "Evangeline," one of his most beautiful and expressive poems, is kept alive for the reason of its many exquisite lines, noble and touching passages and delicate descriptions. This is a beautiful pathetic love story, the truthfulness of Evangeline, her love for others and her never ceasing love for her lost lover. It has been said: "what is good in it is lovely with an exalted and immortal loveliness."

The Indian epic or forest poem "Hiawatha," took the world by surprise. Its form and its matter were for a long time mysteries. This scene was near Lake Superior, it was founded upon a mass of Indian legends and traditions. His use of Indian language is beautiful, and he expresses himself in such a weird yet fascinating manner that none can help but love to read from him. "Hiawatha" stands alone, it had no predecessors and it can have no followers. Longfellow's renown rests upon the lyrics, "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," his sonnets, add to his reputation, but would not of themselves have made it. His writings are not characterized by strength or greatness, but by gentleness, sweetness and refinement.

MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN.

BY MINNIE KLAPP.

There are not three other words to be found in all our language around which cluster so many fond memories. Certainly words more beautiful in themselves, more impressive, more sacred, never were uttered by the lips of mortals.

Recalling to us the endeavoring associations of the past, they not only fill the mind with tenderest and holiest emotions, but they excite in the soul, bright and joyous anticipation respecting the veiled future. There is none so gentle, so kind, so self-sacrificing as a mother; none so utterly unselfish in love.

Once some children were asked if they knew any one who was always good; one replied: "yes sir, I know one—my mother." Beecher says; "The mother's heart is the child's school room." Who can

tell the depth of a mother's love? No friendship so pure,so devoted; however unworthy we may be of her affection, she never ceases to love her erring child. Like a guardian angel, she watches over and protects us through all our helpless years, when we know not of the cares and anxieties she suffers on our account. When we are sick, it is she who lingers around our bedside with a tenderness and devotion none else can feel. How can we ever repay our mother for her watchings, anxieties, labor, toils, trials, patience and love; we can pay her only in part, by love and obedience in return.

Next to the dear name of mother is home, that beloved spot where our days are spent in happiness, free from care, and it is to that cherished place our thoughts turn when weary with absence and sick with disappointment. What delightful memories come thronging into the mind at but the thought of home.

It is our duty to try to make home the pleasantest spot on earth; now how may we do this? There are thousands of ways in which we may add to its cheerfulness; each should contribute to the other's happiness.

Let the house all day long be the scene of pleasant looks, pleasant words, kind and affectionate acts. Let there be some music in the household, not kept to show to company, but music in which all can join; in a word, let the home be surrounded by an air of cozy and cheerful good will. Many children go astray, not because there is want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine.

Though we may not always have a home here, we have the promise of a better, brighter and more beautiful one in the future.

What has been the great, and what is now, one of the strongest motives in the human heart? A desire to find some better place, some lovelier spot than we now have.

We are but wandering strangers here in this world, restless and unquieted, we have no abiding place, yet we hope and look forward to the enjoyment of that beautiful home, which is yet to be—Heaven.

For "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard; neither has it entered into the heart of man" to form any conception of the riches, honors and glories that in Heaven await the pure and upright.

A REMARKABLE HAYER.

One day last September a young Hayer was found in one of the rooms in the Dormitory building. He seemed so tame that the boys took a liking to him and a cozy bed was fixed for him and an effort made to educate him.

From the first he seemed to understand every kindness shown him and he has shown his appreciation by making rapid progress in learning the ways of people. He has gotten so he will go about in the day time and stay in his den of a night. He knows all the boys in the Dormitory, and often goes round to their room at night and stand up on his feet and knock at their doors as they do when they go to one another's rooms. The door is always opened for him and he seems proud to be admitted. If he is feeling pretty good he will dance around all over the floor and cut all sorts of shines to make the boys laugh. If he is feeling stupid he will jump on the bed and lie coiled up like a cat. He has

great sympathy for the boys when they are sick. If one has headache and lies down on the bed the Hayer will sit down on the bed by him and rub his head, the nails on his four paws being kept trimmed so they will not scratch when he goes to rub a sick person.

He will go to the table often when the bell rings and sit down in a chair that is high enough to raise his head above the table and wait with bowd head till after grace. Then he is very likely to call for cabbage if there are any on the table, for he is fond of cabbage as well as other vegetables. If the knife and fork are not too heavy he can use them as well as a ten year old boy can. If there is a napkin lying beside his plate he will take it up and wipe his mouth just like anybody.

Very often he goes to the college and into the recitation rooms. When he does a chair is given him and he sits up in it with ears erect, arms folded, and his feet on the round or his legs crossed imitating the boys. He is so cute that one of the young ladies encourages him in his capers and is about to spoil him; he is occasionally out of his den of nights here of late I notice and cannot be found in the Dormitory. One of the young men said he had seen him twice in the parlor of one of the boarding houses with a cutaway coat on and a high collar, entertaining a young lady to perfection with his captivating intonations and bewitching facial expressions. He is the most remarkable Hayer that has ever been seen in this section of country.

P.

AN AGENT'S EXPERIENCE.

Were you ever an agent? I have been one. If you have you understand it better than I can tell you, but for the benefit of those who have not and are seeking a noble calling of this kind; though sculptor and artist I am not. I'll endeavor to picture as best I can this phase of human life.

After having received many circulars during winter and spring from different publishers, picturing to me in the most enticing style the great fortunes that lay in wait for me and could be obtained without scarcely any effort on my part, I decided to try the "map business" during vacation.

After having memorised my little speech sent me by the publishers to say to my customers, I started feeling like I could sell to everybody I should see. Selling was a small matter, the only object would be getting to the people as fast as I should like.

After traveling for a day or so without much success, I began to try to encourage myself by saying that I didn't expect to do much at first anyway, because I was especially anxious that my labors should end well, and I had always heard and believed in the proverb "a bad beginning will have a good ending." So at first I didn't mind being told "I don't want any of your maps." Soon I began to think it was getting time for a change of affairs or the ending would be as bad or worse than the beginning.

I found that my nether extremities were beginning to show and feel the effects of remaining on the road. So I went to work in dead earnest And now my aspiring agent I'll give you the beauty of the whole affair. There is some amusement to one who

has had any experience along this line, but to a new fellow the same thing is not so amusing. As you turn into the yard you see all the children running out at the back door and the old lady turn her back upon you; and you stay upon the piazza and ring the bell or beat your fist against the door in order to get her to look around. After so long a time she kindly about half way looks over her shoulder and don't wait for you to salute her in your mild tones (which is common to agents) but rails out: "who are you? Another one of the confounded old agents who have nothing else to do but to scour around over the country and humbug the people out of what little money they have." By that time, if you can collect the pieces of yourself and your senses together sufficiently you'll break into her discourse something like this: "Now madam, I don't wish to sell you this morning, but I'm representing ———— Publishers, and I have a sample of their work here, and I thought I would stop in this morning and only show you, then probably you could see that you can't afford not to have this map in your house. And if you can succeed in keeping her from talking you may sell her.

I remember going to a house, where the lady came to my call. She appeared to be mad anyway, for there seemed to be no less than a dozen "kids" inside and as she came to the door with the wrong end of the broom in her hand I judge she had not been sweeping. By her coming in that way I thought it might be best for me not to tell my business right away. So after introducing myself and inquiring for her husband I noticed inside the door hung a policeman's club and I thought probably I could bring a smile upon her face and then I could present the map question. I asked her if she kept that club hanging there for tramps. She reaching for it says "yes and for you plegged agents," so I gathered my maps up and if she said I could deliver her one I don't remember it, but one thing certain should I ever be in the map business again and chance to meet her I'd simply raise my hat and get by as easily as possible.

H. C. SIMPSON.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EPIC.

BY W. P. LAWRENCE.

PART II.

Like the Greeks, the Hindoos had two great epics, *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata*. These have all the elements of the pure epic; there is myth and legend; the action is soon completed; it is the narration of a story concerning the actions of the tribal gods, and chivalrous deeds of ancestral heroes and kings. They are much longer than the Greek epics. *The Ramayana* consists of 48,000 lines of sixteen syllables each, and is divided into seven parts or books. The whole story is a uniform history of the royal family of ancient India, and their co-operation with the gods. The perfect uniformity of the entire poem is a strong evidence that it was written by one author, probably Balmike. Little is known of him outside of a few fragments of his poetry which shows him to have been a genius. None else

could have moulded such a vast amount of mythical and legendary matter into such a beautiful symmetrical story.

The other Sanskrit epic, *Mahabharata*, has a heroic narrative center around which the legend and myth cluster. Some of its subject matter seems to have come from the same source as that of the *Ramayana*. But the tap-roots of the two are buried in the history of different tribes.

The *Mahabharata* consists of more than 100,000 couplets; about eight times the length of Iliad and Odyssey combined. The story probably had its beginning in Indo-Germanic times and was written in the 4th century B. C.

As far back as the 6th century B. C., the Germanic influence had so broken up the Indian language as to form many dialects. The mythological element came from the phenomena of storms and consequent calms on the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean, while the same element in the *Ramayana* came from similar phenomena on the coast of the Indian Ocean. The legendary element in each was probably derived from the same source—primitive Greek life, but were developed differently after they were carried into India. The Greek influence started the disintegration of the Indian language, and when an author wanted to establish a new doctrine, he took advantage of the weakness in the language and formed a new dialect of the different dialects around him. Thus a new doctrine gained additional interest, being clothed in a new and unfamiliar dialect. Superstition was increased as well as reverence for the author, he who could teach a new doctrine in a new tongue was thought to be in communion with the gods. In this mixture of dialects new coloring was given to legend and myth; imagination, also, was increased and the stories grew longer as each succeeding generation added its stock of imagination and superstition. We know of no other way to account for the great length of these two poems.

The Indians knew of the "prowess of Hector and Achilles" long before their epics were written; and even before the Homeric poems were translated into the Indian language, songs of a rude sort in honor of ancient kings and gods from whom the tribes claimed to have descended, were sung at the courts of princes and among the kingly order generally.

As in the Greek epic a religious influence was found in epic poetry soon after the two national epics were written, so in the Sanskrit. Following the two national epics came the Puranas, a class of poetry differing but little from the pure epic. Its purpose was to promote the Brahmanical religion. These poems are full of valuable facts concerning the Indian life and religion from eight hundred to five hundred years B. C., though many of them were written much later than that. The element of legend entitles them to a place in epic poetry. They are composed in the heroic epic couplet, and are written in the same easy flowing style as the epic, but they are inferior to it in poetic worth.

Along the same line of development as the Puranas, but having a deeper religious tone, are the Tantras, a collection of sacred writing. This division of the Sanskrit epic is of a comparatively recent date, and yet awaits criticism by Western scholars. While they are mentioned here only to show that the Sanskrit epic developed according to the law of development, yet a passing remark as to their nature will not be out of place. They tell of the worship of the female energy of some goddess, especially of the wife of Siva, whose energy

may take various forms. The worship is described as being intermixed with magical performances and mystic rites. Sometimes these rites appear to be of a very immoral nature, but still they were regarded as sacred privileges and were greatly reverenced. This class of the epic extends up to the modern Sanskrit epic which is of a dydactic nature and does not extend farther back than the 5th century of the Christian era.

About the time the modern epic began there was a revival of learning in India, called the Rennaissance of Indian literature. Part of this revival of learning consisted in criticising the old national epics. An attempt was made to improve the old epics, which attempt resulted in a mechanical epic of far less worth and purity than is in the old. The sequence is lacking, and the scholarly manner in which it is written renders it unfamiliar to the great majority of people, hence it is not appreciated The stories of myth and legend are not recognized, dressed in their new garb, any more than a child recognizes his father when he has shaved the heavy beard from his face and changed his style of dress from an ordinary cutaway coat and plug hat to a full dress and high silk hat. The author, instead of hiding himself in the poem, hides its naturalness by his own prominence; and instead of the heroic couplet, more elaborate metres are used. 'Unwidely compounds and jingling alliteration" stands out in bold relief to show the artificial work of the author. This class of the epic, however, is not without its merit; it carries the epic one step further towards its limit in literature; it fills its place in the gradations of epic development as it come from the pure national epic down the line, finally to be lost in prose and other than epic forms of poetry.

There is still a more modern development of the two national epics. It is an abstract of them written in poetry and in prose. It is very clear that this is the last class of the Sanskrit epic, here is where it merges into prose and into various poetic forms.

We have seen that the Sanskrit epic followed the same stages that the Greek did; first the pure national epic, then the religious, next the dydactic in which the author becomes prominent, and finally the merging of the epic into other literary forms.

Lastly we come to the English language to look for epic poetry, and to examine its development. The English language unlike the Greek and Sanskrit has but one national epic, "Beowulf" written about the eighth century of our era. Doubtless the reason we have only one epic, is that the invention of the printing press and the rapid diffusion of knowledge over the civilized world choked out the growth of myth and legend and superstition.

On tracing the mythical and legendary cords of "Beowulf," we find it, like the great Greek and Sanskrit epics is built up by the experience of many generations. The stories fade into obscurity as we trace them back through the old Teutonic tribes. It is as hard to tell when and where a national epic has its origin as it is to tell at what hour and in what place any social or political reformation begins. After a social reform has been worked out and a new social order is being formed, he who has the greatest ability to comprehend the most of the newly formed social material around him and can best adapt them to his own betterment and to the good of the community is counted the greatest social genius. But it is clear that he has not *made* the new social order, he has only *appropriated* most of the social material around him to his own

good and to the good of his community. Ten thousand lives, yes many millions may have contributed to bring about the new social order. It is much in the same way that all great epic poems are built up. He who comprehends the whole story and writes the poem is called a genius; but really he has only arranged the matter or material that many generations have been occupied in gathering. In the building of Solomon's Temple the hewers of wood in Lebanon and the sculptors who dressed the stones at the quarries, and the burden-bearer who took the material to Jerusalem; all these performed as essential a part in the erection of the temple as did those who put the material in the building. The temple was more beautiful and splendid than any other in the world; its workmen came from many tribes and nationalities; its material was collected from various sources, and some of it from distant lands. In the same way the most renowned epic is built up. The more varied the sources whence its material is gathered, the more interesting and beautiful the poem, if the material be arranged by a skillful mind. Solomon's Temple would have been even more interesting if some of its material had drifted promiscuously, yet designedly from unknown sources to Judean ports. Applying the analogy we have a clear notion of how our national epic was formed, and to add more interest than the analogy shows, much of the material in it drifted down the waves of time from unknown sources to the Anglo-Saxons of the eighth century. Some parts of it show an influence to have come from the murder of Abel. It, like all other great epics, has all the important elements, such as a heroic story narrated in uniform sequence, the early concentration of action. Grendell and his mother are both killed in a few days after Beowulf gets to the Court of the Danish King and Hrothgar is freed from the terror the monsters occasioned. A moral element is in solution in the entire poem and the reader is borne to a definite goal. A brief sketch of the story will show how myth and legend play their respective parts.

Beowulf is the hero of the poem. He was of the Sweedish race, and was taken from his home in boyhood and adopted by the King of Gotland, whose kingdom lay in southern part of Sweeden Beowulf was brought up with the King's own sons, and had the principles of chivalry deeply ingrafted in his nature, all of which was a fitting preparation for the heroic deeds that afterwards were to make him famous. Time passed on and Beowulf reached manhood. Now he hears that Hrothgar, King of Denmark, is attacked by Grendell, a man-eating monster and a descendant from Cain. Beowulf prepares a ship and goes to the rescue of Hrothgar. After a severe combat, he pulls off Grendell's arm at the shoulder. Now the monster stalks across the bays as he writhes in pain, back to his ocean cavern. His mother comes soon after to avenge the death of her son, for Grendell in the meantime dies of the wound. Beowulf succeeds in killing her after a desperate struggle. By these marvelous feats Beowulf becomes famous and is made King of Gotland where he rules successfully for fifty years. Finally he is attacked by a fiery dragon. A fierce combat ensues in which both are fatally wounded

The story closes with a description of Beowulf's funeral and the great ceremony connected with the burning of his body and the erecting of a monument in his honor, that could be seen by sailors far out at sea.

It is evident that the legendary element came from the Teu-

tonic heroes and kings. The mythical element probably came from the stories arising from the storms on the North-west coast of Europe.

But all the Teutonic legends did not find their way into Beowulf. While the Normans were ruling Britain, the subdued Teutons still sang of their ancestral heroes. These stories were handed down from generation to generation till they were accepted as true, and finally were recorded as historical facts in the first history of England written by Brute about 1200 A. D. It is really an epic poem and its greatest worth is in its poetic charm. It is very attractive as a history, but owing to the flavoring of incredible tradition it cannot be relied upon as in any way authentic. It is not as pure an epic, however, as Beowulf and thus forms the first departure from the pure epic.

Next we look for the religious elements, and find it in Paradise Lost. This epic is too well known to lengthen this paper with the comment on it. Since the religious epic we have several different classes, all more or less dydactic, such as descriptive and amusing poetry, ballads, and national airs; and in prose we have the epic in allegory.

"Hiawatha" is an example of descriptive epic: "My Country 'Tis of Thee" of national airs, and "Pilgrims Progress" of allegory.

We have observed the same law of development in three languages. This seems sufficient to prove that there is a law of development and what that law is. It appears that there is a ruling power even in the development of epic poetry, that man does not and cannot control. Like a tree, the written epic sends its roots beyond the vision of history into the past ages, and its top sprangles out into numerous branches.

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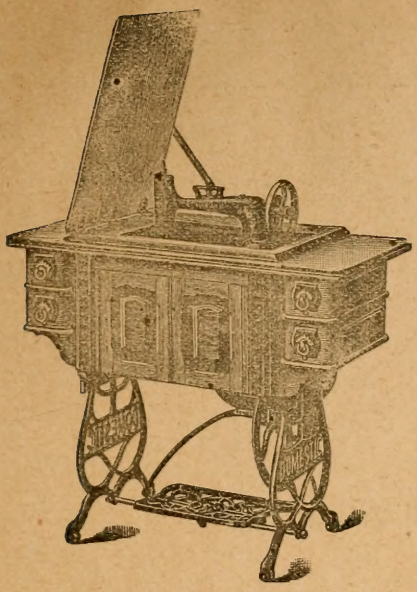
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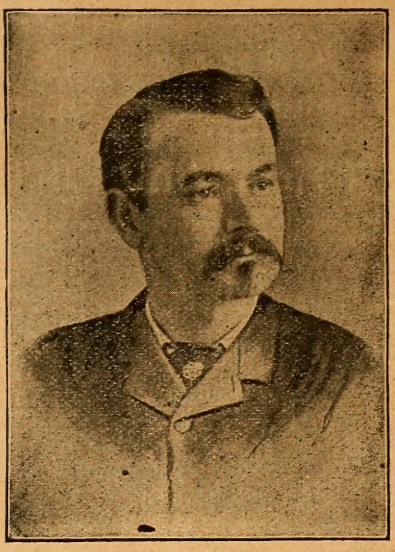
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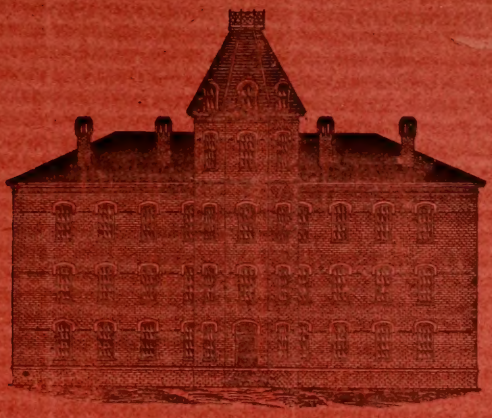
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